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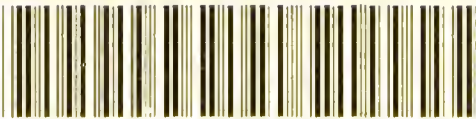
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Publisher's Preface and Announcement.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE was Dr. Foote's first great hit in the literary line. It was his first venture in book writing, and though published during the business depression of 1857-58, there were over a quarter of a million copies sold. About 1869 the author revised his work and enlarged it to three times its first size, and brought it out under the title PLAIN HOME TALK, embracing MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. This, too, took the popular eye at once, and sold at the rate of about twenty thousand copies a year for thirty years, over half a million in all. It was kept "up-to-date" by more or less revision of every new edition, and came to be regarded as a household necessity, as thousands, who somehow lost their books, said when ordering a second or third copy. It is a fair estimate that during thirty years one hundred thousand flattering testimonial letters were received by the author—at least ten coming in every day's mail. In order to keep it fully up to the times, and even a little in advance of "the car of progress," he partially retired from professional work in 1899 and 1900 and devoted his whole time to careful revision and "expansion" of this great work. It was entirely rewritten, reset in new type, increased in size by five hundred pages, indexed, largely re-illustrated, and improved by doubling the number of chromo plates, and is now offered as the earliest, freshest, most recent and complete popular medical book for THE TWENTIETH CENTURY in the following editions, forms or styles:

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1902

PREFACE.

For the fourth time I make my bow to a generous public. For the fourth time I serve to my patrons a dish of what I term medical common sense. The book entitled "Medical Common Sense" had its birth in 1858. It was a volume of about 300 pages and less than one hundred illustrations. When it first made its appearance some of my prudent friends shook their grave heads, and predicted for the author pecuniary failure and professional disgrace. Like those of many other prophets, their predictions proved to be only croakings, and the expected martyr soon found himself surrounded by hosts of new friends and swarms of new patients. While awaiting the popular verdict, after the first issue, one of the oldest and most noted clergymen of New York called at my office for the express purpose of assuring me how much he was pleased with the publication, and his appreciation possessed greater value to me because he had studied medicine in his youthful days, with the view of fitting himself for practice. He pronounced "Medical Common Sense" a refreshing contribution to medical literature, and expressed a hope that it would obtain a large circulation. I breathed easier, for the splendid physique, generous countenance, cultivated manner and commanding presence of the first juror gave to his encouraging words the color and impressiveness of authority, and I almost felt as if the popular verdict had already been rendered.

It is many years since this noted man passed to the "great beyond," at the ripe age of eighty-six. The New York *Evangelist*, in its obituary notice, said: "So ends a long and distinguished public career. So passes away one of the great men of a former generation. His name has been a household word for half a century. In the Presbyterian Church he stood in the very front rank. * * * By his great power he made his influence felt in every sphere in which he moved. * * * His commanding presence, ready tact, and powerful utterance combined to make him in deliberative and popular assemblies a leader of men." These brief quotations are made to show what manner of man this clergyman was who endorsed a popular medical work which broke away from orthodoxy in medicine and opened up new paths for those who were groping in the wilderness of doubt and uncertainty, vainly looking for hope and relief from chronic physical ills. The youthful author was barely twenty-nine years of age; the clergyman in the "glory of his ripe manhood." It can be well imagined that any misgivings as to how the volume would be received gave way to confident expectation; nor was this feeling delusive, for, as the book continued to circulate, letters came in daily, like the droppings of the ballots on election-day, from intelligent men and women in all parts of the country, thanking me for the information I had presented in language which could be comprehended by the masses of the people. The appreciation of the latter was attested by the fact that between 1858 and 1869 over two hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold, a circulation which I venture to affirm had been attained by no other medical work of like size at that time in the same limited period in this or any other country. Perhaps one of the most striking evidences of its popularity is the fact that two or three other medical book-makers imitated this taking title with just sufficient variation to evade the statutes protecting original authors.

My correspondence with the people often exceeded one hundred letters per day, and the personal experiences and observations confided to the author enabled me to form some conception of the popular needs, and to supply still further that physiological instruction so greatly demanded to make mankind healthy and happy. Hence my second revision, made in 1870, with the title of "PLAIN HOME TALK, EMBRACING MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a book containing nearly 1,000 pages, and over 200 illustrations. In this revision it was my aim to answer, as nearly as possible, all the questions that had been put to me in the intervening years, and to recommend such measures for individual and social reform as I thought would prove morally and physically beneficial. To fulfil my duties in these respects, I could not make a volume suited for the centre-table, nor yet a work that should find place on some obscure shelf. The medicine closet or family library seemed to me to be an appropriate place for the book. Time proved that this venture was not without success. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the noted philanthropist and reformer of that time, called upon the author to express her pleasure on reading the work, and purchased fifty copies to give to her friends. Meeting the well-known veteran litterateur and traveller, the late Stephen Massett, at a banquet in New York, he remarked: "I have met your remarkable work in every clime I have visited—even in far-off South Africa." Fully half a million copies have been sold, and still it meets with public appreciation, as is evidenced by the fact that the publishers print an edition of about fifteen or twenty thousand every year. It has been translated into the German language, and has found thousands of readers in the German Empire. The title of the German edition is "Offene Volks Sprache."

After the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, with a third and fourth revision, this new book, printed on fresh electrotypes, appears with three hundred and thirty-one illustrations, many of them entirely new, eight additional colored plates, a *copious Index*, and not less than five hundred pages of new matter, which could not have found place in this already bulky volume, had it not been put in smaller type. It is a remarkable fact that "Plain Home Talk" was so far in advance of the times when published (some said fifty years) that it is not now necessary to "write it up to date." It has been like a perpetual almanac from the moment it was first issued. A correspondent, a well-known horticulturist of Michigan, recently wrote: "Is Dr. Foote, the one who wrote 'Plain Home Talk,' still living? Does he know that many of his notions and sociological deductions have become popularized since 1857—since 1870?" Little that is new can be added; but many of the reforms advocated in the volume have been accomplished, and the essays devoted to them can be made conformable to the changes which have taken place. It can be freshened up a little with new dates and with observations on some of the remarkable advances in the domain of hygiene and medicine. A step still in advance of the times can be taken here and there, and it has been taken, as the reader will see.

There are portions of the Preface appearing in my first volume which I will reproduce here with some slight alterations and additions. "Common sense," I said, nearly forty years ago, is quoted at a discount, especially by the medical profession, which proverbially ignores everything that has not the mixed odor of incomprehensibility and antiquity. Medical works are generally a heterogeneous compound of vague ideas and jaw-breaking words, in which the *dead* languages are largely employed to treat of *living* subjects. Orthodoxy in medicine consists in walking in the beaten paths of Esculapian ancestors, and looking with grave contempt on all who essay to cut out new paths for themselves. Progress is supposed to be possible in everything except medicine; but in this science, which all admit has room for improvement, the epithet of "Quack" is applied to every medical discoverer. I trust I may prove worthy of the denunciations of the bigoted. This work is written for the amelioration of human suffering, and not for personal popu-

larity. To uproot error and do good should be the first and paramount aspiration of every intelligent being. He who labors to promote the physical perfection of his race; he who strives to make mankind intelligent, healthful, and happy, cannot fail to have reflected on his own soul the benign smiles of those whom he has been the instrument of benefiting.

My object in preparing this work is to supply a desideratum which has long existed, i.e., a medical work, reviewing *first causes* as well as facts and ultimate effects, written in language strictly mundane, and comprehensible alike to the lowly inmate of a basement and the exquisite student of an attic studio; and if successful in fulfilling the promise of the title-page, I have too much confidence in the intelligence of the masses and the erudition of the unprejudiced scholar to believe that it will be received with unappreciation or indifference. Many of the theories which these pages will advance are certainly new and antagonistic to those popularly entertained, but it does not follow that they are incorrect or unworthy the consideration of the philosophical and physiological inquirer. They are founded upon careful observation, experiment, and extensive medical practice, and if the truth of the theories may be judged by the success of the latter, then do they unmistakably possess soundness as well as originality, for living monuments to the skill and success of the author have been and are being daily raised from beds of sickness and debility in every part of the world. If these remarks sound boastful, be not less ready to pardon the conceit of a successful physician than that of a victorious soldier. The successful military chieftain is notoriously conceited; is it not as honorable and elevating to save life as to destroy it? If a man may boast that he has slain hundreds, cannot his egotism be indulged if he has saved the lives of thousands? I shall claim the soldier's prerogative, for when medical charlatans of every street-corner are blowing their trumpets, it does not behoove the successful physician to nurse his modesty. What I write, however, shall be written in candor, and with an honest intention of enlightening and befitting humanity.

How far the heads of families may be willing to allow it to circulate among the younger members, it must be left for them to determine; but, if intelligent parents had had my experience they would place this book in the hands of all children who are capable of being interested in it. In other words, they would take no pains to conceal it from children of any age, because only those who understand it will become interested, and all possessing this degree of comprehension are liable to obtain erroneous and injurious information upon the same topics through impure and corrupting channels, though much care be exercised to prevent it. This is a fact which a large correspondence with young people has impressed upon the mind of the author, and would command the earnest attention of all parents and guardians, if they possessed the means of knowing what the writer does. I have received enough lamentations from the young of both sexes, resulting from their indiscretions, to fill these pages, and many of their letters do not hesitate to charge their parents with cruel neglect in keeping from them a knowledge of such vital importance. If this work is adjudged unsuitable, may be other works can be found that will answer the purpose, although I doubt if there is another book wherein the relations of all the organs of the system to each other, and those of the moral nature to the physical body, are more faithfully traced. For the adult this work contains information which no man or woman can afford to do without, when it may be obtained at a price so comparatively trifling. If the physiological deductions and social views of the author be not accepted the valuable facts upon which they are based remain, and the reader is at liberty to use them to sustain opinions and suggestions which he may adjudge more acceptable to the popular mind. Anything, everything—that the human family may grow wiser and happier.

E. B. F.

CONTENTS.

THE READER IS RECOMMENDED TO CONSULT FREELY THE INDEX AT
THE END OF THE BOOK, WHICH HAS BEEN SO PREPARED
THAT HE CAN FIND ALMOST ANY SUBJECT
HE MAY BE IN SEARCH OF.

PART I.

DISEASE: ITS CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE.

OPENING CHAPTER.

	PAGE
DISEASE AND ITS CAUSES.....	15
The Causes of Disease, 16; Nervous Telegraphy, 18; Mental Disturbances, 20; Blood Derangements, 23; The Germ Theory, 26; A Prophetic Article, 27; Germs of Malaria, 31; Cheese and Butter-making Germs, etc., 32; Are Germs Producers or simply Bearers of Disease? 31.	

CHAPTER II.

THE CAUSES OF NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.....	37
Ignorance, 37; Real Ignorance, 39; Air Brakes on the Car of Knowledge, 42; False Modesty Leads to Hygienic Error, 42; Violating the Moral Nature, 44; How it was viewed by a Noted Preacher, 46; No Great Names on Fences, 48; The Food We Eat, 51; The Pork Parasite Causes International Controversy, 57; A Hog would become Diseased by Eating Man, 59; Hog and Hominy in Old Kentucky, 60; Plenty of More Wholesome Food, 62; Facts Regarding Vegetable Diet, 65; How the Killing is Done, 70; Cannibalism Within the Human Body, 72; Food for the Fat and Food for the Lean, 73; A Brief Word to the Lean, 75; Beware of Fads, 76; Good Digestion the Main Thing, 82; A Few Danger Signals, 82; Winged Scavengers, 84; The Liquids We Drink, 93; Tea and Coffee, 95; How Tea Should be Prepared, 97; English Chloery, 98; Alcoholic Drinks, 99; Doctors Disagree, 101; Uses and Abuses of Alcohol, 101; Drunkards are not Properly Treated, 106; Milk is the First Fluid, 107; An Ideal Stable for Cows, 108; How to Purify Milk, 111; Milk Should not be Boiled, 114; Reliable Milk is Coming, 115; Kумысs, Buttermilk, etc., 117; Nature's Beverage—Water, 119; Precautions to be Taken, 120; A Noted Writer in Error, 124; The True Value of Water, 126; The Atmosphere We Live In, 129; Electrical Radiation, 132; Erroneous Philosophy Corrected, 135; Proper Management in Cold Weather, 138; Importance of Careful Ventilation, 139; Our Methods of Heating, 141; The Clothes we Wear, 146; Not Robust Enough for Bloomers, 149; Low-Neck Dresses, 153; About the Costumes of Men, 155; Kilt Suits, Rubber Garments, and Footgear, 155; Second-hand Clothing and Shoddy, 159; Bad Habits of Children and Youth, 160; Bad Habits at School, 162; Going "Barefoot," 164; Sleeping with Elder Persons, 165; A	

Destructive Habit, 167; Standing on the Head, 170; The Cigarette Habit, 170; Bad Habits of Manhood and Womanhood, 173; Poisonous Properties of Tobacco, 175; Health Hints to Smokers, 179; Intemperance in the use of Ardent Spirits, 180; Bad Habits in Dress, 181; A Natural Waist, 182; The Drug Habit, 186; Human Night-Hawking, 189; Fast Eating, 191; Big Dinners, 193; Social Magnetism versus Sexual Isolation, 195; Where the Effects of Isolation may be Seen, 198; What Happens in Cities, 200; The Secret of Sexual Attraction, 204; Prostitution, 205; How it Affects the Innocent, 208; State Regulation of Prostitution, 212; Some of the Avoidable Causes of Prostitution, 218; Unhappy Marriage, 225; Impure Vaccination, 228; Adulterated Medicines, 233; Adulterations of Mineral Medicines, 235; Brutality and Inhumanity, 236; Man's Inhumanity to Man, 237; The Death-Penalty Must Go, 239; Medical Societies Oppose the Death-Penalty, 241; Is the Death-Penalty a Deterrent? 243; Wealth, 246; Fallures in Business, 249; Excessive Study, 251; Excessive Labor, 252; Worry, 254; Melancholy, 257.

CHAPTER III.

PAGE

PREVENTION OF DISEASE..... 259

How to Have Healthy Babies, 262; Hints to Parents in Average Health, 264; The Secretions are Affected by Mental Conditions, 265; Advice to the Pregnant, 265; Some General Hints, 267; How to Preserve the Health of Children, 268; Their Little Legs Need Clothing, 270; How Babies Should be Fed, 272; Bathing, Exercising, Dosing, etc., 273; The Education of an Infant, 276; "Don'ts" for the Nursery, 276; Dietetics for Old and Young, 277; The Physiological Instruction of Children, 281; Mental and Physical Recreation, 282; Bicycle Exercise, 290; "Shut Your Mouth," 294; Sleep, 295; Cleanliness, 298; Pure Air, 300; Sunshine, 302; Good Temper, 306; Keep the Feet Warm, 307; Other Suggestions, 311.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMON-SENSE REMEDIES..... 312

Vegetable Medicines, 313; Medicine in Ye Olden Time, 316; The Self-Cure of Animals, 320; Revolution in the Practice of Medicine, 321; Will Vegetable Medicines Drive out Microbes? 323; Psychic Medicine, Christian Science, Mental Science, etc., etc., 323; Humor Superstitions, 327; Therapeutic Electricity, 329; Are not Nerve-Force and Electricity the Same? 332; The Therapeutic Value of Electricity, 335; Electricity, to be Effectual, Must be Properly Applied, 337; Animal Magnetism, 343; The Beginning of Mesmerism, 344; More Recent Investigations, 345; How are these Mesmeric Cures Effected? 347; Water, 352; Medicated Inhalation, 356; Conclusion, 357.

CHAPTER V.

DOCTORS..... 358

Doctors "Jacks at all Trades," 361; Should we have Women Doctors? 363; Rapacious Doctors, 367; Doctors who Bank on the Reputations of Others, 371; More Pretenders, 374.

PART II.

CHRONIC DISEASES; THEIR CAUSES AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT, WITH A CLOSING CHAPTER

CONTAINING NUMEROUS PRESCRIPTIONS FOR COMMON AILMENTS, ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS, VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR EMERGENCIES, ETC.

OPENING CHAPTER.

CHRONIC DISEASES..... PAGE

377

What is a Chronic Disease? 380; Various Kinds and Signs of Chronic Disease, 383; The Personal Equation, 387; Functional and Organic, 390.

CHAPTER II.

	PAGE
CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE BREATHING ORGANS.....	392
Chronic Catarrh of the Head, 395; Influenza-Catarrhs, 400; Hay Fever, 402; Nasal Polypi, 403; Chronic Affections of the Throat, 403; Chronic Bronchitis, 408; Asthma, 411; Consumption, 413; Koch's Bacilli, 414; "Is Consumption Hereditary?" 416; The Curability of Consumption, 420; Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Breathing Organs, 421; Koch's Serum and other Remedies, 423; Climatic Influences Considered, 426; Artificial Inflation of the Lungs, 428; Deep-Breathing and Chest Exercise, 428; Living with One Lung, 433; The Main Thing to Effect a Cure, 435.	

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD-VESSELS.....	436
Palpitation of the Heart, 440; The Tobacco Heart, 442; Angina Pectoris, 443; Diseases of Blood-Vessels, 444; Aneurism, 445; Apoplexy, 447; Varicose Veins, 448.	

CHAPTER IV.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.....	449
Chronic Affections of the Liver, 451; Where Torpid Livers are Found, 452; Why the Negro is more Enduring in the Tropics, 453; Liver-Torpor Common in New Countries, 454; Other Diseases may Result from Neglect of the Liver, 457; Bilious Headache, 459; Gall-Stones, 461; Dyspepsia, 463; The Horrors of Dyspepsia, 466; Importance of Salivary Digestion, 467; Intestinal Indigestion, 469; Good and Bad Ferments, 471; Suggestions for Treatment, 472; Aids to Digestion, 473; Constipation, 477; The Treatment of Constipation, 481; Injections and Purgatives, 485; Spring Disorders and Loss of Appetite, 486; Chronic Diarrhoea, 488; Hemorrhoids, or Piles, 490; Falling of the Rectum, 495; Stricture of the Rectum, 495; Fistula-in-Ano, 496; Fissure of the Anus, 497; Intestinal Parasites, 498; Hernia, or Rupture, 500; Inconvenience and Danger of, 504.	

CHAPTER V.

CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.....	506
Diseases of the Kidneys, 508; Bright's Disease, 508; Bicycles and Bright's Disease, 513; The Curability of Bright's Disease, 513; Further on the Hygiene of Bright's Disease, 516; Medical Treatment of Bright's Disease, 517; Kidney Colic, or Gravel, 518; Cystitis, 518; Enlarged Prostate, 520; Incontinence of Urine, etc., 520; Urethritis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, 522; Treatment for Such Cases, 526.	

CHAPTER VI.

PRIVATE WORDS FOR WOMEN.....	530
Concerning Causes of Uterine Diseases, 534; Contagious Venereal Diseases, 540; Diseases Resulting from Child-Bearing and Abortion, 540; Derangements of the Monthly Flow, 543; Irregular and Painful Menstruation, 545; Suppressed Menstruation, 547; Leucorrhoea, 548; Falling of the Womb, 557; Ulceration of the Womb, 564; Polypus of the Womb, 564; Dropsy of the Womb, 565; Chronic Inflammation of the Womb, 566; Vaginal Affections, 566; Nymphomania, 567; Amorous Dreams, 569; Anthropophobia and Sexual Apathy, 571; Sexual Dyspepsia, 571; Ovarian Diseases, 573; Treatment of Diseases of Women, 573.	

CHAPTER VII.

HINTS TO THE CHILDLESS.....	576
The Causes of Barrenness, 581; Local Inadaptation, 581; Diseased Condition of the Wife, 588; More Interesting Facts About the Ovaries, 593; Are the Ovaries Essential for the Maintenance of Sexual Desire? 595; Diseased Condition of the Husband, 596; Excessive Anitiveness, 599; Temperamental Inadaptation, 601; How to Promote Child-bearing, 604; Importance of Overcoming Local Inadaptation, 607; More Valuable Hints for Overcoming Barrenness, 609; When Disease is the Cause of Sterility, 610; When Unfruitfulness is Caused by Temperamental Inadaptation, 612; A Word to Jealous Husbands, 618.	

CHAPTER VIII.

	PAGE
PRIVATE WORDS FOR MEN.....	616
The Penis and its Diseases, 617; Phimosis, 622; The Scrotum and its Diseases, 625; The Testicles and their Diseases, 625; Enlargements of the Testicular Glands, 629; Hydrocele, 630; Varicocele, 630; Seminal Weakness, 632; My Views Endorsed, 636; Two Kinds of Spermatorrhœa, 638; Complicated Spermatorrhœa, 639; The Treatment of Spermatorrhœa, 643; Inflammation of the Prostate Gland and Seminal Vesicles, 644; Satyriasis, 646; Sexual Perverts and Degenerates, 649: "As the Twig is Bent, the Tree inclines," 650; Dangers of School-Life, 651; Other Sources of Contamination, 652.	

CHAPTER IX.

IMPOTENCY.....	655
May Affect Either Sex, 657; Mental as Well as Physical Causes, 659; Imaginary Impotency, 662; Physical Causes, 663.	

CHAPTER X.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVES, BLOOD, AND SKIN.....	668
Affections of the Nerves, 669; Neurasthenia, 671; Burning the Candle at Both Ends, 672; Hypochondria, 674; Hysteria, 674; Treatment of Neurasthenia, Hypochondria, and Hysteria, 675; Paralytic Affections, 679; Facial Paralysis, 680; Shaking Palsy, 681; Locomotor Ataxy, 681; Epilepsy, 681; The Question of Functional or Organic Disease, 684; Scrofula, 687; Symptoms and Treatment of Scrofula, 689; Aches and Pains, 691; Nervous Headaches, 692; Congestive Headache, 693; Neuralgia, 694; The Treatment of Neuralgia, 696; Rheumatism, 697; Treatment of Rheumatism, 698; Gout, 700; The Treatment of Gout, 700; Cancer, 701; The Treatment of Cancer, 703; Syphilis, 705; Its Progress, 707; Its Treatment, 709; Skin Diseases, 710; The Main Affections Described, 711; The Causes, 712; Urticaria—Hives, 713; Rosacea, 713; Pruritus—Itching, 714; Herpes, 714; Eczema—Salt Rheum, 715; Other Scaly Skin Diseases, 716; Comedones, Black-heads, Worms, 717; Acne, 718; Boils—Carbuncles, 718; Parasitic Skin Diseases, 719; Pediculi—Lice, 720; Tinea Trichophytina—Ringworm, 720; Tinea Versicolor—Pityriasis, 721; How to Cultivate Beauty of Face, 721; Health the Basis of Beauty, 724; Face Recipes, 727; Baldness, 727.	

CHAPTER XI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES AND EARS.....	730
Nature's Photographic Camera, 730; How Old Eyes can be Restored, 734; Near-sight or Myopia, 736; Other Optical Defects, 737; Diseases of the Eyes, 738; Chronic Sore Eyes, 740; Cross Eyes, 743; Other Diseases of the Eye, 744; Defective Hearing, 744.	

CHAPTER XII.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE.....	751
Everybody His Own Doctor, 752; Dietetics, 756; Clear Conscience Better than a Petted Stomach, 757; Warranting Cures, 759; To Consultants, 760; List of Questions, 761; Evidences of the Unrability of Chronic Diseases, 763; Affidavits of the Drs. Foote, 765; Cases of Diseases of the Breathing Organs, 766; Cases of Diseases of the Digestive Organs, 767; Cases of Nervous Diseases, 768; Cases of Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 769; Another Case of Bright's Disease, 770; Cases of Diseases of Men, 770; Cases of Diseases of Women, 773; Cases of Barrenness, 775; Born by the Book, 775; Miscellaneous Diseases, 777; Earlier Triumphs, 779; A Bedridden Case, 779; Concluding Remarks, 781.	

CHAPTER XIII.

Two Hundred and Fifty Prescriptions for Common Ailments and Suggestions for Emergencies.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.....	782
Antidotes for Poisons, 799; Rules for Resuscitating the Drowned, 801; What to do When the Patient Begins to Breathe, 801; The Care of Babies, 801.	

PART III.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE SEXUAL ORGANS; THE NATURAL RELATIONS OF THE SEXES: CIVILIZATION, SOCIETY, AND MARRIAGE.

OPENING CHAPTER.

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY WORDS	807

CHAPTER II.

THE SEXUAL ORGANS.....	810
The Cause of Their Disgrace, 810; Facts Regarding Pagan Worship, 811; Their Influence on Physical Development, 814; Their Influence on Health, 818; Every Faculty and Organ Necessary, 821; How They are Made Instruments of Conjugal Association, 825; Individual Electricity, 826; Chemical Electricity, 831; Frictional Electricity, 833; How They are Made Instrumental in Perpetuating the Race, 834; The Physiology of Reproduction, 838; Their Influence on the Social Position of Woman, 840; The Real Causes of Rome's Fall, 842; Their Influence on Civilization, 846; Polyandry and Prostitution, 848.	

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF MARRIAGE.....	852
History of Polygamy, 853; Hebraic Polygamy, 856; Grecian Concubinage, 859; Persian and Mohammedan Polygamy, 862; Polygamy in the New World, 865; History of Mormon Polygamy, 866; Why not let Woman Suffrage Settle the Problem? 874; History of Monogamy, 880; Marriage Became a Passing Union, 884; Marriage Among the Northern Barbarians, 886; How Marriage in the Old Empire Flourished, 887; Marriage in Ancient Scandinavia, 893; History of Complex Marriage, 894; The Children of the Community, 897; What a Physician saw at the Oneida Community, 899; The Basic Principles of the Oneida Community, 901; Was Mr. Noyes' Dream Realized? 905; Historical Clips, 909.	

CHAPTER IV.

MARRIAGE AS IT IS IN BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.....	921
Marriage in the Old World, 921; Marriage in the New World, 966; Concluding Remarks, 990.	

CHAPTER V.

DEFECTS IN MARRIAGE SYSTEMS.....	992
Demerits of Polygamy, 997; Demerits of Monogamy, 998; Demerits of "Complex Marriage," 1009.	

CHAPTER VI.

THE REMEDY. A Chapter full of.....	1012
Original and Startling Suggestions for Twentieth Century Readers.	

CHAPTER VII.

SEXUAL IMMORALITY	1024
The Causes, 1025; The Cure, 1028.	

CHAPTER VIII.

CONCLUSION OF PART THIRD.....	1094
-------------------------------	------

PART IV.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MONOGAMIC MARRIAGE, ETC.

OPENING CHAPTER.

PREFATORY	1041
-----------------	------

CHAPTER II.

ADAPTATION IN MARRIAGE.....	1045
What is Mental Adaptation? 1050; What is Physical Adaptation? 1053; First, the Vital Temperaments, 1056; Second, the Non-Vital Temperaments, 1059; The Mixture of Two Temperaments, 1064; The Mixture of Three Temperaments, 1067; The Mixture of Four Temperaments, 1069; Dr. Powell's Six Rules, 1078.	

CHAPTER III.

RESTRICTED MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE.....	1081
Restricted Parentage, 1082; A Practical and Constitutional Plan, 1090; Divorce, 1095.	

CHAPTER IV.

THREE PHASES OF MONOGAMIC MARRIAGE PHOTOGRAPHED.....	1100
Mental Marriages, 1101; Physical Marriages, 1103; Wretched Misfits, 1104.	

CHAPTER V.

PHILOSOPHY OF ELOPEMENTS.....	1111
-------------------------------	------

CHAPTER VI.

INTERMARRIAGE OF RELATIVES.....	1117
---------------------------------	------

CHAPTER VII.

ESSAYS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.....	1121
The Wife the Equal Partner, 1123; Sleeping Apart, 1127; Sexual Moderation, 1130; Jealousy, 1134; "Conjugal Prudence," 1136; Contraceptics; Their Value in Promoting Human Evolution, 1143; Sexual Indifference, 1148; Signs, Symptoms, and Discomforts of Pregnancy, 1153; Food for Pregnant Women, 1155; Card to Married People, 1156.	

CHAPTER VIII.

WHAT DETERMINES SEX?.....	1158
Professor Schenk's Theory, 1159; Many Other Theories, 1161.	

CHAPTER IX.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHILD-MARKING.....	1161
The Phenomena of Child-Marking Explained, 1168; Why Offspring Resemble Both Parents, 1168; Why they Resemble One Parent, 1171; Why they Resemble Neighbors, 1171; Why Children by Second Husbands Resemble the First, 1174; How Frights Mark a Child, 1175; Child-Marking and its Influence on Human Evolution, 1172.	

CHAPTER X.

ESSAYS FOR THE FUTURE ON MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE.....	1178
Early Marriage, 1179; What is a Marriageable Age? 1180; Advantages of Early Marriage, 1182; Children's Marriages, 1183; Woman's Varied Avocations, 1187; Prepare the Young for Early Marriage, 1191; Prepare for Parenthood, 1195; Card to the Unmarried, 1197.	

INDEX.....	1198
------------	------

ADVERTISEMENTS.....	1220
---------------------	------

ILLUSTRATIONS.

FIGURE	PAGE	FIGURE	PAGE
1 Capitol of the Nervous System	16	46 Nature's Beverage on a Frolic	121
2 Professor Brain's Telegraph..	20	47 Some Denizens of Pond.....	126
3 The Heart and Arteries.....	22	48 Our Planet and its Atmosphere	129
4 Diagram of Blood Circulation	23	49 Electricity of the Thunder	
5 Capitol of the Vascular System	24	Storm.....	131
6 A Frog's Foot.....	25	50 Electrical Radiation.....	133
7 Bacteria.....	28	51 Sweat Glands.....	135
8 Laveran's Germs of Malaria..	32	52 Old-fashioned Fire-place.....	142
9 White and Red Corpuscles....	36	53 How we come into the World.	146
10 Trying to Lift Himself.....	37	54 Loose-fitting Garments of Japs	148
11 The Creature of Accident.....	39	55 Amelia Bloomer in her Orig-	
12 Mother Grundy Blindfolds the		inal Costume of 1851, Con-	
Mothers of the Race, and		trasted with 1899.....	152
the Children too.....	41	56 The Costumes of Uncle Sam's	
13 A Man who has nearly Worn		Numerous Family.....	156
Himself out in the Service		57 Various Inventions for the	
of the Devil.....	45	Feet.....	158
14 One who has Gained not only		58 Little Barefooted Candy-eater	161
Avoidupois, but Intellig-		59 Bad Position in Sitting.....	163
ence and Goodness.....	46	60 Smoking and Snuffing.....	173
15 "The Reverse. Behold the		61 First Lesson in Smoking.....	174
Contrast".....	47	62 Defective Sticks.....	179
16 Goddess of Justice.....	50	63 Positions of the Diaphragm..	181
17 "Plying Knife and Fork".....	52	64 A Contracted Waist.....	183
18 An International Provision		65 A Natural Waist.....	183
Store.....	53	66 Fragment of Ancient Venus..	184
19 The Use of Swine.....	55	67 The Salivary Glands.....	192
20 Trichinae, Cysts and Meat....	58	68 These are fit for a Feast.....	194
21 Encysted Trichinae in Muscle.	59	69 The Isolated Girl.....	196
22 The Unhealthy Pair.....	60	70 Social Magnetism.....	200
23 Infected Muscle.....	61	71 Innocent Girl Changed by Vlee	206
24 Sheep—Wholesome to the Eye	63	72 Night Scene in "Suicide Hall"	207
25 The Vegetarian Bicyclist.....	66	73 Reward Offered for Vice.....	218
26 The Vegetarian Pedestrian...	67	74 Want and Threatened Starva-	
27 Vegetable Food.....	69	tion Held out to Virtue....	219
28 The Animals we Slaughter...	71	75 Unhappy Marriage.....	226
29 Somewhat Weighty.....	74	76 Jenner Vaccinating his Child.	229
30 Thin! Too Thin!.....	75	77 The Hand that does it.....	233
31 A Public Dining Room.....	78	78 An Illustration.....	236
32 A Little Death-Trap.....	83	79 General N. M. Curtis.....	240
33 The House Fly.....	85	80 The Electrocuting Chair.....	244
34 The House Fly's Foot Plas-		81 Horn of Plenty.....	247
ters Microbes on our Faces	86	82 Othello's Occupation Gone....	249
35 Common Field Mushroom—		83 The Student at his Books....	252
Edible.....	89	84 The Overworked Man.....	253
36 The Liquids we Drink.....	94	85 A Worrying Woman.....	254
37 Tea Plant.....	97	86 The Melancholy Man.....	257
38 The Man who Drinks Modern		87 A Cure for Melancholy.....	258
Liquors.....	100	88 A Cluster of Bables.....	266
39 The Temperate Man.....	102	89 Triumphant Baby and Mother	270
40 The Autumn of a Temperate		90 Editor's Plan for Diverting the	
Life.....	102	Baby.....	275
41 Teeth of a Grazing Cow.....	109	91 A Healthy Mother and Child..	278
42 Teeth of a Stall-fed Cow.....	109	92 Magnetic Exercise.....	283
43 A Familiar Scene on the Farm	111	93 Coming Ladies on Horseback	285
44 First-class Palace for the Kine	116	94 The Swimmer.....	286
45 The Old Oakden Bucket.....	120	95 A Group of Cyclers.....	291

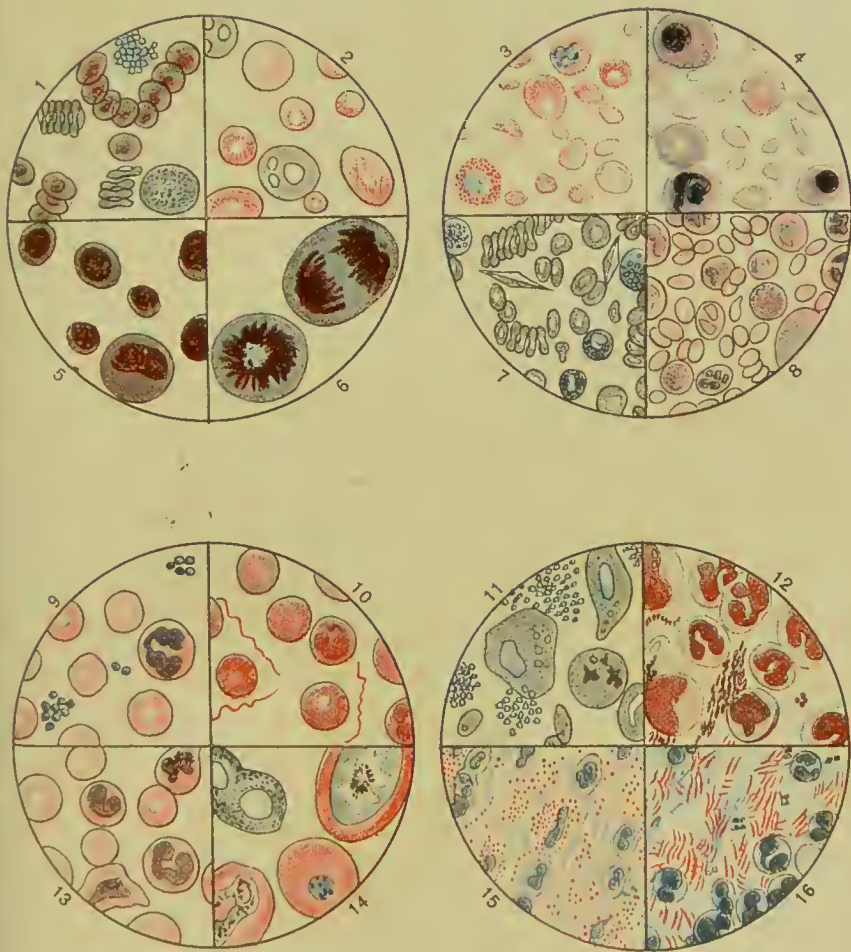
FIGURE	PAGE	FIGURE	PAGE
96 All Asleep.....	296	152 The Ethlopan.....	454
97 Perspiratory Gland and Tube.....	298	153 The Caucasian.....	455
98 This is how an Enclosed Veranda Looks on the Outside.....	304	154 The Underside of the Liver.....	456
99 Warming Feet Magnetically.....	310	155 Bilious Headache.....	460
100 A Specimen of What Nature Produces in Her Laboratory.....	314	156 The Nerves of the Stomach.....	465
101 Botanic Doctor of Ye Olden Time.....	317	157 The Pancreas.....	471
102 Nature's Laboratory — Good Food and Medicine.....	320	158 Stomach Washing.....	474
104 Mrs. Eddy, Founder of Christian Science.....	325	159 Stomach Washing.....	475
105 Viewing the Moon over the Right Shoulder.....	327	160 Dr. Tanuer.....	476
106 Electrical Radlation from the Hand.....	329	161 Showing how the Male Organs are Affected by Constipation.....	478
107 Repellent Electrical Waves of the Hand.....	331	162 Showing how Female Organs are Affected by Constipation.....	479
108 Ordinary Electro-Magnetic Machine.....	336	163 A Delicious Looking Medicine.....	482
109 Dr. Foote's Office Battery.....	340	164 The Danse du Ventre.....	484
110 Magnetic Hands.....	342	165 Tumorous and Varicose Piles.....	491
111 Putting a Sensitive Subject to Sleep.....	346	166 Rectum Laid Open with Piles.....	494
112 Nerve Atmosphere.....	347	167 Complete Fistula-in-Ano.....	497
113 Japanese Manipulators.....	350	168 Surgical Examination.....	497
114 Japanese Manipulators.....	351	169 Magnified Head of Tapeworm.....	499
115 Pressnitz's Medicine.....	353	170 Where Hernias Occur.....	502
116 The "Doctor" in the Bow.....	359	171-176 Progressive Hernia.....	503
117 The Terrified Lady.....	368	176A Operation for Relief of Strangulated Hernia.....	505
118 The Abdominal Cavity Laid Open.....	376	177 The Human Water Works.....	507
119 Dr. H. T. Foote—Portrait.....	380	178 The Kidney Cut Through.....	509
120 Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr.—Portrait.....	381	179 Kidney Casts.....	510
121 Bow-Legged but Healthy.....	384	180 Smooth—Bladder Stones—Rough.....	519
122 Seems Nervous.....	385	181 A Soft Catheter.....	521
123 The Octopus of Evil Habits and Victims of "Iligh Life".....	389	182 Leucorrhœal Matter.....	523
124 Diagrammatic Lung and Structure.....	393	183 Gonorrhœal Matter.....	523
125 Respiratory System of a Tree.....	394	184 Strictures of the Urethra.....	527
126 Respiratory System of Man.....	395	185 Urinary Fistula Resulting from Stricture following Gonorrhœa.....	529
127 The Cavities in the Bones of the Face Subject to Catarrh.....	396	186 Organs of Woman (Diagrammatic).....	532
128 Nostrils as Seen from Behind.....	399	187 Another Sketch True to Life.....	533
129 Polypus Tumor.....	401	188 Composite Photograph.....	535
130 The Diseased Throat.....	403	189 Room for Vital Organs.....	536
131 Nasal and Throat Air Passages.....	405	190 Vital Organs Crowded.....	537
132 Laryngoscope.....	406	191 Wrong Position.....	538
133 Vocal Cords.....	407	192 Right Position.....	538
134 Wind Pipe or Bronchus and Tubes.....	409	193 A Mis-shapen Form.....	539
135 Typical Case of Consumption.....	414	194 Female Organs Exposed.....	554
136 Fungus, or the Bacilli of Consumption.....	415	195 Family Syringe.....	557
137 Taking in Tubercle Germs.....	416	196 Vaginal Syringe.....	557
138 The Air Sacs of the Lungs.....	418	197 Womb Falling Forward on Bladder.....	558
139 The Out-Door Cure.....	421	198 Womb Falling Backward on Rectum.....	559
140 Getting Fresh Air.....	425	199 Procidential.....	560
141 Chest Exercises.....	431	200 Some of the Pessaries in Use.....	562
142 Chest Exercises.....	431	201 Dr. Pott's Spring-Stem Pessary.....	564
143 Lungs and Heart.....	432	202 Abdominal Supporter.....	565
144 The Heart.....	437	203 Woman as Formed by Nature.....	572
145 Enlarging his Heart.....	438	204 Woman as Deformed by Fashion.....	573
146 The Normal Heart.....	441	205 A Plain Home Talk Baby.....	578
147 Heart in Valvular Disease.....	441	206 A Plain Home Talk Baby.....	580
148 Disease of a Coronary Artery.....	441	207 Local Inadaptation.....	582
149 Various Forms of Aneurisms.....	446	208 Local Inadaptation.....	583
150 Varicose Veins of the Leg.....	448	209 Diseased Ovary.....	590
151 Digestive Machinery.....	450	210 The Ovary in Health.....	591
		211 The Ovary in Old Age.....	592
		212 The Spermatozoa.....	598
		213 Temperamental Inadaptation.....	600
		214 Temperamental Inadaptation.....	601
		215-217 Dr. Pallen's Operation on the Cervix.....	607
		218 The Prize Microscope.....	611

FIG.		PAGE.	FIG.		PAGE.
219	A Plain Home Talk Baby.....	614	276	The Sultan of Sulu.....	876
221	Vertical Section of Male Or- gans.....	617	277	A Glimpse of Salt Lake City —Wasatch Mountains.....	878
222	Chancere.....	619	278	The Monogamic Family.....	881
223	Side-view of Male Organs.....	620	279	Group of Onelda Communists.....	890
224	Structure of the Testicle.....	626	280	First Child born in the Com- munity.....	898
225	Male Organs.....	627	281	A Stipicultural Youth.....	899
226	French Method of Ligating Varicocele.....	631	282	The late Rev. J. H. Noyes.....	903
227	The Testes in Health and Dis- ease.....	632	283	Onelda Community Mansion.....	907
228	Spermatozoa, etc.....	640	284	Historical Chips.....	910
229	The Prostate and Seminal Vesicles.....	645	285	Chinese Marriage.....	924
229A	Rev. Rudolph Foith.....	652	286	Japanese Official and Family..	926
229B	Oscar Wilde.....	653	287	Japanese Girl.....	928
230	Womb, Ovaries, Fallopian Tubes, etc.....	657	288	Persian Lady.....	937
231	Front View of Penis.....	661	289	Mrs. Abdul Hamid Le Mesur- rier.....	939
232	Cause of Impotency found.....	665	290	Zulu Doctor.....	945
233	Neuron and Nerve-Bulbs.....	669	291	Wife of Oom Paul.....	946
234	Neuron.....	685	292	English Girl.....	948
235	A Case of Hemiatrophy.....	686	293	Victoria in the Prime of Life..	951
236	Charles Sprague, the Living Skeleton.....	687	294	A French Actress.....	954
237	Facial Nerves.....	691	295	A Finnish Woman.....	960
238	Rheumatism.....	697	296	A Turkish Lady.....	964
239	A Nest of Cancer Cells.....	703	297	A Male Eskimo.....	968
240	Gummy Tumors.....	708	298	A Female Eskimo.....	969
241	A Magnified Cross-cut of Skin.....	711	299	A Greenlander.....	970
242	Demodex Magnified 200 Times.....	718	300	Fruits of Uncongenial Mar- riage.....	978
243	Burrow, Itch-mite, and Eggs..	719	301	The Late Princess of Hawaii..	980
244	Pediculus Pubis.....	720	302	A Lady of Porto Rico.....	982
245	Fair and Spotless.....	722	303	A Mestizo Girl.....	989
246	Nose made from Forehead....	723	304	Jesus and the Accused Woman	994
247	Nose made from the Arm.....	724	305	First Five Years of Marriage ..	1006
248	Jo-Jo the Dog-faced Boy.....	725	306	Five Years Later.....	1006
249	Horn on Forehead.....	726	306A	Enmeshed in Cupid's Bonds	1011
250	Hair in Its Follicle.....	728	307	Clothes of One Size and Pat- tern for the Million.....	1020
251	Hairy Navus.....	729	308	Affectionate Husband and Wife.....	1027
252	Vertical Section of the Eye....	731	309	A Typical Libertine.....	1032
253	An Eye with Proper Convexity	732	310	Mental Organization.....	1051
254	Too Great Convexity.....	733	311	Sanguine Temperament.....	1054
255	Cornea too Flat.....	734	312	Bilious Temperament.....	1055
256	Application of Fingers for Near-sight.....	736	313	Profile of the Nose.....	1056
257	Examining with Ophthalmos- cope.....	739	314	Lymphatic Temperament.....	1058
258	Mechanism of the Eye.....	741	315	Encephalic Temperament.....	1059
259	Cross Eyes.....	743	316	General Jackson.....	1064
260	The Human Ear.....	746	317	Daniel Defoe.....	1065
261	Rescuing the Drowned.....	802	318	P. T. Barnum.....	1068
262	Rescuing the Drowned.....	803	319	J. Minor Potts.....	1067
262A	Civilization of To-day.....	806	320	Rubens, the Painter.....	1068
263	The Seed of the Oak and of the Plum-tree.....	811	321	Daniel Webster.....	1069
264	Is it Charlie or Is it Mary? ..	815	322	Napoleon the First.....	1070
265	The Female Venus de Medici; The Male Apollo Belvedere..	819	323	Sir Walter Scott.....	1071
266	The late Henry Ward Beecher	822	324	Benjamin West.....	1072
267	A Magnetized Cane Dance....	828	325	Dr. William Byrd Powell.....	1073
268	John Randolph.....	831	326	The Only Members of the Italian Family allowed to Remain.....	1083
269	Spermatozoon.....	836	326A	Eloping in 1900.....	1110
270	Some New American Citizens.	843	327	The Apple.....	1120
270A	Mrs. Frances S. Lee.....	851	328	Jealousy.....	1135
271	The Polygamist Family.....	855	329	Adaptation and Inadaptation Illustrated.....	1151
272	Joseph Smith the Prophet....	868	329A	Plain Home Talk Babies.....	1157
273	Brigham Young.....	869	329B	Boy or Girl, which?.....	1163
274	Part of President Lorenzo Snow's Family.....	871	330	Horseshoe Magnet.....	1170
275	A Utah State Senator.....	875	331	A Magnetic Hammer.....	1171
			332	Girls on Parade.....	1190

PLATE I.

P. H. T. PART I. CHAP. I.

BLOOD DISEASES.



MICROSCOPE VIEWS OF BLOOD AND SPUTUM, ENLARGED 350 TO 1,500 TIMES ; MOSTLY
STAINED BY CHEMICAL DYES NECESSARY TO BRING OUT DIAGNOSTIC POINTS.

1. NORMAL BLOOD CORPUSCLES.
2. ABNORMAL, IN ANAEMIA.
- 3, 4. IN "PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA."
5. WHITE CORPUSCLES, STAINED.
- 6, 7, 8. " " IN LEUKEMIA,
"THE WHITE-BLOOD DISEASE."

- 9, 10. PYAEMIA AND RELAPSING FEVER.
11. NASAL CATARRH MUCUS.
12. DIPHTHERIA MICROBES.
- 13, 14. BLOOD IN MALARIA.
15. SPUTUM OF ASTHMA.
16. SPUTUM OF PHTHISIS.

PLATE II.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

PLAIN HOME TALK.



BY PERMISSION OF THE CHART OF LIFE CO.

BACK AND SIDE VIEW OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD, SHOWING ALSO THE GANGLIONIC OR SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND THE LOCATION OF THE VITAL ORGANS.

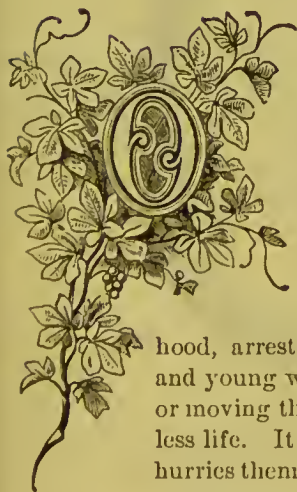
THE SMALL FIGURE, AT THE RIGHT, IS A MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF A NERVE CELL AND PROCESS (A NEURON), AND FIBRE WITH ITS SHEATH

PART I.

Disease : Its Causes, Prevention, and Cure.

OPENING CHAPTER.

DISEASE AND ITS CAUSES.

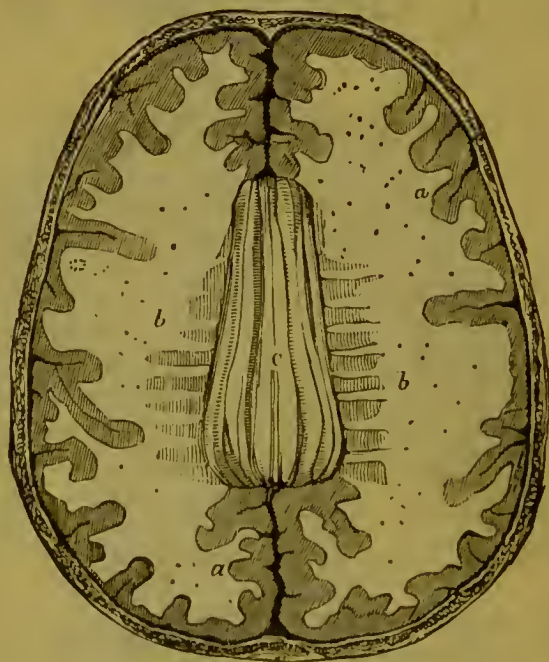


OUR planet with each revolution carries a huge load of human suffering, a large portion of which arises from disease. We see this enemy in the cradle, distorting the features and bedimming the eyes of innocent babes. Too often it carries its little victims to the burial-ground, bathed with the tears of mothers. We see it in youth-hood, arresting the physical development of young men and young women ; consigning them to premature graves, or moving them like sickly shadows through years of hapless life. It rudely grasps people in the prime of life, and hurries them away from fields of useful labor to wearisome chambers, where the mind, which has been schooled to activity, becomes a dangerous ally to the enemy by chafing and fretting in its imprisonment. It lays violent hands on our gray-haired fathers and mothers, who yesterday greeted us with the smile, animation, and elasticity of youth, but who to-day go groping about with rounded shoulders and trembling steps. At last, it arrests the physical functions, the outer shell returns to its original dust, and the inner, living body, enters the new life, where—may we hope—this fearful disturber of our comfort and happiness is refused admission.

The Causes of Disease.

Disease of every character, except that which may be induced by poison or by accident to body or limb, originates in a derangement of the circulation of vital electricity, disturbance of the mind, or an abnormal condition of the blood. Wherever it begins, unless speedily checked, the whole system is soon convulsed in its grasp, because of the close relationship existing between the various organs of the body. Those who have neglected the study of Physiology, as well as all who

FIG. 1.



CAPITOL OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The above represents a horizontal section of the brain and bones of the skull;
a a, outer layer of ash-colored matter; *b b*, the white or internal substance of the brain; *c*, the corpus callosum.

have merely scanned the pages of ancient and modern superficial writings, will not readily comprehend the truth of these propositions. The most illiterate men of the civilized world are aware that they have a brain (however barren of idea), and that their bodies have nerves, arteries, and veins. But few physicians, especially of the old prejudiced school, know the real offices of them. Doctors who have brandished scalpels in the dissecting-room can point out the exact locality of every nerve, vein, muscle, tendon, etc., but the means by which each per-

forms its appropriate part, seldom awakens curiosity. Turn to a medical dictionary for a definition of the brain; the learned physiological lexicographer says: "The use of the brain is to give off nine pairs of nerves and the spinal marrow, from which thirty-one pairs more proceed, through whose means the various senses are performed, and muscular motion excited." This is all very well so far as it goes, but it will not satisfy the mind of a thorough inquirer, nor illustrate the truthfulness of my first remark. The sublime powers and superior beauties of the brain are undiscovered in such a superficial definition. The object of this chapter requires a better one. Let us have a *name* for the brain which will convey a better understanding of its office. I propose to call it the **CAPITOL OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM**. It stands in the same relation to the human body that the Capitol at Washington does to the United States. There are telegraphic wires proceeding from this Capitol which connect with other wires leading to every part of the Republic, and there are nerves proceeding from the brain which connect with other nerves leading to every part of the human system. These nerves are like telegraphic wires, and convey impressions to and from the brain with the velocity of lightning. They permeate the skin so extensively that a slight change in the atmosphere is quickly telegraphed to the physiological capitol. Experiment has demonstrated the fact, that the intelligence of an impression made upon the ends of the nerves in communication with the skin, is transmitted to the brain with a velocity of about one hundred and ninety-five feet per second. Intelligence from the great toe is received through the nervous telegraph at the physiological capitol, called the brain, in only about one-thirtieth of a second later than from the ear or face.

The digestion of food, by which process blood is manufactured, depends upon the electric currents sent by the brain through the pneumo-gastric telegraph, or nerve, to the stomach. The correctness of this hypothesis has been illustrated by experiments tried by a celebrated physician in England. In these, a couple of rabbits were selected, which had been fed with the same kind and quality of food. On one of them he performed the operation of cutting the pneumo-gastric nerve leading to the stomach. The latter being deprived of the nervous stimulant, the animal soon died from the effects of a loaded stomach coupled with suspended digestion. The other rabbit, which was not operated on, was killed after an interval of almost twenty-six hours, and on examination it was proved that the food in its stomach was entirely digested, while in that of the former, the food remained almost as crude and undigested as when it left the masticating organs. Another experiment was made upon two more rabbits in the same manner, except that after the nerves leading to the stomach were cut, galvanism was applied in such a way as to send the current through the discon-

nected nerves to the seat of digestion. At the end of twenty-four hours they were both killed, when it was found that the food in the stomach of the one whose nerves had been severed, and put in connection with the galvanic battery, was nearly as well digested as that in the other, which had not been operated on. These experiments show that the stomach depends for the performance of its office on the electrical or nervous stimulus which it receives from the brain. Similar experiments to those just mentioned have been tried with reference to the heart and other organs, in all of which they ceased to perform their functions when the nerves were cut, and commenced again as soon as the galvanic fluid was applied. It is not necessary for the purposes of this treatise, to demonstrate that galvanism and this nervous element provided by the brain are identical. It is evident that they are not; but they are so closely related that one will perform the office of the other, and this fact is sufficient to show that the two forces or elements are similar in their character, and that one is a modified form of the other. Animal magnetism, electro-magnetism, galvanism and electricity, all differ a little from each other, and in employing the term *electricity*, chiefly in speaking of the nervous forces, I do so because it is a term better understood by the masses.

NERVOUS TELEGRAPHY.

I have said that the brain is the capitol of the nervous system. It may also be called the great receiving and distributing reservoir of nerve-electricity. It is largely composed of two substances: one an ash-colored matter, which, if spread out, would cover a surface of six hundred and seventy square inches; the other, a fibrous matter, firm in texture, and tubular. The ash-colored matter is the receiving, and the fibrous matter the distributing reservoir. There are in other parts of the system various smaller receiving and distributing reservoirs, composed of the same substances, but all these are under the control of the superior one located in the brain. These are called by physiologists nerve-centres, and to carry out the analogy between our nervous system, and the telegraphic system of our country, the nerve-centres may be compared to our State capitols.

The spinal cord is the great nervous trunk, or the main telegraphic wire leading from the brain, and from the brain and spinal cord proceed the motor nerves, the nerves of sensation, and the nerves of special sense. With the motor nerves the mind telegraphs to the limbs to move, and they instantly obey, for the force they carry contracts one set of muscles and expands another; for electricity, whether animal or mechanical, has the power to contract or expand any substance. By the action of the motor nerves upon the muscular system, the phenomena of animal motion are performed. Through the nerves of sensation the

brain is quickly informed by the telegraph, if a wound is being inflicted upon any portion of the body, if disease is intruding itself upon any organ, or if anything disagreeable or pleasurable is brought in contact with any part of the body. Through the nerves of special sense, the brain is informed by telegraph whether it be light, or dark—whether there be silence, or noise, etc. So we see that the Great Artificer, and not Professor Morse, was the inventor of telegraphy. To Morse belongs the honor, and it is indeed a great one, of having adapted this same system of intercommunication with the quickness of lightning between villages, States, and nations ; a discovery which will eventually unite all mankind in common sympathy and brotherhood.

Most people know that telegraphic operators supply the electricity which they send over the wires by galvanic batteries, prepared according to the usual processes explained in our school-books of Philosophy. But whence is this animo-vital electricity we have been speaking of derived ? Well, I will tell you. The principal source is the stomach, that ever-active laboratory. The dissolution of any substance sets free the element commonly called electricity. The food you eat, if digestible, goes through a process of dissolution in your stomach, and as it dissolves, the electricity evolved ascends through the nerves made for the purpose, to the ash-colored matter of the brain. The vitalizing property of air is mainly electricity, and, consequently, we receive this element by the lungs and pores, from which it is taken up by the blood, and carried to the great receiving reservoir of the brain, which, I may add, accommodates more blood than the fibrous matter of the brain. The blood on entering the ash-colored matter discharges its cargo of electricity and nerve-nutrient, and returns to the body for another load.

Large quantities of animal electricity are also generated by the alkalies and acids of the animal organism. The mucous membranes, or linings of the cavities, are continually excreting a semi-fluid called alkali, and the serous membranes, or outer coverings of the same, an aqueous or watery fluid, called acid, and according to the testimony of Dr. Bird, if these fluids are so placed as to be connected by parietes of an animal membrane, or a porous diaphragm, a current of electricity is evolved.

Hence, we find that not only are our stomachs generating electricity, but we are inhaling it by our lungs, and our pores, and the external or serous, and internal or mucous surfaces, united as they are by natural parietes and porous diaphragms, are producing it in large quantities. As it is produced, or enters the system, it is so modified as to be made fit for the uses of the body.

The brain is as industriously distributing this vital electricity through the system, as the heart is circulating the blood, and too much, or too little, given to any particular organ, produces disease therein.

The complete withdrawal of nervo-electricity from any part paralyzes it, so that it has neither sense nor motion. If withdrawn from the motor nerves only, sensation remains, while motion is lost ; if from the nerves of sensation only, then motion continues, but sensation is destroyed.

FIG. 2.



PROFESSOR BRAIN'S TELEGRAPH.

traced to disturbances of the mind, or to an abnormal condition of the blood.

MENTAL DISTURBANCES.

From what has already been said, it is apparent to any logical mind that diseases often result from trouble or depression of mind. So closely allied are the brain and the nervous or telegraphic system, it is impossible for one to be disturbed without exciting the sympathy of the

other. The brain, besides being the receiving and distributing reservoir of animal electricity, is the residence of the mind, or the Ego which controls its action. When, then, anything occurs to disturb the equanimity of the mind, the brain at once telegraphs the melancholy news over the wires, or nerves, to every organ of the body, and, like a well-regulated and affectionate family, all join in sympathy for the afflictions of the one which they regard as the head and provider. In some cases, when great grief or emotion is present, the brain works so actively in producing intense thought, that it consumes all, or nearly all the vital electricity of its reservoir, and when this bankruptcy takes place, it even withdraws that which it has supplied to the vital organs. When it reaches this crisis, death results. Emotions of the mind, it is well known, greatly affect the organic secretions, and Dr. Trall does not greatly magnify a fact, when he remarks, "that they may be depraved or vitiated as readily by excessive mental emotion, as by a drug poison taken into the stomach." He continues by saying, that "a paroxysm of anger will render the bile as acrid and irritating as a full dose of calomel; excessive fear will relax the bowels equal to a strong infusion of tobacco; intense grief will arrest the secretions of the gastric juice as effectually as belladonna; and violent rage will make the saliva as poisonous as will a mercurial salivation."

Says Combe: "The influence of the brain on the digestive organs is so direct, that sickness and vomiting are among the earliest symptoms of many affections of the head, and of wounds and injuries to the brain, while violent emotions, intense grief, or sudden bad news, sometimes arrest at once the process of digestion, and produce squeamishness, or loathing of food, although an instant before the appetite was keen. The influence of the mind and brain over the action of the heart and lungs is familiar to every one. The sighing, palpitation, and fainting so often witnessed as consequences of emotions of the mind, are evidences which nobody can resist. Death itself is not a rare result of such excitement in delicately organized persons."

A story related by the late English author, Eliot Warburton, is interesting in this connection. "A Howadji, or sacred traveller (more given to lectures than to prayers), met the plague coming out of Cairo, and reproached that demon with his murderous work. 'Nay,' said the fiend, 'I have slain but a few; it is true that twenty thousand of the faithful have died, but only one-tenth of them fell by my hand—the rest were slain by my fellow-demon, FEAR.'"

In times of war, the influence of the mind on health has been many times strikingly exhibited. During the great Civil War between the North and South, all newspaper readers knew of the fatality attending the Federal "Army of the Potomac" in the Chickahominy swamps. Most people attributed the prevalence of sickness and death among the

soldiers, at that time and place, simply to the unwholesome air of the locality, but this was not all. It was a dark day in our country's history ; many of our bravest men felt disheartened ; and mental depression, if not despair, rendered our country's noble defenders susceptible

FIG. 3.



THE HEART AND ARTERIES THAT CARRY THE GOOD VITAL FLUID TO ALL PARTS OF THE BODY, AND VEINS THAT RETURN THE CURRENT TO THE HEART.

to malarious influences, and they became ready victims to the unwholesome vapors with which they were enveloped.

The frightful mortality attending the allied armies at the Crimea, was no doubt more attributable to bad management on the part of the commanding officers than to inclement weather. The soldiers, having lost confidence in their commanders, became depressed in spirit ; they were filled with fearful forebodings ; the buoyancy of their nervous systems was disturbed, and thereby digestion impaired. Through these discouragements they were made susceptible to disease, and would have been liable to its attacks, however favorable the climate ; while a slight unfavorable change in a foreign atmosphere, under such circumstances, would induce fatal results.

The English press attributed the sudden death of Lord Raglan to the censures heaped upon him at home. Many politicians in this country ascribe the illness which ended the career of one of America's greatest statesmen, to disappointment in not receiving the Presidential nomination from a convention of his party.

Thus we see the influence of the mind on the body is generally

understood and admitted. But few stop to divine the means by which it is effected. It is well, therefore, to understand that every organ is notified on the telegraphic system, if any thing offends the seat or consciousness of the human being, and these organs are often taxed or compelled to give back part of the nervo-electricity with which they are performing their offices. If, through any accident to the limbs,

contact with any powerful poison, or impurity of the blood, the harmonious evolution and circulation of the nervo-electric fluid in any part of the body are disturbed, the brain feels the effect, discovers the cause, and faithfully informs all the members of the family, who contribute vital healing forces with which they endeavor to conciliate the difficulty, and if they fail, the whole system is thrown into discord.

BLOOD DERANGEMENTS.

Next, I will speak of the blood, for all diseases which do not arise from the causes already named and explained, have their birth in a deranged condition of that almost as mysterious fluid which circulates through the entire system. In plain language, the blood is fluid bone, fluid cartilage, fluid muscle, fluid nerve, and fluid everything that goes to make up the human body. Technically, it is mainly composed of corpuscles floating in *liquor sanguinis*. These corpuscles are minute bodies, resembling, very nearly, in shape, pieces of coin, as represented in the illustration, Fig. 9. They can only be seen by aid of the microscope. There are two kinds of corpuscles, the red and the white, or colorless. In health, the red predominates in the ratio of three or four hundred to one of the white corpuscles. Hoffman estimates that there are twenty-eight pounds of blood in a man of average size. This fluid is circulated through the system by the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. The heart may be

FIG. 4.



DIAGRAM OF BLOOD CIRCULATION.

1, 2, left heart ; 3, 4, right heart ; 5, 6, lungs ; 7, great arteries ; 8, brain ; 9, great veins ; 10, spleen ; 11, intestines ; 12, kidneys ; 13, lower extremities ; 14, liver.

said to be the capitol of the vascular system, as the brain is the capitol of the nervous system. It may also be called the receiving and distributing reservoir of the blood, as the brain is the receiving and distributing reservoir of the nervo-electrical forces. The heart is an inces-

sant worker and a good manager. It pumps vital, or arterial blood through the arteries and capillaries to every part of the system, and pumps it back through the veins to itself again, and then pumps it into the lungs, to become revitalized by the oxygen of the air we breathe, from which it again receives it to send it on its recuperative mission. The heart undergoes four thousand contractions per hour ; each ventricle is

FIG. 5.



CAPITOL OF THE VASCULAR SYSTEM.

1, The superior vena cava; 2, the inferior vena cava; 3, the right auricle; 4, the right ventricle; 5, the situation of the tricuspid valves; 6, the partition between the two ventricles; 7, the pulmonary artery; 8, the point where it separates and enters the right and left pulmonary artery for the corresponding lungs; 9, the four pulmonary veins bringing the blood into the left auricle; 10, the left auricle; 11, left ventricle; 12, location of mitral valve; 13, location of sigmoid valves of the aorta; 14, the position of the sigmoid valves of the pulmonary artery.

reckoned to contain about one ounce, and, therefore, we are brought to the astonishing realization that two hundred and fifty pounds of blood pass through it in that brief space of time. The fleshy parts of the body are filled with what are called capillaries. An Irishman once remarked, that a gun was a hole with iron made around it ; well, a capillary is a hole with animal fibre built around it, and there are so many of them that the human system almost resembles a sponge in vascularity. People who are continually drinking something when the thermometer gets into the nineties, must readily comprehend this statement. They are constantly drinking, and the water is constantly running out of them. Their clothing becomes saturated with their perspiration. Into the capillaries, the heart, through the arterial system, pours the life-giving blood, and after it has deposited its vital atoms, and taken up the worn-out ones, the heart sucks it up through the veins to be renewed.

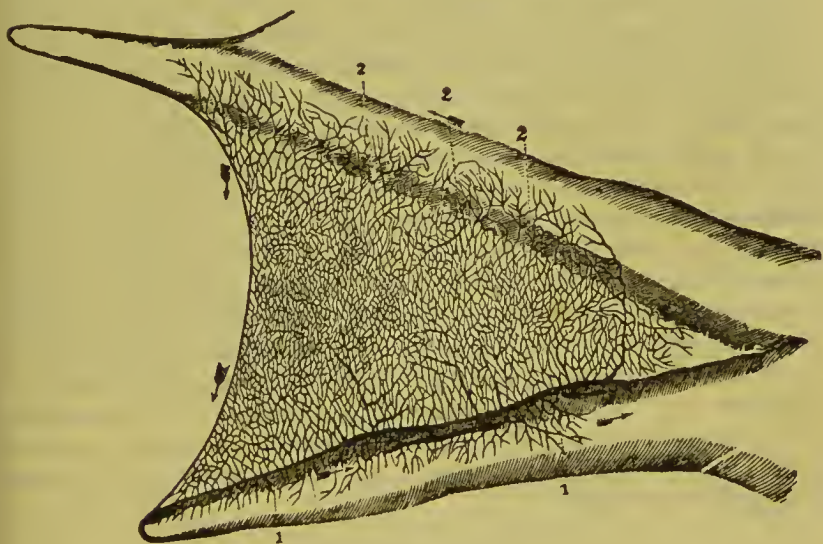
The blood may be said to carry on a coastwise trade with the various organs and tissues of the body. It goes out freighted with fresh living atoms, and visits every part of the body, even the

bones and muscles, and gives that which will repair each part in return for atoms which are no longer useful. These waste matters it carries to the dumping-grounds, called the lungs, liver, kidneys, excretory vessels and pores, and these organs empty them out through the channels nature has provided. The heart is the shipper.

I have thus intruded these illustrations to present the whole matter clearly to the mind of the non-professional reader, and I trust I am fully

understood. Now then, let us suppose the blood becomes impure, so that the heart has no good arterial fluid to dispense to the various organs. The latter are not only deprived of the nourishing properties of good blood, but are left to counteract, as best they may, its corrupt particles. The vital parts are placed in the position of a man with his hands tied, who is called upon, not only to feed, but defend himself. The result is, the human machinery becomes clogged with poisonous

FIG. 6.



A FROG'S FOOT.

The Capillaries as seen in the web of a Frog's foot, under the microscope.
1, 1, are the veins, and 2, 2, 2, the arteries.

humors. These may block up the liver so that it cannot perform its functions properly, and thereby cause irritation, or inflammation, or they may produce a tubercular affection of that organ. They may attack the lungs, producing pulmonary disease. They may irritate or inflame the lining of the stomach so as to impair digestion, and ultimately induce obstinate dyspepsia. In short, no organ or fibre of the body is safe when they are present. These impurities are more liable to affect a person internally than externally. Many persons suppose if there are no pimples, blotches, ulcers, or tumors on the surface, the blood may be considered pure, no matter how much pain or suffering may be experienced inside of the outer covering. This is an error; for many of the most troublesome affections of the hidden portions of the body are caused by blood impurities. Those who have them on the surface are the most fortunate, for, as a general rule, when the blood possesses strength enough to pitch these troublesome particles out on

the surface, it also possesses the ability to protect the internal organs from their corrupting influence.

What I have said in the foregoing relative to the blood, relates rather to *active*, than *latent* impurities. The latter may be defined as those foreign properties in the blood, which, under favoring circumstances, may induce disease. Ordinarily a person having them is unconscious of their presence. But let some poisonous gases or germs infest the atmosphere, and they at once, like the secreted burglar, open the doors of the system, coalesce with them, and induce fevers or difficulties of some kind. I think fevers of all kinds, including scarlet fever and measles, may be traced to latent impurities in the blood. A person could hardly contract small-pox when exposed to it, except for these insidious properties which render the system susceptible. As a female germ cannot produce a child without the addition of a male germ, so these latent impure particles in the blood cannot generate disease without meeting their affinitive germ or poison. Seed cast on ground not suited to it produces nothing, while simply the pollen blown from some distant field on to just the right quality of soil, seems to meet something equivalent to the ovule, from which vegetation starts up, as if by magic. It is a fact known to many scientific men, that in almost any locality, soil taken from a depth of thirty or forty feet is soon covered with white clover. This can only be accounted for by attributing to this soil germinal qualities, which, brought in contact with the pollen of the clover carried perhaps miles on the wings of the wind, produce this species of vegetation.

THE GERM THEORY.

What is the germ theory? It is the doctrine that disease is communicated to the human system by minute animal organisms generally known under the name of bacteria, which are found in great abundance in both air and water. Bacillus, spirilla, micrococcus, streptococcus, diplococcus, etc., are of the same genus, and have been respectively named according to their varying forms or modes of growth. The reader will be interested in what will be here presented on this subject, and before this chapter is finished it will be perceived that the theory of the cause of disease, as given in the beginning of this chapter, is not the least affected by more recent discoveries. The theory of the causes of disease, as given in the opening chapter, first made its appearance in "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE" in 1857-58, and when that volume was revised in 1869-70 it was repeated in "PLAIN HOME TALK, EMBRACING MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," substantially as the reader finds it at this time. Up to the present moment its correctness remains unchallenged. It is not at all disproved by the part which bacteria plays in human ill.

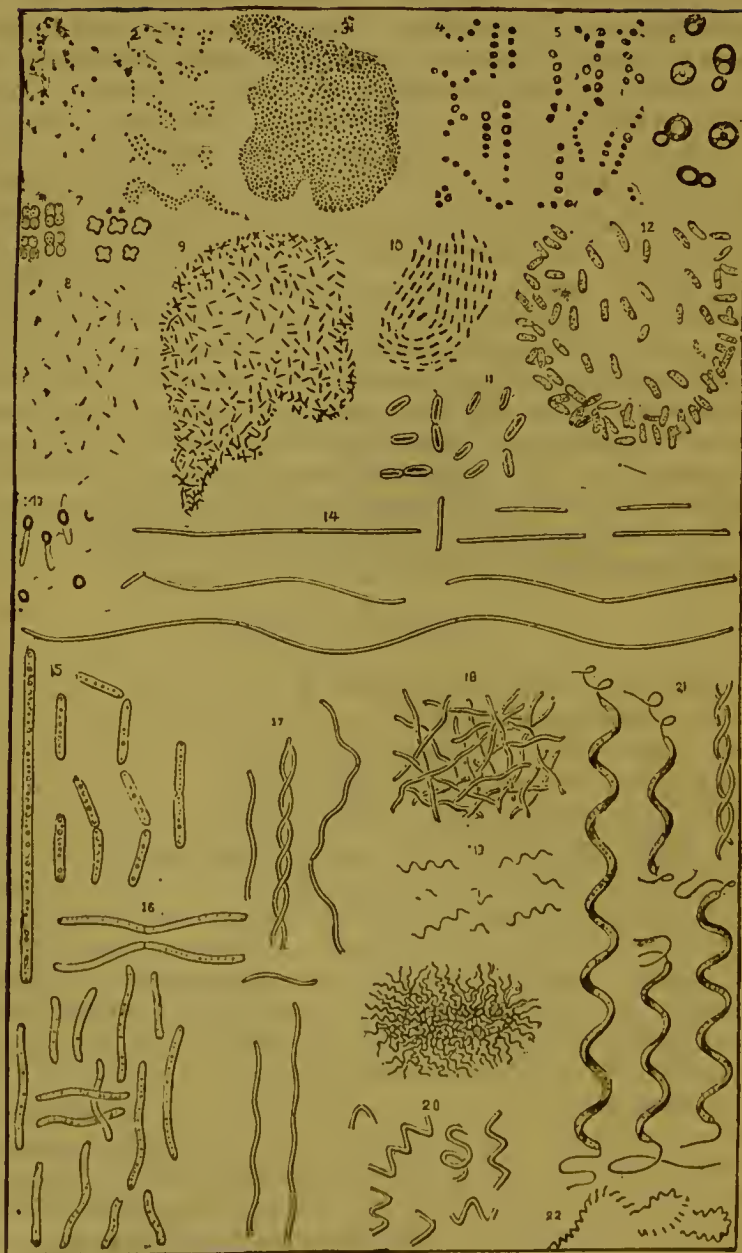
Linnaeus, the great botanist, was probably the first scientist to broach the germ theory, nearly 150 years ago, but it received no recognition from the medical profession. From that time until about 1870 scientists who were experimenting to ascertain whether there was anything in the theory of spontaneous generation were continually running against evidence of the correctness of the belief of Linnaeus. As late, however, as 1876, "Appleton's American Cyclopædia" states (Vol. XVI., page 843) that "we are still ignorant of the different viruses, contagions, poisons, miasmata, etc. * * * The most widely prevailing doctrine of the present day respecting the origin and communication of disease is that known as the germ theory. Special organic forms known as mycrozymes, bacteria, bioplasts, etc., alleged by various pathologists to be found in contagious fluids, have been the subject of much discussion, some contending that they are of a fungoid growth and enter the body as parasites, others that they are germinal masses derived from animal cells, and due to a series of changes in existing matter under new circumstances; while a third class deny positively that any such germs exist." In "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia" for 1884, it is stated that "the study of micro-organisms had long been regarded, even by the medical profession, as barren of practical results," but that "it had assumed greater importance during the past year."

A PROPHECIC ARTICLE.

In the issue of *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly* for June, 1876, may be found the following contribution to the discussion, from the pen of the author of this volume: "Pasteur first demonstrated, and the notion is now generally received, that the atmosphere, no less than the water, is filled with minute animal life which only the microscope can reveal. We are in the habit of calling the minute living organisms in air and water bacteria. Much is yet to be learned of these microscopic creatures. But if they are at all like the higher orders among animal life, there must be the bad as well as the good among them. Observe for a moment mankind: We have the comparatively good people, those who are tolerably decent, and the right down cruel and wanton. There are all grades, from those who are aspiring to do good, to those who contemplate only mischief, and glory in it.

"Among the wild beasts, we have species which are harmless and disposed to 'live and let live'; and those even in the same neighborhood who delight in destroying the lives of their more peaceful companions. Among the fishes, too, we find those which would live peaceably if they could, subsisting on the nutritive matter they can gather up without preying upon their fellows, and right among them are others, notably the bluefish, which are so destructive of their good neighbors that they

FIG. 7.



BACTERIA.

[For description, see foot-note on page 20.]

leave a track of crimson blood behind them, as they go through schools of other fishes, in pursuit of food and bloodthirsty diversion.

“When we look still further down into the vegetable world, and behold the valuable vegetables upon which we so largely subsist, we find they have to dispute their places and growth with the rank and pestiferous weeds which grow side by side with them, unless rooted out by the provident gardener.

“Would we not, then, reasoning by analogy, quickly suspect that the bacteria of the air are yet to be classified into species as follows : (1.) The harmless and nutritive, for science recognizes air as one of the necessary foods. (2.) Those which may possess neither useful nor injurious qualities, unless some conditions arise in the higher animal to invite their depredations; such, for instance, as wounds, or pathological changes which depress the vital forces. (3.) Those which are absolutely poisonous and depredative, seizing upon the comparatively healthy subject, and prostrating him on a bed of disease, and possibly death, while finding easy victims in those who are suffering from diseased conditions of blood, or depressed states of the nervous system.

“It may be that we have a typhoid species of bacteria whose undeveloped germs harmlessly float in the air until some festering corruption or filth furnishes them a nest for incubation, whereupon they develop by the millions, as all lower orders of animal life do, and then carry disease in their path. If this be possibly true, then why not the small-pox, diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough varieties, all dependent upon certain peculiar conditions to afford them nesting-place for the germs which may, if this theory have any foundation in fact, be ever present in the atmosphere.”

That this article was prophetic of what science would eventually reveal, was glaringly evidenced at the great Columbian Exposition in

In the illustration, page 23, copied from the *Microscopic Journal*, may be seen many differing forms of bacteria, and to all of these have been given distinctive names, many of them being rather formidable titles with which we need not try to become familiar. Nos. 1 and 2 are *spherical* bacteria; No. 2 represents that found in vaccine lymph; No. 3 represents an agglomerated mass of such bacteria; Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are found respectively in urine, sour milk, mouldy vegetables and spoiled eggs; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 are *rod-like* bacteria with variations, No. 10 being common to sour beer; Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 are sketches of the *vibrio* varieties. Nos. 20, 21 and 22 are *spirilla* (or spiral) bacteria, shown as they appear separate or in swarms. All these figures were drawn by the expert microscopist, Dr. Ferdinand Cohn, from what he has observed under a microscope magnifying six hundred and fifty diameters, or what some would call four hundred thousand times. The whole group as here reproduced is from an excellent monograph in pamphlet form entitled “Bacteria; An Account of their Nature and Effects, Together with a Systematic Description of the Species,” by T. J. Burrihl, Ph.D., Professor of Botany and Horticulture, of the Illinois Industrial University.

Chicago in 1893, where were exhibited the great variety of bacteria that the scientists had corralled and confined, not in cages like the animals in a zoological garden, but in small vials, each labelled with the disease of which they seemed to be the responsible carriers. These germs were indeed classified. The alleged germs of consumption, typhoid fever, erysipelas, diphtheria, cholera, measles, scarlet fever, and an infinite variety of other contagious diseases, all bottled, securely corked and labelled for the inspection of those who could use the microscope. Facetiously rhyming on these germs, our able surgical contemporary, Dr. Helmuth, thus speaks of one of the varieties :

"Oh ! powerful bacillus,
With wonder how you fill us
Every day !
While medical detectives
With powerful objectives
Watch your play !"

Moreover, they have been given distinct names, according to their nature and effects ; they have been pictured in a manner that shows they are as numerous and varied as the photographs of the thieves, pickpockets, and housebreakers in the Rogues' Gallery at the Central Police Station. Nor is this all. For, if the reader will be patient and pursue this matter further, he will discover that the scientists have found many useful bacteria which may be employed advantageously in butter and cheese-making and various other useful economic processes, as foreshadowed in the article quoted from the *Health Monthly*.

It is more than probable that the nauseating odors coming from anything undergoing putrefaction are caused by the bacteria that are attracted thereto. We shall see further on how butter is improved in flavor and smell by the presence of the bacteria that are cultivated, for the purpose, by dairymen, and the existence of bacteria of this sweet smelling variety naturally suggests the possible existence of that of an opposite nature. We may have microscopic skunks as well as those which are visible to the naked eye. Will the scientists brave the repulsive odors and approach the decomposing carcass with microscope in hand on seashore or field to find out ?

Just after writing the above an article came into my hands by G. Clarke Nuttall, in *Knowledge*, which tells us that the peculiar smell of fresh earth is caused by the presence therein of "myriads of tiniest organisms," which the writer thinks belong to the fungus family. It was thought when they were first discovered that the minute organisms that produce fever and ague, chills and fever, etc., were members of the vegetable kingdom, and one physician called them the "ague plant ;" but they have since been relegated to the animal kingdom, as will soon

be observed. If, therefore, the fresh ploughed ground owes its odor to the presence of minute organisms, we already have this additional suggestion that perhaps disagreeable smells arising from decomposing substances may in all cases be due to bacteria. "It is a new revelation," says Mr. Nuttall, "to find that it is the outcome of their activity." The earth at certain seasons swarms with them.

It may not appear disagreeably egotistic in this place if I relate how the views contained in the article from the *Health Monthly* were regarded by a promising young scientist who had just graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York, in the spring of 1876. As he was fresh from college, and had doubtless heard of all the latest discoveries relating to disease, I naturally regarded his judgment as of some value in passing upon the speculations that were exercising my brain. I verbally presented to him the substance of the article herein copied on the subject of bacteria. He listened impatiently to what I had to say, with a countenance which betrayed the greatest amount of incredulity, and when I had finished, he exclaimed: "You cannot prove your theory! It has absolutely no value! It is not supported by anything science has revealed!"

Many years have passed since this judgment was rendered, but the same young scientist, now a middle-aged man of some prominence, if he will look up bacteria in the Standard Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1895), he may see a great variety of these interesting microscopic specimens illustrated, and yet many more have been discovered. The dictionary presents only about a dozen of the most mischievous ones. Fig. 7, on page 28, shows a choice lot of them, but if the reader will turn to a medical dictionary he will find about two hundred or more, all bearing a distinctive name.

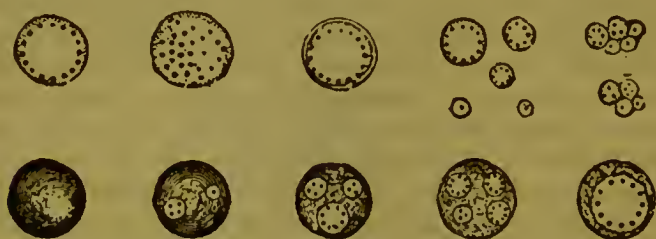
GERMS OF MALARIA.

For a long time it has been thought that malarial fevers are attended with the invasion of the blood by some low and minute form of plant or animal organism, now called microbes. These can only be discovered by high power microscopes and expert manipulation. It is now pretty generally accepted that the animal parasites described by A. Laveran are the cause of the aching and shaking of fever and ague. He has described several forms, which may, however, be the same intruders under different guises, or at different stages of development. Those which we have chosen to give of his illustrations are what he calls "bodies No. 2," which he found most abundantly in the blood of malarial patients.

These are technically called the corpuscles of Laveran. The first line represents the bodies themselves of various sizes, magnified 1,000 times, while in the second line they are seen in or upon

the red corpuscles of the blood, which in course of time disappear, seeming to be eaten up by the parasites. Some red corpuscles show clear spots where the young invader has just begun to grow. The full grown parasites sometimes show at their borders filaments, moving with great rapidity. They are very long and slender, and can sometimes be seen moving freely like eels among the red corpuscles with such rapidity that it is difficult to keep track of them.

FIG. 8.



LAVERAN'S GERMS OF MALARIA.

CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKING GERMS, ETC.

Under the head of "Cheese-making Bacteria," in the *Literary Digest*, of June 18, 1898, may be found the following: "The 'ripening' of cheese, so as to produce the characteristic texture and flavor of any desired variety, has been brought to a high degree of perfection by Dr. Olav Johan Olson, of Norway. * * * Dr. Olson, it seems, has investigated various cheeses, and has caught and cultivated their microbes. Then he has reversed the process, and used his cultures to produce the various cheeses from which he started. The kinds of microbes are not many, but by their combinations in different proportions, different results may be obtained. The milk is sterilized and heated to 70°-75° C., and the store-room is kept guarded against foreign microbes. Those that are desired are added in the requisite proportions, and their vigorous growth is of itself enough to overcome the influence of accidental strays. The production of the kinds of cheese is no longer an affair of the laboratory; but Dr. Olson will take your order for Gorgonzola, Stilton, or Camembert, and will furnish the precise description required at a cost satisfactory to your pocket and to his own."

It is not necessary, however, to go to Norway or elsewhere to find useful bacteria of a rare kind. While the World's Fair was in full blast in Chicago in 1893, a can of milk from Uruguay was received in apparently damaged condition. It had been for weeks on the way, and when opened it was found to have a peculiar bitter taste. It was submitted to Professor Herbert W. Conn, of the Biological Laboratory of Brooklyn Institute, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. During the summer of

1893 he was experimenting with the bacteria of milk at the Great Exposition. The sample of milk which had travelled nearly half around the globe was found to contain just what Professor Conn had been looking after. He had already discovered some forty different bacilli in milk, and this one he labelled Conn's B., No. 41, and this at once became famous. It not only improved the keeping quality of butter, but greatly added to its flavor; so much so, that it found its way very soon into three hundred and fifty creameries in a dozen or more States. It would not make good butter of poor cream, but it made a delicious quality from good cream; one which possessed an inviting aroma and a nutty flavor. Butter made with this bacterium brought a higher price in market than any other. So we can get the best quality of butter at home if we must go to Norway for cheese, and this is due to bacteria of the useful variety.

There are other economic uses to which the kinder species of bacteria may be put which have been presented by Professor Marshall Ward, in his presidential address, before the Botanical Section of the British Association. He is said to have dwelt at considerable length on the many industrial processes which depend more or less for their success on bacterial fermentations. As reported in Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*, he says: "The subject is yet young, but the little that has been discovered makes it imperative that we should go on, for the results are of immense importance to science, and open up vistas of practical application which are already taken advantage of in commerce. A bacillus has been discovered by Alvarez which converts a sterilized decoction of indigo plant into indigo sugar and indigo white, the latter then oxidizing to form the valuable blue dye, whereas the sterile decoction itself, even in the presence of oxygen, forms no indigo. Certain stages in the preparation of tobacco-leaves and of tea depend on a carefully regulated fermentation, which must be stopped at the right moment, or the product is impaired or even ruined, while in flax and hemp the best fibres are separated by steeping in water till the middle lamella is destroyed. Not every water is suitable for the process, but only that containing a particular bacillus, which destroys the pectin compounds of the lamella and leaves the cellulose. A process depending on this fact has been patented in the United States. The steeping of skins in water preparatory to tanning involves bacterial action for removal of the hair and epidermal coverings; and the swelling of the lined skins is a fermentation process. Hay and ensilage have to go through fermentations involving bacterial action. The various flavors of butter and cheese are each produced by special bacteria, and the cultivation of them has become a considerable business, so that the production of whatever flavor may be desired has become a matter of reasonable certainty." It has been found that clover and many other plants that

accumulate nitrogen from the soil, or, in other words, convert nitrogen from the inorganic (mineral) world to the organic (vegetable) world do this by the aid of bacteria on the roots of the plant. The *Medical Press*, in a plea for microbes, says: "An American contemporary points out that there are about a thousand species busily engaged in the destruction of wood, and, were it not for their intervention, all the trees that ever grew would be standing to-day, living, or it may be dead, but in any case as solid, as sound, and as firm as when they ceased to grow, and all life must have been choked out ages since. * * * They are accused of contaminating our water, but it is equally certain that were it not for their ceaseless activity all the water in the world would be a concentrated solution of excrementitious and noxious products, the disintegration of which is due to these little organisms. Our very digestion depends upon them to a great extent, and if they were withdrawn from circulation we should very shortly become painfully aware of the fact. No, let there be no class distinctions; every community has its black sheep, and these should very properly be branded with the mark of infamy. The existence, however, of these misconducted atoms will not justify extending the anathemas to the countless millions of their species in whom, and with whom, we live and move and have our being."

The capacity of bacteria for reproduction is evidenced by Conn, who calculated "that a single bacterium, by growth and division under favorable conditions, could fill the ocean in five days, multiplying, as it does, in a geometrical ratio." They are in and about everything, and are far more numerous than any other species of living thing. They are quite as busy as any of us in doing the world's work as well as in perpetrating mischief. It is to be hoped that there is between the good and bad bacteria as much destructive conflict as there is between the different races and nations of mankind, and that this positive check to over-production may continue in the bacterial world. Let us also hope that the more highly civilized and useful bacteria may ultimately extinguish the savage and barbarous hordes of their species.

ARE GERMS PRODUCERS OR SIMPLY BEAKERS OF DISEASE?

Returning to the baser sort, the question is not yet settled whether it is the bacterium itself or the poisonous source from which it emerges, that conveys disease. Professor Jaccoud asserts that "bacteria are only bearers of infection, as a fly may become the carrier of small-pox." Panum, Richardson, and others, according to "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia" (Vol. IV., page 444), have discovered "that the septiferous fluid cannot be deprived of its virulent properties by either boiling, evaporation, or combination with acids in the form of salts," and adds, "that as no life could survive such operations, it must be inferred that the toxic (poisonous) agent is not the zoophytes themselves, but a

specific poison produced by them by a process of fermentation in the putrescent fluid." If this view be correct, it is the poison with which the bacteria are, so to speak, bathed, that does the mischief of conveying disease, in which case the causes of disease as mentioned in the beginning of the opening chapter, already embrace the newly discovered agent, inasmuch as these authorities call it an indestructible *poison*. But if it be finally determined that the bacterium itself has power to produce a specific disease, I predict that it will also be found that the mischievous germ can only find lodgement in those individuals who possess some impurity or abnormal condition of blood, or a devitalized nervous state which is capable of giving them nesting. Your hale, hearty, vitalized, and mentally exuberant neighbor will go unscathed. If otherwise—that is to say—if it be finally discovered that there are some bacteria which can take hold of a perfectly healthy man and prostrate him on a bed of sickness, they will certainly be such microscopic creatures as bear some analogy to visible poisonous specimens of animal life, like the venomous reptile, the deadly insect, etc., and it can be truly said that the victim of such bacteria has been laid low by poison, the same as if he had been bitten by a rattle-snake. In this case we have the bacterial variety indicated as the third class in the prophetic article in my *Health Monthly* in 1876, as already reproduced in this essay.

It is found that bacteria are ever present in everything that is undergoing decomposition. They seem to be the necessary scavengers of air, water, and of decaying substances upon the earth. As Dr. Ball puts it, "without microbes to assist in effecting chemical changes, the earth would reek with organic filth." It would seem to be in the order of nature to have these microscopic creatures enter into all lifeless bodies, and assist in their disintegration. It may also be consistent with this law that they should enter into all dying individuals, and help forward the destructive process. The dying process may be said to have commenced when the first departure from a healthy condition takes place, however slight that departure may be. If so, it is but natural to find the blood of the very sick man teeming with these destructive little creatures. In all advanced stages of disease when the doctors look for them, they are found more numerous than the fishes in the sea. There is, therefore, nothing to retract or amend in the opening portion of this chapter.

There are abnormal conditions of blood which can hardly be called impurities, active or latent. For instance, a person may have an insufficient quantity of blood, resulting from which he is weak, pale, and cadaverous. There may be an excessive supply of the white corpuscle, or an insufficient supply of the red corpuscle, producing paleness and lassitude, but not necessarily leanness, as people so affected are often fat. There may be an insufficient supply of the white, or a super-

abundance of the red, giving undue redness to the skin, and predisposing a person to inflammatory affections and congestions. In short, the blood must possess very nearly that proportion of red and white corpuscles which nature originally instituted, or disease will present itself.

It now having been shown that a free circulation of vital or nervous electricity, an unruffled mind, and good blood are essential to health,

Fig. 9.



PICTURES OF WHITE AND RED CORPUSCLES.

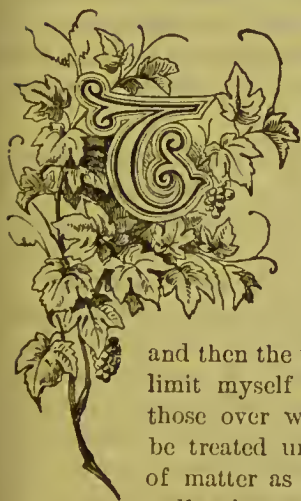
Both the red and the white blood corpuscles show some variations in size and shape, even in health, but some of the most marked variations from the normal or usual appearance are considered distinctive evidence of disease and may aid the examiner to determine what diseases exist.

it requires only a moderate exercise of common sense to perceive that all diseases, excepting simply those induced by poison or accident, originate from a disturbance of these indispensable conditions. There may exist hereditary organic weaknesses, but even those had their origin in conception, or in fetal life, from the disturbed mind or vital fountains of the parent, thus not allowing a single exception to my theory.

The attention of the reader will next be directed to the principal causes of nerve and blood derangements, or the *primary* causes of disease. But, before concluding, let me ask if the foregoing does not lead to the irresistible conclusion, that the first duty of a physician to a patient is to see that his nervous system is set right, his mind emancipated from all depressing influences, and his blood restored to that condition which enables it to impart the tint of health to the skin, strength to the muscle, and rich and abundant juices to all the tissues?

CHAPTER II.

THE CAUSES OF NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.



THE subject of this chapter opens a boundless field for the investigation of physiologists. Indeed, should an attempt be made to trace out all the influences, immediate and remote, which tend to destroy the mental and nervous equilibrium, and render the blood a fountain of death rather than life, many volumes like this would be filled, and then the task would be unfinished. I shall, therefore, limit myself to an explanation of the principal causes—those over which we have the easiest control. Each shall be treated under its appropriate head, with such variety of matter as may be necessary to make it entertaining as well as instructive.

Ignorance.

This is the vehicle, loaded down like a trolley-car, or an excursion steamboat, that conveys into the system nearly all the nervous derangements and affections of the blood which afflict the human family. Plato long ago said that "ignorance is the root of misfortune." A large proportion of all the evils of which the essays in this chapter will complain, really spring from one common root—ignorance. Errors in eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, ventilation, sexual isolation, sexual association, medicating, etc., the bad habits of childhood and of adult age, may be traced directly to ignorance. It casts a black shadow over every hearth-stone—it makes a dark corner in every institution of learning—it clothes with bigotry and intolerance thousands who claim to be the apostles of religion—and it

FIG. 10.



TRYING TO LIFT HIMSELF OVER THE FENCE BY THE STRAPS OF HIS BOOTS.

even revels in the halls of science, putting smoked glasses over the eyes of those we are taught to revere as philosophers and sages. It makes the peoples of all our planet play "blind-man's buff," where, on every side, there are moral and physical pit-holes ready to engulf them. No one sees his neighbor in his true character, and if he grasps for him only catches costumes or professions. We are like moles, with only the rudiments of eyes, groping above the ground inhabited by those burrowing beneath. Thanks to Good Old Mother Nature, we have powers which those little quadrupeds have not, and if we will but place ourselves openly to the light which is ready to shine upon us, if we will be tolerant of each other's opinions, weigh all things, and hold fast that which is good, our posterity, if not we, may behold the brightness of the "good time coming."

There are two kinds of ignorance—*real* and *wilful*. The latter is the outgrowth of the former. No sane person will voluntarily sacrifice health through wilful ignorance, unless that wilful ignorance is plumply backed by some of the genuine article. Like the "Jacobs," "Original Jacobs," and "Real Original Jacobs," they are all Jacobs after all. A person may shut his eyes to a disagreeable truth—resolve within himself that he will not see it, and impatiently trample it under his feet, and yet, did he fully comprehend the consequences, he would desist from his folly. A glutton may overload his stomach, with a full knowledge that he is violating a physical law—knowing that this violation will certainly render him physically uncomfortable. But were he sufficiently informed to have presented clearly to his mind the latent as well as active derangements one such violation engenders; could he but see the innumerable ills which will remotely spring from a cause apparently so slight, is it to be supposed he would sacrifice years of physical comfort for a momentary gratification of a morbid appetite? A thoughtless young woman may dress imprudently to attend a fashionable ball, covering but partially, or leaving completely exposed, portions of her person which she habitually wraps in flannels or furs. She is told of the danger, but laughingly retorts, "I know it, but I am bound to have a good time." This may be attributed to wilful ignorance, but a stratum of real ignorance lies at the bottom of it. She has an imperfect knowledge of how fearfully and wonderfully she is made, and how one slight physical derangement may lay the foundation for many diseases; to future years of mental and bodily wretchedness; and finally, a premature grave. "A short life, and a merry one!" she gaily ejaculates, without knowing that such a thing is a physical impossibility; but it is, unless she ends her brief hours of frivolity by cutting her throat, or otherwise abruptly terminating her existence in one short moment, for all recklessness leads to mental and physical suffering; and though life may be short under such circumstances, it

is always long enough for nature to inflict her penalties ; for a person cannot die without disease, or physical infirmity, except by accident, assassination, or suicide, and when a few days or weeks of reckless hilarity are followed by months of mental and physical distress, even if death does come to the rescue, what becomes of the theory, of "a short life, and a merry one?"

Let the foregoing two instances suffice for an illustration of what is generally called wilful ignorance. We see that this species has its origin in real ignorance, and that a better understanding of the laws of life and health would speedily put an end to recklessness entered upon with but a partial knowledge of the consequences.

REAL IGNORANCE.

Real ignorance is the fearful enemy of mankind. Let us commence at the very beginning of the human being. How many know the essential conditions to bring into the world a healthy child? A man and woman love each other, or think they do, or they do not, but it is expedient to marry, and they do marry. The next thing you hear is, that the wife is pregnant. How did she become so? Accidentally, probably, for nearly all children are the accidents of gratified passion, instead of the products of willing parents who premeditated and prepared themselves for so important a work. Most married people are ignorant of the fact that their own physical condition at the moment each yields the germ, which is to start into existence a human being, has an everlasting influence upon that being. Many a child has been conceived when its father was lounging about home on account of sickness, and to-day suffers physically, and perhaps mentally, from the effects of that paternal illness. There are thousands of children to-day with disordered nervous and vascular systems who are so because they were conceived at the "making up" of quarrelsome progenitors. Many a child is the offspring of a rape, perpetrated by a brutal husband upon an unwilling wife, and this offspring goes through life with a weakly nervous system as a consequence.

Men and women marry, ignorant of the laws of mental and physical adaptation. This botchery of human procreating machinery goes blindly at work turning out babies. The babies do not ask to be born. Life and disease are both thrust upon them. Poor things! The doctors will earn half their bread and butter from these wretched specimens of humanity, if the unfortunates manage to live long enough to

FIG. 11.



THE CREATURE OF ACCIDENT.

earn anything. The ignorance of parents prior to, or at the moment the embryo of a new being is created, brings forth only the first instalment of disease with which it will have to contend. Here and there a prudent woman may be found who knows to what extent the offspring within her womb is physically influenced by her habits of thought and action. The majority do not. Few men, when treating pregnant women with unkindness, are conscious of the injury they are inflicting upon the miniature being in embryo. The period of utero-life is one fraught with danger to the health of the defenseless little creature which nestles as shrinkingly within the walls of the uterus before as it does timidly to its mother's bosom after its birth.

The babe is born ! What next ? Not one mother in a thousand knows how to rear a child in a way to promote health of nerve and blood. She feeds and clothes it improperly during infancy and childhood ; she drugs it almost to death, or lets some doctor do it, for ills proceeding from one or more of the causes already alluded to. Then the child must be vaccinated. How few know the fact that serofulous, syphilitic, and other impurities are taken from the arms of diseased children, and inoculated into the blood of those who are free from such impurities ! The knife of the father, or the needle of the mother, or the aid of a physician with whom the parents are entirely unacquainted, is employed to perform this important operation, when only those combining skill with the greatest integrity, should be trusted, if it be deemed best to have it done at all. So that, from this source, a new element to corrupt the blood is imparted to the infant. As the child advances in years, a new and strange passion seizes it, often before the proper age of puberty. Ignorant of the complexity and functions of the procreative organs, it falls into bad habits in efforts to gratify a natural passion, and further nervous and blood derangements ensue. If it be a female, she arrives at the age when menstruation begins, untought regarding this function. She observes the blood issuing from her body, and frightened at its appearance, attempts to stay the flow. I have many times been consulted by pale women suffering from menstrual irregularities, which were induced in childhood by attempting to arrest the menstrual discharge, by applying cold water, ice, or snow to the parts. Those who do know enough of the function to avoid this error, do not know how necessary prudence is during its performance. In rural districts, the out-houses are often built to project over streams, or they stand on hill-sides, so that draughts of air are continually passing up through them. The best of them in the country are poorly built for the protection of health, and especially the health of women. Many cases of menstrual irregularities, particularly in those who have but just commenced the performance of the function, may be traced to exposures in badly constructed places of this kind. Keeping the feet dry,

and the bosoms safe from changes of temperature, when they have been made sensitive and susceptible to disease by excessive dress, are precautions too often neglected. In some cases too little, and in others

FIG. 12.



MOTHER GRUNDY BLINDFOLDS THE MOTHERS OF THE RACE, AND THE CHILDREN, TOO.

too much, exercise is indulged in during the menstrual flow. The Moral Education Society of Chicago tells us, in one of its tracts: "The mother holds the key to the innermost life of her child, and she should impart the knowledge which, if in possession of sons and daughters, might save to many the wreck of health and happiness which often attends the outset of married life." But how are mothers to impart to

children knowledge which they, too often, do not themselves possess? From their own experience they might instruct their daughters in some things, but they cannot draw from their personal fountain of knowledge all needed instruction for their sons. In many important matters women are not encouraged to know much.

AIR-BRAKES ON THE CAR OF KNOWLEDGE.

Dr. Alice Lee Moqué, writing the author from Washington about her difficulties in gathering up all the useful knowledge she desires to obtain, says: "I see it is claimed that our Medical Museum has the finest specimens in the world, and that the Museum Library is one of the best. Both of these are free to the public, but as the librarian refused to let me have Havelock Ellis's book on the 'Psychology of Sex,' I guess I'll have to don Jonathan's trousers if I am to be intrusted with anything heavy, or along the line of sex. And yet, could you have seen the beardless boys who were given the freedom of the library, I imagine you would have considered me quite as capable as they, of understanding and digesting anything there. It seems rather ridiculous that my boy, only sixteen, who has never read anything more technical than his school-books in his life, can secure books that will be refused to the mother who bore him, because, forsooth, she is a female, and not supposed to know anything about sex, perverted or otherwise. It is galling to a woman who has to endure the same thing in every direction the very moment she desires to know anything or do anything outside the beaten track." This complaint is not without reason, and the same sickly sentiment which forbids Mrs. Dr. Moqué to have such a work as she sought from the library prevails so widely in society, that most mothers are willing to go groping through life ignorant of many essential truths, and bring up a family of children no more equipped with knowledge pertaining to the sexes than they themselves can gather up from some clandestine and often misleading source. How, I again ask, can such mothers give the greatly needed instruction in physiology and hygiene to their children? Ignorance leads ignorance hand in hand, in congenital blindness, to the abyss of disease and death.

FALSE MODESTY LEADS TO HYGIENIC ERROR.

The coyness of young people of both sexes, but especially of young women, in attending to the "calls of nature," are fruitful sources of nervous and blood derangements. Children are brought up to regard the necessary attentions to the bladder and bowels as something so indelicate as to require the greatest privacy, so much so, that if places constructed for such purposes are not entirely shielded from observation, a young man, or a young woman, will go all day, or possibly for several days, without attending to two very important functions with any

degree of regularity. The results are, the blood becomes poisoned by the retention and absorption of waste matters, the nervous energies of the liver, bowels, kidneys, and bladder become paralyzed, and if the victim be a female, the pressure of water in the bladder in front, of the excrementitious matters of the bowels above and behind, displaces that sensitive organ, the womb, and then follow all sorts of ills to make life wretched. What kind of etiquette is this which teaches people to be ashamed of the functions an All-wise Artificer has instituted to preserve and keep active the most complex machinery ever made by His hand? Is it indeed a disagreeable task, one we are to be ashamed of, to dispose of the useless portions of the liquids and solids we have put into our mouths? May we not better teach our children to be ashamed of gluttony—of besmearing their mouths with vile tobacco, and loading their breath with the vapors of unwholesome drinks! May we not better place a gate at the door wherein so much that is injurious enters, than to stop up the outlet from which many things purer depart! Especially when absent from home, among people they have never seen before, and may never see again, are coyish young people—and some old ones—foolish in this particular; and because appropriate places for physical relief cannot be entered without observation, irregularities are inaugurated which finally bring them to their beds, and their doctors. People in advanced life, unless sorely afflicted with mock modesty, are usually more sensible in regard to this matter, and still, they are not sensible enough for their own good, nor have they a particle of sense, in many instances, in giving right impressions to their children.

Grown-up children know too little of themselves to instruct those who come after them. As before remarked, mothers who have the care of children, and who should consequently possess all attainable information regarding the human system and its wants, often know the least. Picture to your imagination women, well-informed on most subjects, bearing in educated circles the reputation of being intelligent, calling on a physician, and trembling with anxiety on account of a tumor they had discovered, from which they apprehended the most painful consequences. An examination is made, and what they regard as a tumor, is found to be simply the neck of the womb, in a perfectly healthy condition, and in the place Nature assigned for it! Such instances have occurred in my practice. One young married woman, of unquestionable popular intelligence, consulted me concerning a supposed cancer. Her mind was terribly exercised about it, and she hoped her case was not incurable. On examination, the cancer proved to be simply the clitoris, although somewhat inflamed by her frequent manipulations after she first discovered it. At the outset, it was only the natural organ such as is found in all healthy women; but she could not let it alone when she discovered it, thinking she "must do something

for it," and the growing irritation resulting from her attentions to the supposed cancer, she attributed to the progress of the disease. Women have consulted me who supposed leucorrhœa was simply a natural and healthy discharge. With such ignorance on the part of mothers, especially when they are so thoroughly saturated with fashionable social nonsense, we can hope for little improvement in children. We must look to schools, ultimately, for our physical redemption, and if proper means will be adopted by those having charge of our institutions of learning, great things may be effected in one generation. In the chapter headed "The Prevention of Disease," I shall make some suggestions which should be pursued in all places where young people are taught. In a country like ours, so full of school-houses, ignorance in reference to vital matters pertaining to physical life would be utterly inexcusable if the right course were adopted by our boards of education and school committees.

I will now conclude this part of the chapter with the remark that much that will appear in subsequent pages might be embodied under this head, for ignorance lies at the bottom of all bad habits and usages. But under separate heads can be given greater prominence to many things to which I wish to call especial attention.

Violating the Moral Nature.

Many people have an idea that if they pay fair respect to what are usually understood as physical laws, all will go well with them so far as bodily health is concerned. But few seem to understand the sympathy existing between the moral and physical man. If an individual, to-day, has sufficient physical strength and endurance to suppress the voice of the inward monitor—the conscience—and retire at night with a relish for sleep, after he has perpetrated some great moral wrong, he imagines he will always be equally successful in crushing out his better nature. But if no other cause intervenes to render his nervous system, and hence his mind, wretchedly sensitive to all such violations, the effort required to put down conscience will, in time, do it, and all at once he will find himself plunged into a mental hell from which, and into the sulphurous one pictured by ancient theologians, would be a grateful deliverance. We cannot persistently do those things which we feel to be wrong, without wearing away (by slow degrees, perhaps, in some cases), the nervous strength which, to-day, sustains us in violations of our moral sense. If, by a dishonorable course of life, a man may have attained wealth, and that wealth has given him position, and during all this time he has managed to preserve a fair degree of health—possibly excellent health—the loss of property and of position attained through it, brings him to his reflections, and the doctors have no easy task to cure him of ills which almost surely overtake him. Then, if

not before, the voice of conscience, which has been contumaciously suppressed, keeps him awake at night-time, for the lessons which should have been received from day to day for years, are crowded upon him in one moment, and hypnotics and anodynes are of no avail in bringing sleep to his eyelids, and repose to his agitated nervous system. Nor is it sufficient that the moral nature be simply preserved, in order to make a man strong and noble. It must be built up. As physical exercise develops the muscle, so exercise of the moral faculties develops the moral strength of the man, and this moral strength makes him mentally buoyant, courageous, and happy; and this condition of mind promotes digestion, gives regular pulsation to the heart, action to the liver and kidneys, full and deep respiration, and muscular life and elasticity.

It is not necessary that a man should do as his conscientious neighbor, or as society dictates. So long as mankind are not run in one mould, there will be diversity of opinion, and each man will form, from investigation and reflection, a moral standard, considerably his own, or at least modified by his individuality. It is not what others say of us individually, or what people of other nationalities say of our nation, that will make us great, powerful, and happy. It is what we can *feel* regarding ourselves; it is the self-respect which a noble life creates; if our consciences can unequivocally pronounce the verdict—**RIGHT**—we are at once invincible—we are happy—we are healthy. The applause of others may tickle our vanity, at the moment we think it misapplied; but the applause of conscience sinks a shaft of moral strength, an unfathomable pleasure, down into the very soul's centre.

It does not simply dwarf a man morally to devote his entire energies to the accumulation of wealth, or the attainment of some other selfish object. It changes his physiognomy, or at least prevents it from acquiring a look of nobleness. An individual may not be legally dishonorable, while straining every nerve for the accomplishment of a selfish purpose, but the simple neglect of his moral nature makes him less a man, not only in a moral but in a physical sense. The nervous stimulus, or life force, has been consumed for the realization of the one object of his ambition, and the various organs of the body have been cheated of that which belonged, in part, to them, so that a dwarfed soul looks out of a body which has not been healthfully developed. He may not be a shrunken man physically, he may be fat—plump as an

FIG. 13.



A MAN WHO HAS NEARLY
WORN HIMSELF OUT IN THE
SERVICE OF THE DEVIL.

alderman ; if so, much of the vital forces he wastes in his aggrandizement are needed to spiritualize this gross corporeity. Have you never noticed how much difference there is in the physical appearance of a good fat man, and a fat man who has neglected his moral development ? From the former, the soul shines out like a light from a window ; the latter has no more spiritual radiancy than the wax figure of a sixpenny showman. So that sins of omission, as well as of commission, against the moral nature, affect the physical well-being. There is no one way, perhaps, in which the moral man is more tortured than in the pursuit of wealth and position. In fact, this part of man's nature is often sacrificed entirely for the realization of these objects in our competitive world.

HOW IT WAS VIEWED BY A NOTED PREACHER.

FIG. 14.



"ONE WHO HAS GAINED NOT ONLY
AVOIRDUPOIS, BUT INTELLIGENCE
AND GOODNESS."

him ten thousand, and you have built him up to the knees ; give him twenty-five thousand and you have built him to the loins ; give him a hundred thousand, and you have built him above the heart ; give him two hundred thousand, and he is made all over. Two hundred thousand dollars will build a man in this world ; two hundred and fifty thousand will make a good deal of a man ; five hundred thousand makes a splendid fellow, as the world goes. The great trouble, however, is that although the materials may not be very costly, as God looks upon them,

The late Henry Ward Beecher, in one of his sermons, presented something interesting in this connection. " Did you ever," he asks, " see men made in this world ? They had no great wisdom ; they had no great honor ; they had no great heroism ; they had no great patience ; they had no great meekness ; they had no great wealth of love ; but they had a certain muck wisdom ; they knew how to thrust their hands in where dirt was to be moulded ; they knew how to amass property ; they knew how to construct ships and houses ; they had a kind of ferreting eye, a sort of weasel sagacity ; they were keen and sharp ; they were said to be prosperous, thriving men ; they were being built up according to the estimation of men. Give a man five thousand dollars, and you have laid the foundation on which to build him—you have got his feet built ; give

men find it difficult to build themselves in this way. Besides, they are very easily unbuilt. Where a man is merely what he owns, it does not take long to annihilate him. You can take a man's head off with a hundred thousand dollars; you can cut him in two with two hundred and fifty thousand; you can annihilate him with a kick of five hundred thousand, so that there would be nothing left of him but smoke!

"There are thousands of thousands of men, of whom, if you take away their houses, and ships, and lands, and fiscal skill, and such other qualities belonging to them as they will not want in Heaven, and cannot carry to Heaven, there will not be enough left to represent them there of righteousness, and godliness, and faith, and love, and patience, and meekness, and such like qualities. They have used all these qualities up for fuel for their machine. It has been their business in life to sacrifice probity that they might be rich; that they might gain power and influence; that they might make their hold on the world broader and stronger; and if they cannot carry forth these things which have been the objects to the attainment of which they had devoted all their energies, what is left for them to go out of life with? You see not only single specimens, but whole ranks of the dwarfed, insect class of men, patting each other on the shoulder, registering each other, and speaking of each other as 'our first men,' 'our largest men,' 'our influential men,' 'our strong men;' and yet, if you were to take away from them that of which the grave will divest them, you could not find them even with a microscope!

"Do you not know just such men? If you were to think of those belonging to your own circle of acquaintance, and ask, not what this and that man are worth as factors in material things, but what they are worth as God looks upon them, what they are worth when measured by their righteousness, and faith, and love, and patience, and meekness, those things which are to make up our manhood

FIG. 15.



"THE REVERSE OF THE OPPOSITE ILLUSTRATION. BEHOLD THE CONTRAST."

in the eternal world, would you not find among them those of whom, if their selfishness, their heartlessness, their grasping skill, their worldly wisdom were taken from them, there would be scarcely any thing left ? ”

NO GREAT NAMES ON FENCES.

It often happens that such men—men who, instead of making great names by pursuing some moral or beneficent object, simply write their names on checks, business receipts, carve them out on trees, pencil them out on barns, on walls, and on the rude partitions of summer-resorts—awaken to a consciousness of their moral impoverishment after they become somewhat sated with wealth and petty enjoyments ; and then there is a summary precipitation ; a break-down of energy, of pride, of ambition, of appreciation of what they have attained, and so much disappointment and mental wretchedness, that health fails, and oh, how hard it is with hygiene, with tonics, with therapeutical electricity, with every means science and skill have discovered, to build up such men ! They are the worst physical wrecks that enter a doctor’s office ; and although they say they would give all they possess for physical health and mental quietude, they cling tenaciously to the gold they have so long worshipped. How can they afford to part with it ? All their generosity, all their love of neighbor, all their love of humanity, and every good quality they brought into the world with them, have been melted into the glittering lump.

Although, as before remarked, there is a greater tendency to sacrifice the moral nature in the pursuit of wealth and position in this world of pride and competition than in any other way, there is a manifest carelessness in regard to the preservation and development of the spark of nobleness within us in every department of life. Few men and women, comparatively, are fully truthful. Few treat their neighbors with exact justice ; too many sacrifice peace of mind for momentary pleasure ; thousands are daily and hourly doing what they *know* to be wrong. After all this violation of the moral sense come self-accusation, remorse, wretchedness, loss of sleep, loss of nervous vivacity and strength, and finally the whole system becomes more or less affected by the committal of sins for which punishment is only looked for beyond the present life, when it is hoped an escape may be effected through “the vicarious atonement.” Present chastisements are overlooked, or attributed to other causes. People are often ill without knowing the cause, when, if they would turn their eyes inward and examine themselves searchingly, they would find that their physical discomforts arose from discords and inharmonies resulting from doing injustice to a neighbor, for wantonly letting slip a glorious opportunity to make *some* one happy.

Nations, as well as individuals, suffer from wrong-doing. Governments convulse and cripple their power, and shatter their *constitutions* by acts of injustice. It seems to me that nothing can be surer to end in discord, war, and bloodshed than despotism. Let any body of organized men prevent some other men from enjoying the privileges they arrogate to themselves, what more natural than for those oppressed men to conspire for the assassination, or, at least, overthrow of their oppressors? What can be a more dangerous element in one people than the existence among them of another people, who, for some reason not founded upon justice, are denounced as not so good, not so intelligent, not so capable in any sense, and for which they are denied privileges in the pursuit of happiness which their more powerful neighbors maintain for themselves? Can we reasonably hope to outlive conspiracy, war, and bloodshed, till we take our neighbor by the hand rather than by the throat? Considering the prevalence of conceit in this world, are any of you quite sure you are any better or more intelligent than the man you are holding your foot upon? and if so, is it not clearly your duty to take your foot off, give him a helping hand, and the widest opportunities and incentives for culture? Would it not be better to devote the money you are paying the soldier or policeman to keep him in vassalage, to his education and elevation? Some one has said: "A conscience is needed for the age, as for the individual—a power which shall reveal it to itself, and arouse and convict it." If, to-day, every ruler on our planet were making it the one great aim of his life to give equal religious, political, and social rights to all people; if oppressions were lifted from the hearts and shoulders of all men, if every individual would see his neighbor's rights as clearly as he discerns his own, the clash of arms on the battle-field between contending nationalities, the voice of intolerance between differing religionists, disputes in questions of law, the mutterings of men in petty strife, would all be swallowed up in one grand millennium of happiness and kindly feeling, which would go far toward promoting individual health and national greatness. This, you may say, is an ideal picture, and cannot be realized, but self-improvement will do it. If each one of us will bestow a portion of that labor and criticism upon ourselves which we put forth professedly to improve our neighbors, the object aimed at will in time be accomplished. Nations are made up of individuals, and, consequently, it is only necessary that every person know how much his own health and happiness depend upon those of his neighbor, and set himself about making himself more just, more truthful, more tolerant; to make society, nation, and government what each should be. We are apt, too, to say, our neighbor will not adopt the Golden Rule, and that, therefore, we will not. This is mainly the reason why a better condition of things is not attained. Every one is

waiting for another. Let every one who feels the first impulse toward self-reformation, inaugurate the work at once. If none of his neighbors do, he will find a full compensation in the mental and physical benefits that accrue to himself, and if he suffers from injustice from others, he certainly does not suffer from injustice to himself. One thousand such men scattered over the world in one generation, would become ten thousand in the next, and might, in a few generations, be counted by millions. Why hesitate because such a work cannot be accomplished in our life-time? Because of the disposition of men to wait for each other in undertaking the work of self-improvement, the world is now filled with dishonorable retaliation. I will relate an instance in point. Standing at the counter of a tradesman, while the latter was telling a customer what a smart trick he had perpetrated

FIG. 16.



GODDESS OF JUSTICE.

upon some one who had cheated him, I was witness to the narration of the dishonorable feat, during the telling of which his eyes sparkled with revengeful delight. He concluded with the triumphant interrogatory, "Didn't I serve him right?" This seemed as much directed to me as to my fellow-customer, and I felt morally bound to respond, when the following colloquy ensued:

"I don't think you did."

TRADESMAN—"Well, I do, for he is the biggest scoundrel in the city; and I always like to get the start of such men. He is always looking out for a smart game of grab."

"But of whom are dishonorable people to learn lessons of honesty, if every one who is defrauded by them, retaliates when opportunity offers?"

TRADESMAN.—"That is all very nice, but I am not the man to let a good chance slip to get even with the fellow who comes a big thing on me."

"Well, then, you are only confirming the usual opinion of dishonorable men, that 'all men are dishonest,' and your retaliation on him will lead him, when opportunity presents, to again retaliate on you, and so on indefinitely, till death ends the warfare. Perhaps if you had reminded him of the chance presented to 'get even with him,' and spurned it as something you could not stoop to, it would have aroused the sleeping sense of honor within him; but, if not, he could not justify his course of rascality with the reflection that he was as good as other men, for he would have, for once, at least, met, in a business way,

one man who was above both petty revenge and dishonesty. In my opinion, sir, you missed a golden opportunity to do a neighbor good."

The colloquy ended with a muttering response, which was not quite audible, but the tradesman, after all, was only practising a pretty well-established commercial code. Even when money is not an object, so dominant is the passion for revenge, business men often play financial tricks on their fellows, simply to "pay them off in their own coin" for some previous transaction of a similar kind, in which they were the victims. With this spirit of retaliation in the commercial world, where is fraud to end?

There is no one passion so dwarfing to man's moral growth, and, consequently, to his perfect physical development, as revenge. It whittles his soul right down to a pointed poisoned arrow, with which he is ever ready to pierce his offending neighbor. It plants in his eye an expression as fierce as the serpent's tongue; it shrinks the muscles of his face, and gives his lower jaw an unseemly protrusion; it makes him a stockholder in "hell upon earth," and his neighbors unwilling sharers in the dividends. A revengeful man has that within him which destroys capability of self-happiness, and all comfort to those who are compelled to come in contact with him.

Perhaps it is something that many have not thought of, but it will be found on experiment that nothing pays better, physically, as well as morally, than the cultivation of the moral nature. One gets his pay as he goes along. As remarked before, he is recompensed in a happier mind, and better physical health, and there are those coming after him whose happiness should be considered as important as his own, and the labor to promote which will make his soul larger, his nervous system more harmonious, his blood richer, and his muscles stronger, for is it not apparent in the light of this essay, that a peaceful, just, generous mind, and a clear conscience, strengthen the whole animal organism? In the language of Pope:

"Let Joy or Ease, let Affluence or Content,
And the gay Conscience of a life well spent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inspire ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face."

The Food We Eat.

Considering the fact that man by habit is omnivorous, and almost as much so as the pig, and that he eats about eight hundred pounds of food, exclusive of fluids, annually, it ought to surprise no one when I say that many derangements of the blood arise from the use of improper food. Look how directly the food is transformed into blood. It is taken into the mouth and masticated, into the stomach and digested, and then passes down into the lower stomach, where it meets the pancreatic fluids, and is sucked up into a duct, and carried directly into

the blood at the angle formed by the great jugular vein on the left side of the neck, and the principal vein of the left arm. Then see how directly it goes to the manufacture of bone, muscle, nerve, etc. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the *North American Review*, has presented this change very happily. "If," he says, "the reader of this paper lives another year, his self-conscious principle will have migrated from its present tenement to another, the raw materials even of which are not yet put together. A portion of that body of his which is to be, will ripen in the corn of his next harvest. Another portion of his future person he will purchase, or others will purchase for him, headed up in the form of certain barrels of potatoes. A third fraction is yet to be

FIG. 17.



"FLYING KNIFE AND FORK."

gathered in the Southern rice-field. The limbs with which he is then to walk will be clad with flesh borrowed from the tenants of many stalls and pastures, now unconscious of their doom. The very organ of speech, with which he is to talk so wisely, plead so eloquently, or speak so effectively, must first serve his humble brethren to bleat, to bellow, and for all the varied utterance of bristled or feathered barn-yard life. His bones themselves are, to a great extent, *in posse*, and not *in esse*. A bag of phosphate of lime which he has ordered from Professor Mapes for his grounds, contains a large part of that which is to be his skeleton, and more than all this, by far the greater part of his body is nothing after all but water, and the main substance of his scattered members is to be looked for in the reservoir, in the running streams, at the bottom of the well, in the clouds that float over his head, or diffused among them all."

The rapidity with which the food of to-day is incorporated into the body of to-morrow, should make us prudent in what we eat, if we would preserve our blood from impurity, and the atoms composing our bodies from disease. How prudent the human family is, may be seen by sitting at the tables of various peoples, civilized and barbarous. At home we are treated to all sorts of mixed dishes, seasoned with condiments, and saturated with the oleaginous juices of swine. Few of us stop to reflect that there may be as much antagonism in the stomach between the various kinds of flesh taken into it, as exists in the living world between the living bodies whose flesh we eat. A fashionable dinner comprises about half a dozen courses of different animal food; in some cases oysters on the half shell, turtle soup, then fish of some kind, then roast beef or turkey, with side dishes of mutton or lamb, veal or pork, etc. It cannot, perhaps, be demonstrated, but is it not

reasonable to suppose, that each one of these meats possesses a latent magnetism, as individual in its character as when animated by life. If so, the stomachs of some people have, every day, to conciliate and make up a happy family of a great diversity of magnetic elements. To live fashionably is to live improperly.

FIG. 18.



A MARKET SUITED TO EVERY VARIETY OF TASTES.

Now let us step intrusively into the kitchens of our neighbors. John Chinaman feasts his stomach on cats, dogs, wharf-rats, sea-slugs, sharks, bats, and caterpillarsoup. Australians, and many other people, eat snakes, kangaroo rats, mice, maggots, etc. The Japanese prefer green peaches, apricots, and plums, to ripe ones, as an offset, I suppose,

to our eating green cucumbers. A traveller among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, or a guest of the people of Zanzibar, will smack his astonished lips over puppy stew, without knowing what it is made of. One who visits Africa, may have a plate of tender young monkey; while the people of the Arctic treat their visitors to a diet of putrid seal's flesh, putrid whale's tail, reindeer's chyle, train-oil, whale's skin, and partially hatched eggs. The native of Surinam eats toads, and the Hottentot considers roasted caterpillars to be savory as sugared cream. Frogs are eaten by the French, by the Chinese, and by many people in both Europe and America. The French long ago took to eating snails, having found their flavor superior to that of frogs. One hundred thousand are daily supplied to Paris by Burgundy and Champagne alone. "In the interior of Mindanao, one of the islands of the Philippines," says a newspaper writer, "the Manzayns know nothing of the succulence of snails, but delight in fat grubs from the trunks of trees, eaten as we eat oysters, alive and shrinking." On the Maguey plant in Mexico, a large yellow worm thrives, which the native Indian eats, and calls the dish Maguey butter. A *Tribune* correspondent is responsible for the statement that the cultured but ill-fated Emperor Maximilian was induced to try it. In brief, among the many strange things used as food, not already mentioned, may be named: Elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, zebra, antelope, wild ants, leopard, lion, alligator, crocodile, eggs of reptiles, lizard, wild-cat, panther, wolf, opossum, musk-rat, rat's brains, porcupine, bird's nest, locust, grasshopper, spider and nearly every insect; and the Chinamen are so given to domestic economy as to eat the chrysalis of the silk-worm after the cocoon has been wound off. In New York, the testicles of young animals are considered a dish for an epicure by many citizens. Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, son of the great French general, who spent the closing years of his life in Florida, and who had tried all sorts of eating, declared as follows:

"Horse-flesh, good—dog, fox, and cat, only middling—skunk, tolerably good—hawk, first-rate—crow, second-rate—pigeon, jay-bird and blackbird, tolerable, and," he added, "though I have no prepossession, buzzard is not good."

Now, nearly all the foregoing animals, insects, etc., contain the true constituents of food, and many of them are not unwholesome. Some, indeed, which seem revolting to an educated taste, are better and purer for aliment than others which we regard as above criticism. To sustain life, we simply need food which possesses saccharine, oleaginous, albuminous, and gelatinous properties, combined with a proper admixture of salt, sulphur, iron, lime and phosphorus. But what we should do is to avoid food which, possessing all the necessary alimentary elements, is also tainted by disease.

One of the most common causes of blood impurities is the indiscriminate and reckless use of pork. It has been said that all things were created for some wise purpose. This is undoubtedly true, but hogs were never made to eat where a high state of civilization obtains.

FIG. 19.



THE USE OF SWINE.

"And when they were come out, they [the devils] went into the herd of swine : and, behold, the whole herd of swine ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and perished in the waters."—*St. Matthew*, viii. 32.

We read that Jesus of Nazareth used them to drown devils ; they can never be appropriated to a more beneficent use. As an article of diet, pork exerts a most pernicious influence on the blood, overloading it with carbonic acid gas, and filling it with scrofula. The hog is not a healthy animal. From its birth it is an inveterate gormandizer, and to satisfy its eternal cravings for food, every thing in field or gutter, however filthy, finds lodgement in its capacious stomach. It eats filth and wallows in its filth, and is itself but a living mass of filth. When, therefore, it is remembered that all our limbs and organs have been picked up from our plates—that our bodies are made up of the things we

have eaten—what free pork-eater will felicitate himself with the reflection, that, according to physiological teachings, he is physically *part hog*. “We have been served up at the table many times over. Every individual is literally a mass of vivified viands; he is an epitome of innumerable meals; he has dined upon himself, supped upon himself, and in fact—paradoxical as it may appear—has again and again leaped down his own throat.”

From the earliest history of swine, they have been regarded as more subject to scrofula than any other animal. This disease, so peculiar to the hog, before it received a name, so far ante-dated the same disease in the human family, that when it did make its appearance in the latter, it was named after the Greek name of swine, as best expressing its character. There are various diseases peculiar to certain animals. Cats are subject to fits; dogs, more than other animals, to hydrophobia; horses to glanders and heaves; the cow to consumption and hollow-horn; sheep to the rot; fowls to the gapes, swelled head, and blindness; and scrofula is the prevailing disease among swine. Many of the diseases common to animals, and which render them unfit for food, are plain to be seen by the most ignorant butcher, and this is true also of some of the grosser diseases of swine. There are parasitic infections discoverable only by the careful observer with a microscope, which, if present in flesh, make it dangerous as well as undesirable food, but further, the quality or state of the tissues which is worthy of being called scrofulous, may exist without being discoverable “on sight” of the slaughtered carcass, or by microscopic study of bits taken from it.

Knowing, therefore, the constitution and habits of the porcine animal, it is questionable whether any slaughtered product therefrom can ever be considered wholesome and entirely free from the scrofulous quality, except, perhaps, it be bacon that has been thoroughly smoked and disinfected before being baked to a crisp.

It is apparent, however, that when scrofula may be communicated simply by habitual contact with a scrofulous person, the contact of scrofulous food with the mouth and stomach must inevitably inoculate the system of the imprudent eater. One fact regarding pork is well known to all physiologists. It is, with few exceptions, the most indigestible food that can be taken into the stomach, unless it be in the form of smoked bacon.

Again, pork is charged with being wormy. It killed a great many persons in Germany, and not a few in other countries, including our own. Many years ago a consul to Denmark wrote our Secretary of State all about it, and scientists, on both sides of the Atlantic, got out their microscopes, rubbed up their spectacles, and after examining the flesh of the arraigned porker, found he possessed imps of probably the same devils which were cast into his progenitors on the hill-side. The illustra-

tions in Figs. 20 and 21, show how these fellows appear under the microscope. They are called *Trichinæ*, and the disease they produce in man is denominated *Trichinosis*. The parasites are so minute that they can make their way to any part of the system, and a writer who has witnessed their effects thus describes them :

"This perforation of parts by millions of microscopic worms, is attended with symptoms more or less violent, depending upon their numbers, and the strength and health of the victim. While passing the coats of the bowels, violent purging often arises, simulating arsenical poisoning, and many people have been unjustly suspected of this crime, when persons eating food prepared for them have been thus alarmingly seized. As the worms make their way into the muscles, pains like those of rheumatism, cramp, weakness, or entire loss of power, resembling paralysis, ensue ; and when the numbers of trichinæ are large, wasting, exhaustion, and death follow. Those who escape with a few of these disagreeable tenants, suffer in a smaller degree from similar symptoms, but gradually recover, and a small portion of their muscles, removed and magnified, reveals the trichinæ arrived at their destination, and undergoing the various stages of calcareous encystment."

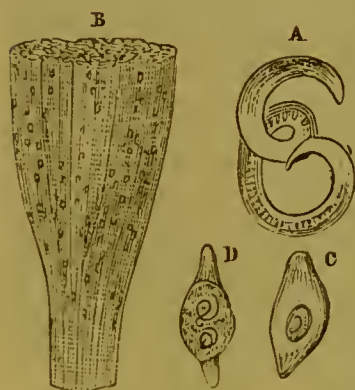
THE PORK PARASITE CAUSES INTERNATIONAL CONTROVERSY.

Since the lively interest awakened among scientists by the discovery of trichinæ as the cause of what seemed like epidemics of disease in Germany, pork has been a constant source of international dissension mixed with tariff issues. The German, the French, and many other European nations, for some time prohibited the importation of American pork, on the ostensible ground that it was largely infected with trichinæ, but, in fact, to protect home industries, till our own country found it necessary to set various commissions of experts at work to discover what basis there was for such charges. They always found that some percentage of American hogs were "guilty." Professor Dettmers, of the Agricultural Department, acknowledged finding the parasites in four per cent. of hogs slaughtered in Chicago, but the experts claim that this is a smaller percentage than is found in European examinations of the same kind. However, to allay foreign prejudices and make our hog products marketable abroad, Uncle Sam established a system of constant supervision of the wholesale slaughter and packing houses, for the purpose of thoroughly excluding all possible objection on the score of contaminated pork, but the difficulty is not yet settled.

Dr. Rudolph Artman, a German veterinarian, who was once employed in meat inspection in Germany, has been examining into the methods of the Bureau of Animal Industry of our country, and considers it a gigantic humbug—carried on at a cost of half a million dol-

lars per year—a decision quite in conformity with charges of the *New York World*. It appears that the examination, if not merely a matter of form, is far from thorough, and so far as the people of this country are concerned, there is no protection by keeping trichinous pork out of the market. Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau, believes that it is unsafe to rely on microscopic examination of the meat, and that the only safety lies in thorough cooking. He claims that if all such food be

FIG. 20.



TRICHINÆ, CYSTS AND MEAT.

Fig. 20 shows the separated worm (A), the separated sacs or encysted worms (C D), and a piece of meat highly magnified (B) with many cysts scattered through it.

sufficiently cooked the microscopic examination is superfluous (except to pacify the foreign buyer); that the trichinous pork is just as good eating as any; and he further charges that in Germany, in spite of their careful inspection, far more people die of trichinosis than in this country, because the Germans have a fancy for eating raw pork, and because no microscopic examination can completely insure them against eating diseased pork.

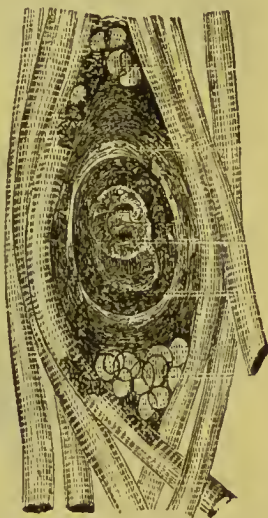
On the other hand, Dr. Artman believes that the people of this country suffer far more than they know from infection with trichinæ; that the parasites do not always invade so quickly or numerous as to kill, and that in the many cases where they "go slow" and keep comparatively quiet, the victims become chronic sufferers from rheuma-

toid pains and other discomforts difficult to name or diagnose. He examined muscles taken from thirty dead human bodies, at Buffalo, and found trichinæ present in ten per cent. Yet he is not at all sure that ten per cent. of our population is thus affected. Dr. Artman also denies that the food value of trichinous pork is just as good as that which is free from infection, provided it is well cooked, on the ground that the trichinæ replace part of the muscle tissue with chalky deposits, and this is true, so far as it goes, but to the fastidious eater the knowledge of the presence of parasites, even if harmless because too well roasted to revive, would be apt to dull his appetite more than the fact that their chalky reliefs diminish to some extent the food value. His relish for pork tenderloin will hardly be stimulated by the fact, now admitted by the Government Bureau, that all hogs which were found infected with trichinæ, withheld from export, amounting to two per cent. of the whole number inspected, have been thrown on the home market for consumption, instead of being boiled down in the rendering tank, as

represented by the inspectors in charge. If, like the farmer who keeps small potatoes for home use, we reserve all trichinous pork for home consumption, we shall not be surprised to learn some day that one-tenth of all pork-eaters are entertaining more or less of the trichinæ parasites in their muscles.

If, as Dr. Salmon seems to admit, parasitic pork may escape the vigilance of the hundreds of lady microscopists employed to detect them, this government bureau is a uselessly expensive matter of form ; but his claim that safety is assured by cooking is denied by German scientists who find that in a large piece of meat the heat at the centre, during cooking, is not sufficient to kill the trichinæ therein. There seems, therefore, to be no solution of this international sanitary and trade complication, but any person can settle the problem for himself by declining pork foods. Of course, even when cooking fails to kill the encysted worms it is possible that persons of remarkably good digestions and unlimited gastric juices may be able to digest them, but it is a risk they would hardly take knowingly. It is reported that during a period of five years, when the people of New York City and Philadelphia consumed nearly fifteen million hogs, among 350,072 deaths recorded there were only six, three in each city, from trichinosis ; but since it requires a microscopic post-mortem examination to determine it, very likely many more deaths were due to this cause than thus appears.

FIG. 21.



ENCYSTED TRICHINA BETWEEN MUSCLE FIBRES.

In above figure the muscular fibres are shown pressed apart by a cysted trichina.

A HOG WOULD BECOME DISEASED BY EATING MAN.

It has been said that no animal was ever created which had an inherent proclivity to disease. This may be true ; but some animals from their earliest history have been diseased ; and none in the animal kingdom better illustrate this proposition than man and hog. And while I am firmly convinced that mankind are injured by eating hog, I am equally disposed to believe that the hog, if a healthy animal to-day, would in time become diseased by eating man. Both man and hog are intemperate eaters, and addicted to filthy habits. As for the latter, he is such a proverbial gormand, that no word in the English language so strongly portrays a voracious appetite as the term *hoggish*. Then his eating propensities are ever encouraged by the pork-raiser, who wishes to

make every carcass as heavy as possible. Many farmers and other pork-producers put their pigs in close pens, to prevent their exercising and running off their fat, and in these close, filthy quarters, the grunTERS are systematically stuffed till they can hardly open their eyes. What would become of a human being so treated? Could a man be so confined and fed, and not become a diseased and bloated carcass? It is equal to a fashion they have in Germany, of putting geese singly in coops so small that they cannot stand up or turn around, and there stuff them with a kind of meal mixture every day, until they become loaded with fat. Then they are considered in good condition to kill

FIG. 22.



THE UNHEALTHY PAIR.

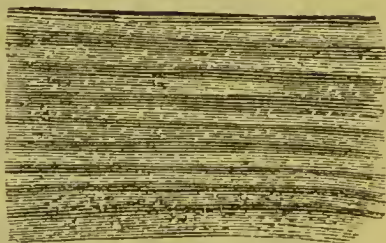
and eat. Can any creature in creation be treated in this way, or as swine are fattened, and not become diseased? What, then, may we expect of an animal which, from our earliest knowledge of him, has been scrofulous? It is related of Dr. Adam Clarke, that he had a strong aversion to pork, and that upon one occasion, when called on to say grace at dinner, where the principal dish was roast pig, he said: "O Lord! if Thou canst bless under the Gospel what Thou didst curse under the law, bless this pig."

HOG AND HOMINY IN OLD KENTUCK.

A good-natured farmer writes me that he and all his neighbors are pork-eaters, and that the people of "Old Kentuek" have always been fed on "hog and hominy," and yet are perfectly healthy and blessed with longevity. I reply, blessed with longevity, perhaps, but not entirely free from disease. I am often consulted by these very farmers, who open by saying, "I am not sick, Doctor, but I am plagued with salt-rheum." Another writes, "I am the picture of health, and my neighbors would laugh at me if they knew I was applying to a physician; but I am troubled with catarrh." Another has piles, another worms, another rheumatism, another predisposition to sore throat, and so on; but all

claim to be in the enjoyment of the best of health ! But there are unquestionably pork-eaters who have no apparent disease whatever. Although the serofulous impurities of their diet find lodgement, they remain latent in their systems, and are even transmitted to their children, without manifesting themselves in the parent stock. Those especially who till the soil, toughened by exercise, strengthened by pure air, and relieved of much diseased matter by active perspiration, may carry with them to a gray old age a serofulous impurity without suffering from its presence. But how is it with their boys who enter counting-rooms in large cities, or adopt professions of a sedentary character ? Have you never noticed how apt these scions of athletic sires are to break down before reaching the meridian of life ? Other causes than these inherited impurities may often contribute to this result ; but if impurities do exist to any extent, will they not be more likely to be active, and obtrusively present themselves in the form of disease, internal or external, in the confined atmosphere of the store or office, than on the broad acres of the parental homestead ? It may be a question of no little importance, how much the diseases of young men in villages and cities are derived from pork-eating progenitors, who pursued the healthful occupation of tilling the soil and feeding the pig.

FIG. 23.



INFECTED MUSCLE.

My own opinion is that trichinæ are not liable to revive and become mischievously active in the human system after pork is thoroughly cooked—done through—unless there are impurities to resuscitate them and encourage their reproduction. The reason they affect the hog so extensively is because he is an unclean beast, although it is true that the same parasite has been found to some extent in other animals, such as the rabbit and cat.

If a man be serofulous, or have other impure affections of the blood, the trichinæ are liable to be resuscitated and reproduced in the system, no matter how much they may be toasted, short of absolute scorching. Microbes only thrive in corruption, and when they get into a wound, confine their operations to the diseased tissue. So I confidently believe it is with the trichinæ ; they only have an affinity for such people as contain inflamed or corrupt blood, in which the health of the muscular fibre is involved, and, perhaps, such are the bad habits of the human family, and so prevalent the disease of the fluids, that any person, however healthy apparently, may be likely to be attacked with trichinosis if pork, or ham, containing the parasite, be eaten raw.

Another worm or parasite that is common to both hog kind and mankind is a species of tapeworm, the *tænia solium*. During its sojourn in swine flesh this parasite infests it in the form of little cysts that give the meat a mottled or "measly" appearance. Measly pork is tabooed wherever recognized, but much of it gets on the market nevertheless, and so into human stomachs, where, after the cysts or sacs are partly digested, the inclosed worms are let loose to set up business in a new style, and under another name as tapeworms. The tapeworm in man is more easily discovered, and less fatal by far than trichinosis, and it is less to be feared, because it can be routed out of its abode in the intestines, but few victims of tapeworm enjoy a sound state of mind after learning that they have taken in a lodger and boarder that pays no rent, and they willingly swallow many a horrid dose to rout him. It is fair to say that pork meat is not the only possible source of taking in a tapeworm. It may also be acquired from eating too rare beef or mutton, since the flesh of these animals is sometimes "measled" or infested with the larval, encysted, (not dead but sleeping) forms of this and other species of tapeworms. Horse meat offers great advantages over other forms of flesh food in that it contains no such parasites, and no tuberculosis. If this fact were generally known, and the superior cleanness of horse meat appreciated, it ought to sell at a premium.

In closing what I have to say regarding pork, I would seriously advise all who will use the meat of this unclean beast, despite the objections to it herein offered, to cook every particle of it to a crisp. Bacon and ham, which are the most toothsome of all pork products, can be so treated without difficulty, and if pork sausages are to be eaten, they should remain in the hot frying-pan till they pop open and give evidence of having been cooked through and through.

PLENTY OF MORE WHOLESOME FOOD.

Mutton ought to be universally substituted for pork. It is less liable than the latter, or even beef, to augment uric acid in the circulation of those who are predisposed to diseases resulting from an excess of that acid. It is more easily digested, and may be regarded as a healthful meat. Besides, it can be produced at much less expense than pork among the farmers, and yields more nourishment. Sheep need no corn, and can be kept during the winter on hay, turnips, beets, etc. True, pigs will eat what nothing else will, and consume all the slops in the kitchen; but a great deal of corn, or other solid food is required to fatten them for the butcher. Besides, sheep will eat all that is fit for food from the kitchen slops, and their preparation for the slaughter-house is attended with trifling expense.

As a rule, the flesh of herbivorous is more wholesome than that of carnivorous or omnivorous animals. The use of animal food of every

kind has been pronounced injurious by many. That it is not necessary for the sustenance of man, in a normal state, I am fully convinced; equally satisfied am I that its moderate use is attended with no physical injury, but almost everywhere it is used to excess. Too much animal food inflames the system, and overloads the blood with the red corpuscle. In our climate, and in Southern latitudes, little or none should be used in summer, and in winter there is enough heat-producing food

FIG. 24.



SHEEP—WHOLESOME TO THE EYE AND WHOLESOME TO THE STOMACH.

of a vegetable character to impart sufficient warmth to those preferring vegetable diet. Still, beef, mutton, lamb, poultry, and even horse-flesh may be regarded as wholesome for food, if not eaten to excess. Professor Saint Hilaire, of Paris, strongly urges the introduction of the latter as an aliment. He says that during the great French wars, the celebrated surgeon, Larrey, was accustomed to give horse-flesh to the wounded soldiers, and that he attributed their cure in many instances to this nourishment. The ancient Germans were in the habit of eating horse-flesh, and to this day, shops for the sale of this meat, under the superintendence of a veterinary college, exist by authority in Copen-

hagen. It is also resorted to by the poor of Vienna, while in Hamburg it commands a high price. The horse is considered a great delicacy in some of the southern portions of South America, where it is introduced at the festive board as a luxury, equal to a sirloin of beef. There can be no doubt of its utility and cheapness on the battle-ground, where the majestic steed is hourly falling before the destructive cannon-ball. Those who turn up their noses at the idea of eating horse-flesh, are requested to lead a horse from the stable, and a pig from the gutter, and ask themselves which is the more respectable looking candidate for the carver. [Since the foregoing was written, horse-meat has been adopted as an article of food by many in all civilized countries and much of it is being used in the United States.]

If I may be allowed a brief paragraph, to deviate from the legitimate purpose of this chapter, I will remark that the excessive use of animal food is a great *social evil*. It is a proverbial fact, that mankind are too much given to the brute diversion of fighting. Our halls of legislation are disgraced with personal encounters between gentlemen who are *supposed* to be far elevated above the brute creation, by their distinguished intellectual endowments. Now, we have as good authority as Professor Liebig, that meat makes men more pugnacious. He says: "It is certain that three men, one of whom has had a full meal of beef and bread, the second, cheese, or salt fish, and the third, potatoes, regard a difficulty, which presents itself, from entirely different points of view. The effect of the different articles of food on the brain and nervous system, is different, according to certain constituents, peculiar to each of these forms of food. A bear kept in the anatomical department of this university, exhibited a very gentle character so long as he was fed exclusively on bread. A few days' feeding with flesh rendered him savage, prone to bite, and even dangerous to his keeper. Swine grow irascible when fed on flesh, so much so that they will attack man. The carnivorous are in general stronger, bolder, and more pugnacious than the herbivorous animals on which they prey. In like manner, those nations which live on vegetable food, differ in disposition from those which live chiefly on flesh." Forbearance is a great virtue, and should be cultivated by every enlightened man. Had human beings been intended for fighting animals, their finger-ends would have been decorated with huge unbending nails, and their jaws distended with savage tusks, like the boar. The excessive use of flesh is not promotive of amiability, but rather leads man to forget his present duty, and his higher destiny. It excites those emotional faculties which are prone to dethrone reason.

An Edinburgh physician, Dr. Haug, in *The Hospital* undertakes to prove that the excessive use of meat leads to suicide. He attributes the disposition on the part of many unhappy people to

hasten their exit from the world to the presence of an excess of uric acid in the system, and this excess he believes to be due to the use of too much animal food. He does not quite prove his doctrine with evidence which would be accepted as final by a scientist, but when we admit that a meat diet renders the human family more pugnacious, it is not impossible that a man well fed on the flesh of other animals might exhibit his pugnacity in inflicting fatal wounds upon his own person as well as upon his neighbor's.

A noted Hindoo scholar, in an address before the Vegetarian Society of New York, said that his people in India believe "a diet of meat makes man restless and less self-controlled, like all carnivorous animals. He expresses the belief that the eating of flesh and the drinking of wine go hand in hand, and that a diet of meat conduces to selfishness and accustoms one to the butchery of innocent beings."

Much has been written, *pro* and *con*, as to the necessity of resorting to the animal kingdom for sustenance. It seems to me the vegetarians have the best of the argument. Vegetables possess all the necessary elements of food, and by combination or eaten in variety, impart more nutrition than animal diet. According to the investigations of Liebig, and other celebrated chemists, peas, beans, and lentils contain more of the blood-forming principle to the pound, than meat; wheat meal contains about as much, and oatmeal, barley meal, stale bread, and maize meal, about half as much; and when you seek the heat-forming principle, potatoes contain more than meat, while bread, peas, lentils, barley meal, beans, sago, maize, oatmeal and rice, yield double and treble the supply to the pound that animal food does. Nearly all vegetables provided for the table contain more solid matter to the pound than meat possesses.

FACTS REGARDING VEGETABLE DIET.

Facts sustain the vegetarian. A large portion of the people of Ireland, in their native home, hardly taste meat. They subsist upon potatoes, oatmeal, and cabbage. Many of the Asiatics mainly subsist on rice and vegetable oils. The Lazzaroni of Naples, with all their uncleanness, idleness, and vice, maintain a good physical appearance on a diet of bread and potatoes. The Turks live mostly on vegetables, fruits, and nuts. A traveller remarks: "Chops, substantial soups, joints, anything on which a Westerner could support nature, are never seen in a Turkish bazaar." We have people living in various parts of the United States who are practical vegetarians, and eschew animal food of every description, excepting it may be eggs, milk, and butter, and some of these people do not use the latter. I once met a hard-meated, healthy young Jew, who subsisted on Graham bread, fruits, and nuts; and to carry out his dietetic rules he hired a room and

boarded himself, which he could easily do without cook or housekeeper. D. U. Martin, the vegetable wherryman, gymnast, and phrenologist, tested his strength and endurance by subjecting himself to all sorts of hardships and exposures while pursuing strictly a vegetable diet. He subsequently adopted an exclusively fruit diet, mainly apples, with what results I am unable to state. In June, 1899, Gus Egloff, a

FIG. 25.



THE VEGETARIAN BICYCLIST.

German-American cyclist of New York, only nineteen years old, rode 1,000 miles on Long Island roads in four and a half days, with only six hours sleep, while subsisting on a diet of milk, crackers, ice-cream and coffee.

Many years ago Dr. Bourne, a vegetarian of San Francisco, a gentleman then sixty-six years of age, walked a distance of nearly seven hundred miles, eating nothing on the way but "crackers baked from unbolted wheat flour, with a little fruit by way of dessert, and drank only cold water." At this stage of his journey, for he was going farther in proving the value of a vegetable diet, "he walked with an easy stride which," said a newspaper reporter, "would

bother half our young men to keep step with."

Charles W. Miller, of Chicago, a vegetarian, won the first prize at a six days' bicycle race in New York in 1897, in 1898, and again in 1899. "The score at the end of the race on December 10, 1898, was," says *Food, Home, and Garden*, "2,007 miles, while Waller, his closest competitor, scored 1,985 miles." In answer to an inquirer, he said: "My diet consisted of only oatmeal, boiled rice-pudding, custard, kumyss, and grapes; on the last day, milk, coffee, apples, and oranges. No meat, whatever, at any time. I never use meat in my races. No butter and no cheese were used."

"Mr. Miller," says the same paper, "was evidently not seriously fatigued, as on the last day of the contest he took one hour off the track, during which time he was married to Miss Hanson, also of Chicago, and then resumed the contest on the wheel, which continued until 10 p.m. At eleven o'clock Saturday morning, it was announced, amid much applause, that Miller had beaten his own record of a year ago by three miles, and after this he settled down to a methodi-

cal gait, and in two hours the substantial distance of eighteen miles assured him of victory over all his nearest competitors. We understand Mr. Miller's earnings were \$4,000 and a good Chicago wife! Thousands of spectators witnessed the contest, and the management reaped a handsome profit."

In Berlin, Germany, in June, of 1898, there was a notable walking race in which Karl Mann, a vegetarian, won a 70 (English) mile walking race in fourteen hours and eleven minutes. According to a magazine, entitled *Food, Home, and Garden*, there were 25 entries, of whom 17 were flesh eaters and eight were strict vegetarians, Karl Mann being one of the latter. "The weather was unfavorable, with rain in the latter part of the afternoon." With the exception of five or six miles of macadamized highway, "the road lay along poorly made country roads without foot-paths." The result, as given by the magazine already named, was as follows: "1—Karl Mann, vegetarian, 14 hours, 11 minutes; 2—Emil Makowski, vegetarian, 14 hours, 32 minutes; 3—Fritz Badenstein, vegetarian, 15 hours, 34 minutes; 4—Wilhelm Damm, vegetarian, 15 hours, 59 minutes; 5—Paul Schirrmeister, vegetarian, 17 hours, 6 minutes; 6—Herman Zerndt, vegetarian, 17 hours; 7—Friedr. Zahrt, *flesh eater*, 17 hours, 32 minutes. The six vegetarians all came in as certified by the judges, in excellent form. The only arriving flesh eater who finished more than half an hour after the two last vegetarians (notwithstanding their having made five miles more than he), after calling for brandy, put up in the village for the night!" Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University, writing in the *Toronto Weekly Sun*, respecting this trial of pedestrian endurance, says: "In a 70-mile walking race in Germany the vegetarians have shown a remarkable superiority in endurance over the eaters of meat. There is nothing new in this. Extraordinary journeys are made by the Hindoo palanquin-bearer, whose only food is rice. There is probably a gradual tendency on the whole, to vegetarian diet. It does not appear that animal food is absolutely essential to any function of the human body or brain. No man

FIG. 26.



THE VEGETARIAN PEDESTRIAN.

did a better day's bodily work than the British farm laborer when he had no meat but a taste of bacon. No man ever did a greater amount of brain work than a monastic saint, who was forbidden meat—by the rules of his order. No man ever produced higher fruits of his imagination than Shelley, who was a devout vegetarian. A much greater amount of vegetable than of animal food can be produced on a given area. The inclination of taste as human nature grows more refined, points the same way. Homeric heroes ate masses of meat apparently without vegetables; and to the bard of that day the picture of the shambles is not less congenial than that of the harvest or the vintage. To us the details of the shambles are abhorrent. We require vegetables with our meat, while there is a tendency to disguise the meat itself by elaborate cookery. On the whole, it seems probable that progressive vegetarianism is the rule, though there will be no sudden leap, nor will the vegetarian think it his duty to enforce this habit on us by law."

It sometimes seems as if we only use meats as vehicles for conveying salt, sauces, and condiments to the stomach. People think they love the flavor of animal food itself. Just try it without salt, pepper, mustard, butter, or other seasoning, and see. Advocates of animal diet generally refer to the teeth, and some to the anatomical formation of the stomach, for evidences that our Creator intended that we should eat meat; but the teeth and stomach of the orang-outang resemble those of man, and yet he does not belong to the carnivorous or omnivorous species. Du Chaillu says, that notwithstanding his large canine teeth, the gorilla of Africa is a strict vegetarian. According to Cuvier, "man's teeth are frugivorous—the cow's herbivorous—the lion's, carnivorous—and the hog's, omnivorous," so that both sides claim that the indications of the dental organs favor their distinctive views of diet. We have the testimony of the great naturalist Linnæus, that "man's organization, when compared with that of other animals, shows that fruits and esculent vegetables constitute his staple food." In eating the flesh of animals, as I look at it, we get vegetables second-hand, and contaminated more or less by the diseases with which they are affected. There is, however, in animal food, a stimulating property which vegetables do not possess. Having heard of vegetarians being made slightly intoxicated by beefsteak, I once induced a vegetarian friend to try the experiment on himself, and he assured me it produced in his brain a sensation similar to that induced by a slight potation of alcoholic liquor. It is said that Irishmen who live exclusively on vegetables at home, on enlisting in the British army are sometimes attacked with what is called "meat fever," in consequence of their new diet being so much more stimulating than that to which they had been accustomed.

There is a supposed necessity, and possibly a real necessity in some cases, for the use, to some extent, of animal food. This undoubtedly,

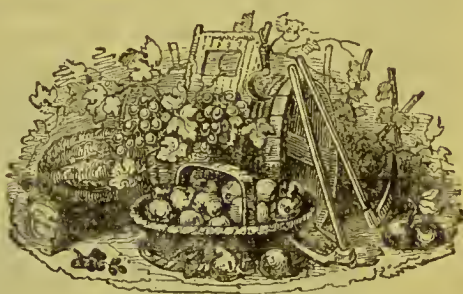
results from the habits of our ancestry. The child of an inebriate father often inherits his appetite, and cannot resist the temptation to drink intemperately of intoxicating beverages, and it may be easily supposed that the child of meat-eating parents may at least imagine he cannot live without meat. When, during a long line of ancestry, animal food has been the principal article of diet, the necessity may be actual instead of imaginary. He is like a patient who told me disease was his normal condition, and that medicine was his natural food! Opium eating sometimes becomes a necessity by the perversion of the system by narcotism. What-

ever may have been the original practice of mankind in the infancy of its development, I am confident the time will come when a more humanely developed and civilized humanity will look back upon us of this century as a race of cannibals. No man or woman to-day, of noble sentiment and sympathetic nature, unless the *habitude* of the market, and thus hardened by familiarity with such

sights, can pass the stall of the butcher with its display of trunkless heads of calves, pigs and cattle, and the bleeding and partly flayed carcasses of lambs and sheep, or look upon the white, but blood-stained apron of the meat-man, holding his monstrous knife, without a shudder, and a feeling of self-condemnation that he and she are accessory to this wholesale slaughter of innocent animals. "The dog delights to bark and bite;" it is the instinct of the cat to sneakingly assail and devour animals too weak to resist her prowess; it is in the nature of the huge boa-constrictor to swallow pigeons, rabbits and other small game by the bushel; it is the habit of the large fish to live upon the smaller ones, etc. But when we ascend from these lower species of the animal kingdom to the "noblest work of the Creator," may we not reasonably look for an end to this mutual carnage for the wherewithal to keep the vital machinery in action?

What excuse for man, who can shake from the tree above his head the juicy fruit which is ready to fall ripe into his hand; who can pluck from the vine clusters of delicious grapes containing all the elements of food, prepared only as Old Dame Nature can prepare them; who can plough up the rich sod, and produce by the planting succulent vegetables and fields of golden grain, and beneath the surface of the grim soil,

FIG. 27.



VEGETABLE FOOD.

esculent roots capable of imparting warmth and nourishment to the body; who can find in the rich meats of abundant nuts, and other oily products of plants and trees, all the oleaginous properties which animal fat supplies; what excuse, I ask, for man, with all these luxuries at hand, loaded with the necessary alimentary constituents, to imitate the murderous instincts of the lower animals, and cannibally live upon animals less powerful than himself! There is one excuse, and only one, that can be presented for a man of this century, namely: a meat-eating ancestry, and in some cases an ancestry of meat gormands. As before remarked, with some persons it seems to be an inherited necessity. But I have faith that man will some time outgrow this brutal appetite—this cruel physical necessity. The dawn of the “good time coming” cannot light up human hands and arms red with the blood of slaughtered animals, or overtake the athletic man picking the bones of tiny birds! The ingenious Yankee has already invented a substitute for leather, and we have quite enough substitutes for ivory and bone. There are millions of men and women to-day who would give up a meat diet if they were compelled to slay the animals they eat. Stop for a moment and read.

HOW THE KILLING IS DONE.

The following is copied from a daily paper—it is headed: “How Cattle are Slaughtered—Sunday Scenes at the Abattoir.” The writer then proceeds: “On the arrival of cattle, they are transferred from the cars to yards, where usually they remain until sold or slaughtered. Before they are killed, eight or ten are driven up an inclined plane into the abattoir, where they are confined in pens about ten feet square. A row of these pens extends across the building, directly back of the dressing racks. When an animal is needed, he is either drawn up with a rope attached to his hind leg, or he is speared. If the cattle are wild, the executioner mounts the stall, and takes his stand immediately over his victim. His spear is a rod of iron, six feet long, an inch in diameter, sharpened at the end like an oyster-knife. The ‘killing spot’ is just behind the horns, on the neck, which the spearsman frequently does not hit. To see a person throwing one of these spears into a pen of cattle is sickening. Often several bullocks are pierced in the forehead or eyes, and their faces are streaming with blood long before the death of a single one! The wounded, after waiting from ten minutes to an hour for their turn, are again attacked, and killed one by one, the survivors receiving fresh wounds on every attack! A Western expert,” continues this writer, “styles this treatment the devilish torture of a bungling butcher.” (If it only were, I should say Amen; but it seems to be the devilish torture of innocent animals.) “Cattle are not the only sufferers, but the swine are also pierced, and often plunged into scalding water before they are dead! The butchers say that the spear

is used for killing wild cattle only ; but one who frequents the abattoir says that the contrary is the fact. Even the windlass is a barbarous instrument. With this a noose is fastened to the animal's hind leg ; the machinery is started, the bullock tumbles over, and after being swung up alive, his throat is cut. In Cincinnati butchers knock their hogs on the head with a long-handled hammer, but in Chicago," the writer thinks, "dumb brutes are killed humanely. A rope communicating with a windlass passes through a ring in the floor, and is made fast to the bullock's horn. Then a man turns a crank, and the animal is gently led into the slaughter-house, where, at one blow, he falls to the floor. The executioner never misses his mark, because the bullock's head is held immovable by the ring."

FIG. 28.



THE ANIMALS WE SLAUGHTER.

Farmers who do the slaughtering upon their own premises, for their family use, generally treat their animals with greater gentleness ; but under the best of circumstances, cutting the throats of lambs, knocking cattle on the head, piercing the jugular of the hog, guillotining poultry with an axe, cannot be done in any way to avoid shocking the sensibilities of people who have kind hearts and educated heads. It is in vain to talk of this murderous work being done humanely, and such are its effects upon those styled butchers, that they are not allowed, in some States, to sit upon a jury in cases involving the life of the criminal !

Then, for a moment, look at the extent of it. I saw in a daily paper some years ago, that on the east side of the City of New York,

alone, there were annually slaughtered about 239,000 cattle, 1,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 250,000 calves, and this, remarked the writer, comprised only about one-third of all the slaughtering in this one city. And this destruction of innocent domestic animals increases with the growth of the city year by year, and is doubtless much greater now.

The late Henry Bergh, who effected much in mitigating the cruelties practised on animals, writing to Dr. Holmes, remarked as follows: "I believe, as you do, that the abolition of the use of the flesh of all animals would result in physical and moral improvement to our race. Having been in countries where meat is rarely, if ever eaten, and having observed the superior endurance of fatigue, as well as gentleness of character of the inhabitants, I feel convinced that the slaughter of dumb animals, and the devouring of their flesh, account for the largest share of the moral and physical diseases which affect mankind. I have had an Arab of the desert run behind my horse a distance of twelve miles without betraying the least sign of fatigue, and the cheerful fellow had never tasted meat. For my own part," continues Mr Bergh, "I can eat meat because of habit. But then the least appearance of blood, by reason of insufficient cooking, shocks my sensibilities, and causes my stomach to revolt." Let us hope that every generation of man may consume less animal flesh, and feed his children with still less, until the human race shall outgrow a habit which makes him little better than a cannibal.

CANNIBALISM WITHIN THE HUMAN BODY.

Under this head, *Cosmos*, a Parisian publication, mentions something which the reader probably never thought of, and I will reproduce it here: "It is a revolting and nevertheless incontestable fact that certain parts of the body live at the expense of others, which they—so to speak—devour. These cannibalistic organs are the brain, the heart, and the lungs, which, to fulfil their functions, need to be fed constantly, otherwise they would die. When this nourishment is wanting, they get it from other less vital parts of the body. The heart, for example, has an enormous amount of work to do, and consequently must receive a large amount of nourishment. In the ordinary course of things, the blood brings to it from the stomach the necessary quantity; but after one has fasted for a certain length of time, the stomach can no longer do its duty of nourishing the heart, and the blood is obliged to find elsewhere the food necessary for the life of this essential organ. It goes, therefore, to the fatty portions and to the muscles of the trunk and limbs. First it applies to the liver, where it finds a provision of sugar that is sufficient for several hours; then it resorts to the deposits of fat stored up in various parts of the body—that is why one's clothes become too large when he is famished. When all the fat

has been devoured, the blood takes what it wants from the muscles, so that finally little but skin and bone is left, while the brain, the heart, and the lungs preserve their former size. And we surely cannot complain of this; it is the salvation of the miners who are buried in a caved-in mine, of the sailors who have been cast by shipwreck on a desert isle, of the polar explorers whose provisions have given out; for even if their secondary organs suffer, their brains and hearts preserve their energy, which is the essential thing."

FOOD FOR THE FAT, AND FOOD FOR THE LEAN.

There is a valuable hint in the foregoing for those who complain of being, or of becoming, too fat. The demonstrated fact that the most vital and important organs of the system will, if necessary, draw sustenance from the less vital parts, suggests fasting for the fat or obese. The writer of what is said of "Cannibalism Within the Human Body" might have added the nervous structure to the brain, the heart, and the lungs, for the former has been found to undergo little or no shrinkage under a prolonged fast. It may exhibit much less activity. There would naturally be less nervous force generated and exhibited in the movements of the body and in the stimulation of cerebral action. But the nervous structure is but little affected by fasting. This being the case, frequent fasts with moderate use of food in the intervals would greatly reduce superabundant flesh in persons of vigorous health without positive harm. Then the right selection of foods, while indulging the appetite, can be made to contribute to the reduction of obesity. The fat-making foods are fats, starch, and sugar. A diet largely made up of raw and juicy fruits, such as apples, grapes, peaches, oranges, gooseberries, melons, etc., omitting the more nourishing fruits, such as bananas, figs, and dates, will be likely to be attended with satisfactory results. If addicted to peanut eating let these little fattening nuts alone. Abjure all nuts, for they are noted for their oleaginous property. Vegetables which are not sweet or farinaceous are allowable and, in brief, nearly all green garden stuff. If meats are taken, avoid the fatty portion. If butter be eaten, let it be with extreme moderation. If wheat bread, let it be cut in thin slices and thoroughly browned in the oven. M. Philbert very properly says: "That the temperament of a person is also to be kept in view in the selection of animal food. The lymphatic should have a red diet, such as beef, mutton, pheasant, etc., while one of the sanguine temperament should have a white diet like veal, fowl, turkey, quail, oysters, etc." It should be added here that when one of the sanguine temperament is corpulent, it is because he is actually *fat*, while one of the lymphatic temperament with the soft flabby tissues peculiar thereto, is *lymphatic*. This will be better understood by a study of the temperaments in Chapter II of Part IV.

I once had a lymphatic patient who, at the outset of treatment, weighed 305 pounds. His menu, under my advice, consisted of about one-half pound of round steak, and two or three large tablespoonfuls of oatmeal mush for breakfast. At noon, about the same food that others used, except avoiding pastries and sweet things. At tea, oatmeal mush, stewed prunes, or other stewed or canned fruits. In about three

FIG. 29.



SOMEWHAT WEIGHTY.
Too fat for a seat in a trolley!

months, under this régime, which was not the best in the light of modern science, he reduced his weight one hundred pounds. His dietetic habits were supplemented with long walks every day, of four or five miles in going to and from his office. Then, occasionally, he bundled up warmly (it was winter) and walked until perspiration streamed from his face. Much exercise, with cold bathing and tight bandaging of the abdomen will materially assist in reducing flesh or excess of lymph. In the selection of food, bulk rather than nutritive material is to be chosen. Also the avoidance of liquids at meals.

It is natural for some people to be fat, and for others to be lymphatic. Starvation seems to be the best way to lessen fat in the former, and the lymph fat, if I may be allowed the term, in the other, provided a person has sufficient stamina to enable him to hold out under it. It would hardly answer for the feeble or the aged. Even when food is taken, in the restricted way suggested, it is practically partial starvation. It might be likened to dwarfing or stunting a

shrub or a tree by withholding nourishing fertilizers. There are those who have not the physical stamina to carry them through the starvation treatment, and such persons should watch symptoms closely and not persist in it after they are greatly falling away in strength and vivacity as well as in flesh. The readers of the daily press are now and then informed of cases which have proved fatal by blindly and perseveringly following rules for reducing corpulence. There is no need of that. Be reasonable and quit any régime which is reducing the vitality

as well as superabundant fat. In some instances it is well to supplement the required diet and exercise with medical treatment. There is such a condition as too active assimilation, and this is a diseased or morbid activity of the villi or absorbent vessels along the alimentary canal, of which there are about four millions, all on the alert to take in what is called for by the various hungry cells composing the body. In diseased subjects they may be excessively active and absorb more than the cells call for or need. Such cases should have the advice of a competent physician, who must determine the cause of such derangement and prescribe the appropriate remedy. Diet and exercise alone will not suffice.

A BRIEF WORD TO THE LEAN.

What has been said regarding the best food for the fat readily suggests to any intelligent person what should be selected when there is a desire to cover the bones and muscles with a good coating of flesh. One in this dilemma needs to reverse the foregoing advice. Eat fats and starches and saccharine foods. Partake only moderately of fruits or foods containing much that is acid, and aim for that which is nutritious rather than bulky, though something of bulk is always required to assist the digestive process. In some cases of extreme leanness, however, it will be found that assimilation is inactive just as in others it is too active. That is to say, the little absorbent vessels in the lining of the stomach and intestines are not active enough. The appetite may be good, even voracious; the digestion may give no evidence of derangement; but the nutritive matters fail to be taken up. Here, then, is a job for the doctors. The twenty feet or more of intestines must be put into a healthy condition, so that they will perform their functions. This accomplished, the cadaverous subject can, by the proper selection of foods, cease to be a walking skeleton. To make such choice of foods intelligently, do what a fat person is directed not to do, bearing in mind always that digestion must precede absorption, and that foods of a fattening kind will not be so to those who cannot digest them—often true of nuts and sweets,

FIG. 30.



THIN ! TOO THIN !
Could escape through a good-sized key-hole !

BEWARE OF FADS.

While guarding ourselves with reasonable caution against things which are manifestly injurious, we must quite as carefully avoid fads which unnecessarily limit our freedom in the choice of foods. The following, which appeared in *The Humanitarian*, published in London, and quite extensively copied in this country, should not be regarded as authentic or conclusive unless some further evidence is given of its correctness. My criticism will appear in the proper place. Says *The Humanitarian* :

“Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are the deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous, fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition ; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on ; but, after middle life is passed, a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course, these earthy deposits, which affect all the physical organs, naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter there is interference with circulation, upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body.

“None of these things interfere with nutrition and circulation in earlier years. The reparation of the physical system, as everyone ought to know, depends on this fine balance. In fact, the whole change is merely a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system. * * * When these become excessive and resist expulsion, they cause the stiffness and dryness of old age. Entire blockage of the functions of the body is then a mere matter of time ; the refuse matter deposited by the blood in its constant passage through the system stops the delicate and exquisite machinery which we call life. This is death. It has been proved by analysis that human blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia, and iron. In the blood itself are thus contained the earth salts. In early life they are thrown off. Age has not the power to do it.

“Hence, as blood is produced by assimilation of the food we eat, to this food we must look for the earthy accumulations which in time block up the system and bring on old age. * * * Almost everything we eat contains more or less of these elements for destroying life, by means of calcareous salts deposited by the all-nourishing blood. Careful selection, however, can enable us to avoid the worst of them.

"Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, though seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the disposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years," continues *The Humanitarian*, "for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance for long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Fruits, fish, poultry, young mutton, and veal contain less of the earthy salts than other articles of food, and are therefore best for people entering the vale of years. Beef and old mutton usually are overcharged with salts, and should be avoided; a diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles is most suitable to retard old age, by preserving the system from functional blockages. * * * The daily use of distilled water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and the derangement of health. As to diluted phosphoric acid, it is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the human system from the inconveniences of old age. Daily use of it mixed with distilled water helps to retard the approach of senility. By its affinity for oxygen the fibrinous and gelatinous deposits previously alluded to are checked, and their expulsion from the system hastened.

"To sum up," says this writer in conclusion, "avoid all foods rich in the earth salts, use much fruit, especially juicy, unecooked apples, and take *daily* two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus will our days be prolonged, old age delayed, and health insured."

The foregoing is not wholly faddish. It contains some valuable hints which can be utilized by a person of ordinary intelligence, but it is questionable whether a person could greatly lengthen his life by following a theoretical rule and use just so much of each of the elements contained in foods. One would indeed need to be a practical chemist to derive much benefit from what is said in the quotation regarding nitrogenous foods. Bread is universally regarded as the staff of life. Almost every civilized individual uses it. Sir William Crookes said, in an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science: "We are born wheat eaters. Other races, vastly superior to us in numbers, and differing widely in material and intellectual progress, are eaters of Indian corn, rice, millet, and other grains, but none of these grains has the food value, the concentrated self-sustaining power of wheat, and it is on this account that the accumulated experience of civilized mankind has set wheat apart as a fit and proper food for the development of muscle and brain." He estimates the bread-eating population of the world at the present time at 516,500,000!

Are all these people making a fatal mistake in using bread? I think not, and I will state the reason why. The blood sustains the same relation to the animal world that the soil does to the plant. The blood may be said to be the soil of the man, from which he receives his

FIG. 31.



A PUBLIC DINING-ROOM.

"He may live without books—What is knowledge but grieving?
 He may live without hope—What is hope but deceiving?
 He may live without love—What is passion but pining?
 But where is the man who could live without dining!"

—OWEN MEREDITH.

nourishment. Now, the plant needs no one to tell it what to take into its roots for the proper nutrition of its trunk, branches, and foliage. Its little root-fibres reach out into the soil, and instinctively select just so much and no more of what is needed for its health and growth. So the bone, nerve, and muscle cells of the animal, be it dog, horse, or man, take up from the blood just what is needed to support its respective part. It is hardly probable that they, any more than the root-fibres of the plants, take up more than is needed if in health. A person may eat too much of that which is too rich, and thereby injure his digestion; he may take food which contains injurious microbes or poison, and thus render his blood impure. Disease or death may result from such indigestion or impurity; but it is not to be reasonably supposed that

the little cells composing the various tissues of the body, as a rule, take up for their use any nutritive particle they do not require. It may be that in a person of poor health or great age, elimination may be sluggish, and the old earthy constituents of the body may not be quickly or sufficiently enough removed, but manifestly the remedy for such a condition is the use of such foods or remedies as will awaken more active elimination. This, rather than scientific selection or starvation, is the proper method of preventing an undue storage of earthy matter. The aged, while avoiding all excesses, should answer and supply every reasonable demand of the appetite. If a person be constipated, or if he have any derangement of the urinary organs, which interferes with the proper drainage of the system; if the natural processes for the removal of old material are for any reason acting sluggishly, such a person, whether he be a youth of fifteen or an adult of eighty, should see to it that all such obstructions are quickly removed by laxative food or medicine. It is not because of too much earthy matter in bread that old people become earthy and stiff, but rather because in the order of nature, they *must*, whatever their diet. It is simply the natural trend of age. A person of good habits in health can safely depend upon his appetite for the kind of food he needs. The bone, the muscle, the nerve, and every other part of the animal organization makes known its wants by what we familiarly call the appetite. We but answer their needs when we carefully masticate the foods containing the properties they ask for, and deposit those supplies in the stomach. We must use some discretion in regard to the amount to be taken, or we may derange the digestive machinery. When the various parts obtain what they call for, we become satiated, or in other words, satisfied. Appetite is appeased. A person may have a morbid appetite, but such a person is not in a normal condition. He is diseased. I am talking about one in ordinary health. The advice given by *The Humanitarian* to the aged, to use considerable fruit, is rational and valuable, if fruits are found to agree. Some people cannot make a free use of fruits. Those who can may safely follow that advice.

In the discussion of foods, a writer is quoted as saying: "Since wheaten bread contains some 35 to 40 per cent. of starch, and it is acknowledged that starchy food is of an unhealthy nature, the use of such bread must also, therefore, be unhealthful; the reason given for this unhealthfulness being that starchy food is not digestible in the stomach, but in the intestines or second stomach of the body, and that therein lies the difficulty of digestion of wheaten bread." To this comes the reply, says another writer, "that the stomach is only a fractional part of the digestive tract, and that the second stomach, or intestinal tract, is called on to aid the digestion of nearly all varieties of food." Observing the foregoing discussion of starchy foods going the rounds of

the daily press, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who has given much attention to dietetics, and is the author of a practical monograph on foods, naturally exclaimed: "What are the threefold starch digestive processes and fluids for, except to properly dispose of starchy foods? What is intestinal digestion for? To be idle, like a tramp? The stomach itself can more easily be dispensed with than intestinal digestion." It may also be insisted that starchy food is not "acknowledged" to be unhealthy. No, that is certainly a fad. There are enough hoodoos and quite enough real pit-holes to arouse the fears of groping humanity, without putting up unnecessary scarecrows. I shall speak of some of the real dangers we encounter a little farther on.

OLEOMARGARINE has been condemned by those who are materially interested in milk products, and its manufacture and sale have been forbidden by the statutes of some of the States of the Union. That it is a fraud to put this article on the market under the pretence of its being pure creamery butter, no one will question. But when it is made of suet or oleo-oil, it is not unsavory; it is not prejudicial to health; at least, any more so than beef containing fat; and if it could be offered in our markets for just what it is, it would be a boon to those who cannot afford the luxury of creamery butter. If the latter can be made to have a delicate fresh flavor by the addition of the cultured bacteria referred to on page 43, as claimed, there is no reason why the same means should not be employed by the manufacturers of oleomargarine for imparting the same flavor to their product. At the annual exhibition of the American Institute, in the City of New York, some years ago, there were samples of oleomargarine placed side by side with the best of creamery butter, with a challenge to the visitors to distinguish, if possible, which was oleomargarine and which the genuine butter. As often as otherwise, the former was decided to be the simon-pure article! When the best of suet or oleo-oil, which is made from the selected fat of the steer, is used in its manufacture, and the cleanliness which has been ascribed to its makers maintained, it is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food. Chemistry says that it is, and that it contains all the properties of the best dairy butter. A lady contributor to the *Scientific Arena*, Mrs. M. S. Organ, M.D., tells us, however, that "Chemistry developed to its highest analytical and synthetic power, is utterly incapable of deciding *a priori* whether organic or inorganic elements are best fitted to nourish the animal economy." She further says: "Vitality can and does transmute material of whatever grade into living fluid, so similar in its constituent elements that the most careful chemical analysis cannot detect any appreciable difference. Yet physiological science has fully demonstrated that in vitalizing quality there is vast dissimilarity. Blood made from pure wholesome food will resist decomposition for a much longer period than that

made from an inferior quality." She contends that the dietetic nature of the substance depends, not upon the matter of which it is composed, but upon the constitutional laws of its arrangement of particles; that pure oleomargarine contains the same primordial elements as butter, but in the face of the primary law of nature this chemical fact cannot establish its claims as a pure and wholesome article of food; that the suet or fat of which oleomargarine is made cannot under any circumstances be a healthful or nourishing product, because its formation depends upon an abnormal or diseased condition of the animal. She believes "the process of fattening—of developing suet—necessitates an unbalanced relation between the assimilating and depurating organs, in consequence of which waste matter in the form of fat is retained; that an animal allowed the kind and amount of exercise which is essential for its healthful development, the depurating organs will be excited to that normal activity which will eliminate the excess of fat," and she thinks these well demonstrated facts "settle the question that oleomargarine can never be made a healthful dietetic product." The trouble with Mrs. Dr. Organ's facts are that they prove too much. If they are facts, then all the fat meats prepared for our table, of every description, are unwholesome. It is customary whether preparing a chicken or a bullock for the table to sufficiently confine the animal to prevent it from running off its fat, and then, too, it is usual to so feed him as to produce as much fat as possible. This process is believed to render the meat tender and delicious. All this may be a mistake, and if it is, it furnishes a first-rate argument for the use of the vegetarian, but it hardly furnishes a good one for discarding oleomargarine, while we are freely eating of other animal fats. If oleomargarine is not healthful when properly prepared, then all of our meats so common to our table are also objectionable. Perhaps Mrs. Dr. Organ is a vegetarian; possibly her very intention in attacking oleomargarine in this way was to lead the logical reader to see that not only oleomargarine, but all animal food, at least that derived from the flesh of animals, must be discarded. Whatever her design, it will probably fall short of its purpose, for the reason that if she wishes to dissuade the human family from the use of meats because those meats are injurious, her alleged facts need more support than she has given them. If her intention was to discourage the use of oleomargarine while her readers are allowed to eat dead animal fats in all forms except in that of oleomargarine, the reader who uses his thinking machine will be apt to question either her sincerity or her argument.

What is herein said in vindication of oleomargarine applies only to the article made from the fat of the beef. It can be, and sometimes is, adulterated with lard and other oleaginous products—and so is butter itself. For this reason, vigilant inspection by legally appointed officials

of the State is absolutely necessary to prevent fraud and protect the health of the consumers. Such products should be honestly labelled for just what they are, and should bear only the price to which they are justly entitled. But oleomargarine should not be condemned just because it is oleomargarine.

GOOD DIGESTION THE MAIN THING.

Diet exercises such an influence on all, physically and morally, that too much care cannot be observed as to the quantity and quality of the food we eat, and the regularity with which it is taken. A newspaper writer, I don't know who, remarks, that "much of our conduct depends upon the character of the food we eat. Bonaparte used to attribute the loss of one of his battles to a poor dinner, which at the time disturbed his digestion. How many of our misjudgments, how many of our deliberate errors, how many of our unkindnesses, our cruelties, our acts of thoughtlessness and recklessness, may be actually owing to a cause of the same character? We eat something that deranges the condition of the stomach. Through the stomach nerve that derangement immediately affects the brain. Moroseness succeeds amiability, and under its influence we do that which would shock our sensibility at any other moment. The disturbance of the digestion may involve the liver. In this affliction the brain profoundly sympathizes. The temper is soured, the understanding is narrowed, prejudices are strengthened, generous impulses are subdued, selfishness, originated by physical disturbances which perpetually attract the mind's attention, becomes a chronic mental disorder. The feeling of charity dies out; we live for ourselves alone; we have no care for others, and all this change of nature is the consequence of an injudicious diet."

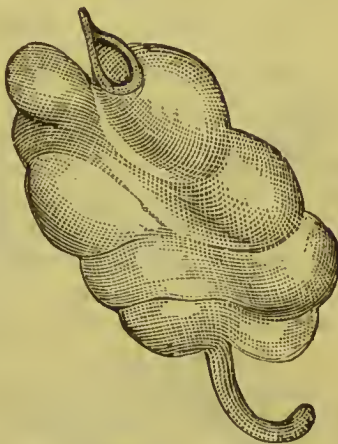
A FEW DANGER-SIGNALS.

Let me sound a few notes of warning which, unfortunately, are not fads. The careless use of fruits or vegetables having seeds of a certain size and conformation is to be deprecated. We hear frequently of both children and adults dying of appendicitis—more often children. Our sires and grandsires knew little of this disease; even the doctors not much. It has, nevertheless, been as prevalent and as fatal in the past as the present. It used to be considered almost sacrilegious to use the knife upon the bodies of deceased friends. Autopsies were allowed only when the deceased was friendless. Consequently, then, as now, there was much mortality in what was called appendicitis, or inflammation of the bowels. The real exciting cause was seldom considered or known. It was merely guessed at. Under a more rational usage the physician is permitted to make an autopsy to ascertain the cause of

death in the families of intelligent people. These examinations have revealed the fact that peritonitis is often caused by the lodgement of a seed or some other small object in what is called the vermiform appendix. And what is the vermiform appendix? It is a little pocket in the intestines which is much in the form of a worm, hence its name. Its location can be seen in the accompanying illustration:

This illustration represents a small portion of what is called the "blind end" of the large intestine—the cæcum. It is to this portion that the small intestine is joined (though not pictured here), and into it the contents of the small intestine are discharged through a valve-like opening as they are moved on through the body. The upper portion of this picture shows this part of the large intestine "tied off" or cut away from the rest. At the lower part of the picture is seen the vermiform, or worm-like appendage, which is not known to serve any useful purpose and which is usually empty, presenting an opening into which nothing larger than a straw can readily be introduced.

FIG. 32.



A LITTLE DEATH-TRAP.

Exactly what this appendage is for, physiologists have not yet fully determined. It has doubtless served some useful purpose in the other forms of animal life. In the human race it is supposed to be rudimentary. An apple, orange, or a grape seed, lodging in this little pocket, may awaken an inflammation which is liable to form an abscess, and the discharge of the contents of this abscess into the cavity of the abdomen will induce inflammation of the peritoneum—a membrane that lines the abdominal cavity—and this inflammation, or the absorption of the contents of the abscess into the blood, may cause death. A person losing his life in this way is said to have died of appendicitis. So it will be seen that it is no false alarm when the reader is cautioned to avoid swallowing the seeds of oranges, lemons, or apples, or cherry stones, or other hard, small substances about the size of these. Anything of the size and shape of an orange seed is most liable to firmly lodge in the vermiform appendix, because the latter is just about as large, usually, as a goose quill. It is not entirely safe to swallow grape and other smaller seeds, but those which are just about the size of the mischievous little pocket are manifestly the most dangerous, for the reason that when they once enter they get wedged in, and are not easily dislodged.

by any movement of the intestines. It may as well be added here that sometimes secretions of the intestines fall into this pocket and harden so as to produce equally fatal results. Small gall-stones may lodge in it and give trouble. But these causes can hardly occur in persons who can be said to be in good health. They are only liable to affect those having serious catarrhal difficulties, habitual indigestion, or bilious affections. The *seeds* referred to are clearly avoidable causes, and that is why they are mentioned in this place.

WINGED SCAVENGERS.

Keep flies off your food. It is to be admitted that this cannot always be effectually done. During the warm weather the fly is omnipresent. He is ready to dip his unclean proboscis into everything. He creeps over your pies and cakes, and inspects every fresh loaf of bread; he takes a plunge into your soup, and a swim in your milk; he probes your butter to see if it is the pure stuff or only oleomargarine; all this and more he performs after a clumsy fashion, unless you faithfully employ the wire-gauze covers to be found at the house-furnishing stores for table use. He samples your sugar, molasses, and honey, and these should be kept closely covered. So far as possible, keep these winged scavengers from everything you eat. Prevent them from being generated on your premises. Most people do not know where flies come from. As soon as warm weather appears, you have the full-grown fly. You do not see a baby fly which gradually grows to adult proportions, but he comes to your kitchen and table full-fledged and ready for mischief. There is some fermenting or decomposing material near your door which breeds maggots. From these full-grown maggots the full-fledged fly emerges after passing through the pupal state. Then every female fly lays eighty eggs at a time in filthy or decomposing substances, from which the maggots in due time emerge, ready to run their career and send out the same number of new full-grown flies. It is computed that "one fly will in the space of a year find itself at the head of one million one hundred and ninety-two thousand descendants!" Therefore, look out that antiseptics are used in the sinks of your out-houses, while removing as quickly as observed all outlying filth. By taking these precautions you will not be as greatly afflicted with the fly pest, for all flies come from the larvae we commonly call maggots. The varieties smaller than the house-fly, some of them mere gnats in size, are of an entirely different species—not young flies—and they come from a maggot as well as the larger kind. Such flies will often swarm about a plate of decaying fruit from which they have been generated. Your less careful neighbors will, of course, have these insects, and they will trouble you more than their hens and chickens do, unless you protect yourselves by screens in your windows, screen doors, and wire

covers on your tables. By all means keep flies from contaminating your food by every device you can conveniently employ.

During America's war with Spain you all know how our soldiers perished more by malarial, typhoid, and other fevers than by the Mauser bullet. Flies were one of the most prolific causes of that fearful mortality. The men, by privations, hardships, various indiscretions, and homesickness, became physically devitalized. Their systems were made an easy prey to depredative bacteria. The irrepressible and inevitable house-fly was the carrier and distributor of the mischievous microbes. In some cases there were open sinks within twenty feet of the kitchens of the camps, and while the sinks were reeking with the fermenting excrementitious matters from malarial and typhoid fever patients, and with the larvæ of flies, these insects emanating in swarms from this impure source, ravenously covered the food of the soldiers on duty. It is not strange, therefore, that there were daily accessions to the hospitals of new patients, some with malaria, others with typhoid, and many with yellow fever. How

FIG. 33.



THE HOUSE-FLY, LARVA AND PUPA.

could it have been otherwise in view of what has already been presented on page 26 under the head of "Germ Diseases?" In his testimony before the War Investigating Committee, Surgeon R. Emmett Griffin testified that in his opinion, "the regiments at Chickamauga Park were all infected with typhoid which had been carried by the flies from open sinks to the food in the kitchen." Some of the generals of the army added testimony corroborative of that which Dr. Griffin had given.

Malaria of that sort, so fatal in tropical climes, was the scourge of the camps in Cuba. When one reflects upon the way the bacteria of malaria are produced and reproduced by the millions (see page 32), and further considers the microscopic character of those minute malarial germs, what more natural than their adhesion to the legs and wings of the flies swarming from the open sinks, and their deposit upon the food over which the next moment the insects would be crawling. Just as birds and insects carry the fructified pollen from the male flower to the pistils of the female, the common house-fly may carry bacteria from a

reeking mass of filth to the food of the kitchen, or to the delicacies of the table. It is not strange, therefore, that malaria and yellow fever spread with great rapidity in the army in Cuba, requiring its immediate removal to the more salubrious atmosphere of the States, nor that typhoid fever threatened to wipe out the entire army tented in Chickamauga Camp. Sternberg Camp received 120 new cases in a single day; 450 in six weeks. In the camp there were 5,000 cases! Prior to the arrival of the troops, it was said that there had not been a case of typhoid fever in that locality for nine years! General Boynton, in his testimony before the War Committee, said: "The open sinks attracted

FIG. 34.



THE HOUSE-FLY'S FOOT,
WHICH PLASTERS MICROBES ON OUR FACES.
OTHER COMMON INSECTS
ARE ENGAGED IN POISON-
ING US.

swarms of flies, only to be compared to the Egyptian plague described in the Old Testament. Those flies swarmed back and forth from the sinks used for typhoid fever patients, to the mess tents of the officers and men." If General Boynton had said that the contents of the sinks reeked with filth-producing, squirming millions of maggots, which, in turn, liberated from their skins swarms of flies, he would have hit the nail on the head, and have rendered his testimony still more valuable.

The lesson to be learned from all this is the importance of destroying flies while in the larvæ rather than by the cruel method of fly paper. The former method is far more effective. If the contents of refuse barrels are frequently disposed of and kept covered closely while being filled; if the sinks of outhouses are frequently treated to antiseptics like lime or carbolic acid, or sulphate of copper, or sulphuric acid; if all garbage from whatever source is quickly buried or burned; if decaying fruits and vegetables are not permitted to accumulate in kitchen or cellar, or in the neighborhood of the home, the fly pest will be greatly lessened, and the danger of contracting disease from mischievous bacteria reduced to a minimum. A formula for cesspools and for faecal matters in vaults, given by Dr. Vincent in a report to the Academy of Sciences at Paris may, with advantage, be reproduced here. "His experiments showed that the best of all disinfecting agents for the destruction of faecal matters in vaults and cesspools is sulphate of copper employed in connection with one per cent. of sulphuric acid. The quantity of sulphate of copper required was one pound for every three cubic feet of faecal matter mixed with urine. It was found necessary that the disinfectant should remain in contact with the infectious material for at least twelve hours."

I well remember how in my boyhood I watched the grazing horses and cows with surprise, while at the same time noticing the activity of the small insects teeming in the grass. It seemed strange to my immature mind that they could relish their food when it was filled with lively arthropoda. (I didn't know them by that name then!) Little did I dream that I, and all other human beings, were daily consuming microscopic creatures which, although invisible to the naked eye, were no less living and active organisms. That fact being known, and the further fact that some of these bacteria, either in themselves or because of their impure origin, may communicate malignant disease to one whose system may be somewhat reduced by trouble, overwork, or hardship, it behooves us to employ all known means to prevent them from being brought into our homes; or if they cannot be kept out of our homes, then, as already suggested, use every device to keep them from our food. If butter is made sweeter, or cheese improved in flavor by the kindlier sort of bacteria, we may be pardoned for closing our doors and windows so far as practicable to the pestiferous variety borne on the backs, legs, or wings of the house-fly.

EDIBLE BIVALVES.—Epicures who greatly relish oysters on the half-shell should take some pains to ascertain where they come from. The place of their nativity, or the spot where they may have been bedded, is not a matter of small importance, especially if a person is not sure of having a digestive apparatus strong enough to destroy possible germs of typhoid or something equally threatening to health. If they come from oyster-beds in the neighborhood of large cities, look out for them. In such case it is safer to have them well cooked and well done. Dr. Cameron, Health Officer for Dublin many years ago, in a paper on "Typhoid in Oysters," said that large numbers of persons have suffered from inflammation of the small intestines as the result of eating oysters taken from places to which sewage had access. An outbreak of typhoid fever among the students of a well-known university in Connecticut was said to have been caused by eating "raw oysters which had been kept in a bed in the Connecticut river where it received contamination from a sewer." It is safer, I repeat, in using oysters, clams, or mussels, to have them thoroughly cooked. Other examples of mischief arising from carelessness in this matter might be given—enough indeed to fill many pages in this book.

GREASE is supplied quite too abundantly for the table to preserve the purity of the blood. Weak stomachs call loudly for reform in this particular, while strong ones faithfully perform their work of sending the offending substance to the vascular system, to feed or create humors. Fat is not digested in the stomach, but simply melted and absorbed into the blood. A certain amount is necessary to nourish the brain, and

save the wear and tear of the nervous system ; but fatty meats and rich gravies are positively injurious. Dead animal fats are non-conductors of electricity, and their presence in large quantities in the stomach tends to resist the action of the nervous fluids furnished by the brain through the pneumogastric nerve, and to impair digestion. Eggs, milk, butter, vegetables, and nuts yielding oil, furnish all the oleaginous substance necessary to carry on the processes of nature.

It would hardly seem necessary here to speak of unripe or decayed fruits. But iteration and reiteration of such a warning seems always the safer plan. Children particularly need to have it brought to their attention by parents day by day. It should be understood that the cells of unripe fruit are not only harder to digest, but that in the stomach they undergo a process of fermentation which furnishes the appropriate nesting-place for the mischievous variety of bacteria. Decayed fruits may contain these microscopic creatures—and the germs—which are quick to set up a fermentive instead of a digestive process. Hence the “stomach-aches” and other ailments of the digestive organs from which children and sometimes adults complain. Intelligently guard the straight and narrow path to the stomach.

ICE CREAM is a luxury which most people enjoy if they have the money to pay for it—and many do who do not—but it should never be eaten as a dessert at the close of a hearty dinner. A certain high temperature in the stomach is required to carry on the process of digestion, and to top off a full meal with something which cannot fail to retard it, is anything but rational. We now and then—quite too often—hear of an entire family or a grove full of picnickers being poisoned by ice-cream. This happens because proper care has not been exercised by those having charge of the milk or cream from which it has been prepared. If the milk pails or pans are not absolutely clean, thoroughly disinfected ; if the milk while warm from the cow is too quickly placed in covered vessels ; if it be stored in closets or cellars in proximity to animal foods ; if it be placed in refrigerators with fresh meats ; what are called ptomaines may be developed, and these poisonous products of fermentation if taken into the stomach cannot fail to produce serious illness, if not death. “The effects of ptomaine poisoning,” we are told by Max Meyer, M.D., Ph.D., Bacteriologist to the New York Board of Health, “are twofold, namely, nervous and gastric, and the symptoms are as follows : A sensation of heat and itching, distressing asthmatic breathing, dyspnoea, insensibility, lividity of the face, a bad, metallic taste in the mouth, pains in the stomach and intestines, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, tenesmus, convulsions, delirium, coma, and finally death.” It is always well to know where ice-cream comes from before running the risk of partaking of it. Reputable manufacturers are prompted by self-interest to exercise the necessary vigilance. Their

business would be ruined by any mishap resulting from carelessness in this matter ; but housewives who prepare it for their tables, and those who think they know how to make ice-cream when they are mere novices in the art, should know of the poisonous alkaloids which may be generated in milk or cream when not carefully handled, and it is for this reason, mainly, that this paragraph appears in this place.

MUSHROOMS.—Many years ago, while I was ruralizing and writing my “Science in Story” in a small country village in Connecticut, nearly the entire family of an intelligent gentleman in the neighborhood was wiped out of existence in a few hours by eating what were supposed to be mushrooms. The wife and mother, a woman of some literary ability who contributed articles to the press, hence not an illiterate person, together with an interesting family of children, all ate of the fungus and died. I believe that the husband and father recovered from the effects of the poison. Now, while I am writing these “Danger Signals,” the New York papers give an account of a family in New Jersey that has been nearly extinguished by the same cause. The father, mother, and one son have been buried, and four others who partook of the deadly vegetable are in a condition bordering on death. How many such sad recitals I have seen in the daily papers in the interval between the fatal event in Connecticut and the one now reported in New Jersey, I will not undertake to estimate ; but quite enough to lead me to say something in this place about the *uncertain mushroom* ! I would urgently advise my readers to never partake of this fungus unless it has been passed upon by an expert mycologist, who may be supposed to have a discriminating eye in such matters. The Encyclopædia will tell you that “there is no general rule for distinguishing the wholesome from the harmful. The colors produced by contact with a silver spoon or by the action of salt, have been proposed, but are fallacious. The only guide to be relied upon is *an eye educated to observe the peculiarities of structure, color,*” etc. So it will be seen that any effort in this article to describe the harmless edible would be of no use whatever. If you are not an expert, your judgment cannot be trusted. Submit what you gather from the pastures or fields to somebody who is, or straightway thrust them into the refuse barrel if you value your life. The varieties of the fungi are numerous, over one

FIG. 35.



COMMON FIELD MUSHROOM--EDIBLE.

hundred, and but few of them, our best writers tell us, are safe as food. It seems that the most deadly are slowest to exhibit their fatal effects. The "minor poisons" are said "to begin their work within four or five hours after the fungus has been eaten, while ten or twelve hours may supervene before the worst symptoms of the most deadly kind present themselves, and the case is almost always hopeless." Those raised from the spawn by a gardener or florist may be safely trusted; but such as are gathered in fields, as before remarked, should be first submitted to an expert mycologist before they are brought to the table. This is absolutely the only safe plan for those who will eat mushrooms.

CANNED FOODS.—It is not an easy matter to advise the reader how to avoid that which is deleterious, if not actually poisonous, that comes to us in cans. Accounts are often appearing in the daily press of cases of severe illness or death resulting from the eating of canned fish or meat. It would require the knowledge of a good chemist in some cases to detect the offending property. To guard against possible fermentation which renders such foods worthless, canning establishments have resorted to the use of antiseptics. "This custom," remarks an editorial writer in the *New York Tribune*, "has been growing for years, until now few articles of preserved food are entirely free from suspicion. Fruits and vegetables in tin or glass, fruit jellies, juices and extracts, meats and fish, all are treated with antiseptic chemicals to keep them from decay. Various agents are used for the purpose, all of them objectionable. Once there was a great run on salicylic acid, especially that synthetically prepared. Then formaldehyde and bisulphite of lime were taken up. At present boracic acid is probably the favorite, and is used in enormous quantities, partly because it is so weak an antiseptic that much of it is needed to fulfil the purpose, and partly because it is deemed to be so harmless that it may be taken with entire impunity.

Harmlessness has, in fact, been predicated of all such drugs. But the truth is that they are all harmful. An antiseptic must, in the very nature of the case, be harmful to the healthy organism. Its peculiar property is its power to destroy low forms of life. But many, indeed most, of the low forms of life are beneficent, and the destruction of them is an injury to the higher. The human body swarms with beneficent bacteria, which serve both to destroy noxious bacteria and to promote the various constitutional functions of the body. If these be destroyed by the reckless use of antiseptics, positive and perhaps serious harm is done. Moreover, the protoplasm of the bacteria is identical with that of the human body itself, and if the antiseptic drug be destructive to the one, it may at least be injurious to the other. That is not to argue against the use of antiseptics as medicines. In disease, when the body is filled with noxious bacteria, such drugs may be most

desirable. But the very thing that makes them desirable then makes them undesirable at all other times. That is a common rule. Patients suffering from certain diseases can tolerate and get good from a dose of drugs which would be inevitably fatal to one in health.

“But whether or not the drugs are harmless, they have no legitimate place in food. When people need drugs they should get them at a chemist’s, under a doctor’s prescription, and take them in regular and ascertained doses. They do not want to be indiscriminately dosed three times a day by the dairyman, the grocer, and the butcher. In this country State action has been taken here and there to prohibit such adulteration of food, but it is to be feared the evil is by no means suppressed. In Germany, Denmark, and Belgium strict prohibitory laws have been enacted and are being executed. France, Italy, Holland, and Great Britain are reported still to be sinning against health, but the agitation which has now arisen promises salutary results. It certainly should have such results the world around. There is really no need of using antiseptics. All food articles can be preserved without them. But even if they could not be, the use of drugs would not be justified. Better go without preserved foods,” concludes this able writer, “and use only such as can be obtained in a fresh state, than to adopt drugs wholesale into the popular dietary.”

The thrifty housewife who does home canning and preserving for her family can profit from this warning by not falling into any such pernicious methods, but the only way to guard the unsuspecting public from those supplies obtained at the market or over the counters of the grocers is for the Government to take action and appoint competent inspectors to supervise the canneries, to watch all such products, and condemn the latter when they contain drugs.

FINALLY, in closing what I wish to present under the head of “Danger Signals,” there are many temptations and perils in our pathway which ordinary intelligence will guard us against. What are usually classed as rich foods, like plum puddings, mince pies, and other preparations of the skilled pastry cook, as well as those which take a long time to digest, such as hard-boiled eggs, boiled cabbage, beets, salted beef or pork, dried beef, veal, ducks, sausage, salted salmon, and all other fish dried, smoked, or salted, etc., which are three or four hours taxing the digestive processes, most people know must be used with moderation, if at all, and at proper times, never indeed when just about to retire for the night. Rich pastries are decidedly unhygienic after a hearty meal or at bedtime. It behooves everybody to acquaint himself sufficiently with the hygiene of the table to protect the stomach, especially if it be a weak one, from that which may, if not careful, cause disease and death.

PROTRACTED INTERVALS between meals should always be avoided, if possible. In large cities, it is the custom of many business men to go from 8 or 9 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M., without eating. Three-fourths of the merchants of New York do not dine till 6 or 7 P.M. and a large number of these take no luncheon. A writer, quoting from Dr. Combe, and *Household Science*, advances some sensible views, which may be appropriately introduced here. He says: "The grand rule in fixing the number and periods of our meals is to proportion them to the real wants of the system as modified by age, sex, health, and manner of life, as indicated by the true returns of appetite. As the blood is usually most impoverished after the eight or ten hours' fast of the night, breakfast should be early. The stomach is usually vacated of its nutritive contents in about four hours after eating, but it may be an hour or two later before the blood begins to call upon it for a renewed supply. Persons engaged in active labor, in which bodily expenditure is rapid, of course require to eat more often than the indolent and sedentary, and children need nourishment oftener than adults. But too long abstinence, especially if the digestive power be not strong, sharpens the appetite, so that there arises danger of excessive eating. Some avoid luncheon, for fear of spoiling the dinner, whereas the thing they most need is to have it spoiled. When the intervals between the meals are so long as to produce pressing hunger, something should be taken between them to stay the appetite, and prevent over-eating. Late and hearty suppers are to be reprobated; active digestion and sleep mutually disturb each other, as at night the exhalation of carbonic gas is lowest, and tissue-changes most retarded. The overloaded blood is not relieved, and invades the repose of the brain, producing heavy, disordered dreams, and nightmare, followed by headache and ill-humor in the morning. Still, there is the opposite extreme, of sitting up late, and going to bed wearied, hungry, and with an indefinable sense of sinking, followed by restless, unrefreshing sleep. A little light nourishment in such cases, a couple of hours before retiring, may prevent these unpleasant effects."

THERE is no doubt great difference in the actual needs of people in the matter of food. Many have tested and become ardent advocates of the "two-meals-a-day" plan, while some find even only one meal per day sufficient for them, and seemingly best to maintain health. Experiences of such persons also differ as to the time of day when the one or two meals should be taken. Dr. Edward Hooker Dewey, of Meadville, Pa., after seventeen years' experience in going without breakfast, wrote a book of over three hundred pages to advocate his plan for general adoption, but especially for those who have become dyspeptic, obese, plethoric, or addicted to excessive use of alcoholics. He has many converts who are firm in the faith of "the morning fast." His theory is

that the digestive apparatus is not fully awake and ready for business until the person has stirred about and got the blood circulating well, and the glands begin to secrete digestive fluids. Others advise dispensing with the noon-day meal on the ground that when the nerve-forces are drawn to the brain in active business affairs, digestion is likely to fail for lack of nerve-stimulus. Others prefer going without an evening meal. The fact is, the stomach has been a much abused organ, and there are many ways of easing up on it, no one of which is the perfect one for everybody, but each has its fitness for somebody. The over-fed brain-worker who dines and wines to repletion in the evening, sleeps late and gets up with a "thick tasting" mouth and no appetite, may well breakfast on a cool glass of water and an orange, postponing his first real meal till lunch-time; while the farmer who rises at four or five in the morning and completes half a day's work before breakfast will find his digestive functions ready for it. Yet the farmer may find it wise to eat lightly at noon if he have an afternoon's work to do in the heat of the sun. Food should not be taken after severe exercise, nor very severe exercise follow a hearty meal. To sum up all under this head, people must be more careful what they eat, at what times they eat, how much they eat, if they would preserve the healthy condition of the vascular and nervous systems. There can be no precise rule laid down for the governance of all. A little careful observation, however, would teach everyone of mature age what is best adapted to his particular organization. If men would watch with half as much anxiety the influences of different articles of food on their systems, as they do the effects of growing crops and financial failures on the money market, longevity would oftener be obtained than large fortunes.

The Liquids we Drink.

A correct understanding of the effects of various liquids commonly used as beverages, will enable the reader to understand how much they have to do in the production of nervous derangements and blood impurities. It is estimated that every person drinks about 1,500 pounds of liquids per annum. All these are filtered through the human system, leaving whatever nutritious or poisonous properties they possess. The Chinese tea forms the principal beverage of all the Northern States and British Provinces of America. In Central America the heterogeneous population resort to chocolate, while in South America the tea of Paraguay is freely indulged in. In the Southern States and West India Islands coffee seems to be the greater favorite, particularly with adopted citizens, and perhaps this remark is equally true of this class in the Northern States. In France, Germany, Sweden, and Turkey coffee is principally used; in England, Russia, and Holland tea; in Spain and Italy chocolate; in Ireland the husks of cocoa. The

Chinese tea has found its way to the Himalayas and the plains of Siberia, and is probably drank by more people than any other beverage. Coffee-leaf tea is sipped in Sumatra, while the Ethiopians of Central Africa quaff the Abyssinian chaat. In portions of Africa, the natives make a beverage of the juice of the plantain, called pombe. The plantain is said to be "the food, and its juice the drink of the people." Pombe is intoxicating, and a traveller relates that "no man of any standing thinks himself to have got fairly through the day, until he has sat upon pombe, which simply means become drunk." The Mexicans make several liquors from a plant that grows very extensively there, called the maguey, the most common of which liquor is called pulque.

FIG. 36.



THE LIQUIDS WE DRINK.

It is as common in that country and as much prized, as beer is in Germany. The Indians along the borders of the Rio Grande slice and dry what they call pieoke and what the whites denominate "whiskey root," which they chew until its intoxicating effects are experienced. In all civilized countries, malt and vinous liquors, rum, whiskey, brandy, gin, and other distilled liquors are drunk in enormous quantities. It may be truly said, that whiskey leads the march of civilization. Wherever the missionary or the agent of commerce penetrates, civilization creeps along with whiskey in the advance.

Authors and orators are often excessive toppers. The author of "The Raven" died of the effects of a drunken frolic. One of the most eloquent men that ever graced the Senate of the United States, and to whom on one occasion when he was speaking, a celebrated English authoress threw her glove, as a demonstration of her appreciation of his eloquence, dropped from the eminence he had gained, before the world fairly knew him, overpowered with excessive indulgence in strong drink. Gluck, the musical composer, drew his inspiration from champagne; Southey drank hot rum at bed-time; Coleridge absorbed rum excessively; Byron's poems were the products of poet's brains macerated in gin. Rabelais said, "Eating and drinking are my two sources of inspiration. See this bottle? It is my true and only Helicon, my cabalistic fountain, my sole enthusiasm. Drinking, I deliberate, and deliberating, I drink." "Ennius, Æschylus, and Cato," remarks a writer, "all got their inspiration while drinking; Mezzera had always a large bottle of wine beside him among his books; he drank of it at each page he wrote." It is not surprising that someone discovered that "genius to madness is close allied," and since that discovery we see many

who seem to think that madness to genius is close allied, so that all they have to do to exhibit great genius is to get drunk. We will not, however, dwell longer on the drinking proclivities of nationalities and individuals, but proceed to look into the qualities and effects of our most common beverages.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea was first brought to the notice of Europeans by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, although previous to that period warm drinks were extensively made from sage and other herbs. Coffee was first introduced into Southern Europe in the same century, but the Persians received it from Ethiopia as early as the eighth century. Unadulterated tea, as it comes upon the table, contains gum, grape sugar, tannin, and theine; and coffee ready for use possesses fat and volatile oil, sugar (such as may be obtained from grape, honey, and most acid fruits), dextrine, and caffeine.

The enthusiasm which these beverages have awakened respecting their agreeable qualities may be interesting here. An astute Chinaman, with the funny cognomen of Lo Yu, who sipped piping-hot tea over one thousand years ago, said, "It tempers the spirits and harmonizes the mind, dispels lassitude, and relieves fatigue, awakens thought, and prevents drowsiness, lightens or refreshes the body, and clears the perceptive faculties." A European of the sixteenth century spoke of coffee "as a beverage which helpeth digestion and procureth alacrity." Whether Chinaman and European were entirely right or not in their estimate of the good qualities of tea and coffee, the fact presents itself to-day that no beverages are so extensively used; and I think modern writers may say with truth that, if used moderately, and with due reference to temperament and individual idiosyncrasy, none are more harmless. Be sure you get the full meaning of the last sentence.

The fact that tea does not agree with one person, does not prove it dangerous or injurious for another. Some people cannot eat strawberries without an attack of colic; others enjoy strawberries, but a sweet apple will create constipation. The effects of tea and coffee depend entirely on the physical peculiarities of the drinkers, and the same as in the use of food, no definite rule can be laid down. General directions may be given which, if observed, will enable most intelligent persons to judge of what is positively hurtful in their individual cases. Few nervous people can drink tea, while those of a bilious and lymphatic temperament can indulge with impunity. The effects on the former are usually weakness, tremor, hysteria, hypochondria, and paralysis: while on the latter, they are mental and corporeal exhilaration. Tea acts at once on the nervous system, quickening the circulation of the electrical elements, and imparting to the man of sluggish nerve activity

and vivacity, and its use often allays headache. Both tea and coffee may be the cause of obstinate, nervous headaches, if used in excess, and even a little used constantly may bring this result in some persons, but those not already over-dosed with tea or coffee may find them useful medicines for relief of headache. Some physicians, writing of popular stimulants and narcotics, have not hesitated to say that the tea and coffee habits have done as much harm to the health of people as liquors and tobacco, and though less indictable from the point of view of morals, there can be no doubt that much feminine peevishness, irritability and "tantrums" are due to the stimulating effects of these drinks. One of their worst effects is to appease hunger for real foods, so that the habitual user of tea or coffee may come to lack true nourishment. The normal hunger has been suppressed by the feeling of satisfaction inspired by tea or coffee.

Doctors are accustomed to prescribe coffee as a quick stimulant. Coffee is a palliative in tropical, malarial diseases, hysterical affections, and chronic diarrhœa, and asthmatic persons find relief in its use, provided other peculiarities of their systems do not reject it. Coffee should not be used by fleshy and bilious people. It thickens the blood, and apoplexy is sometimes the result of its excessive use. For the same reason, chocolate and cocoa may be drunk by lean, nervous people, while they are injurious to those of corpulent tendency. Many nervous individuals, however, cannot drink coffee, chocolate, or cocoa, for the same reason they cannot drink any hot beverages, *i.e.*, they stimulate in too great a degree the action of the stomach battery, by which means the system becomes overpowered, not exactly with the quantity, but velocity of the animal electrical currents, and the vital organs rendered too active. Pour hot water into the acid of a galvanic battery, and the generation of electricity is greatly accelerated. As in eating, therefore, effects should be watched and heeded. Tea and coffee, like many other things, are abused. They are universally used to excess, and by many who should not use them at all. They are also often badly adulterated. The producers of both of these staples have among them people who are quite as unscrupulous as are those farmers who sell apples and potatoes, with large ones only at the top of the barrel; or, as those who not knowing which end of the barrel will be opened, put the small ones in the middle and the large ones at either end. John Chinaman is even worse, for he puts poison in tea to improve its appearance. Sir John Davis caught him adding Prussian blue, indigo, and porcelain clay, to give inferior tea a good salable color. Merchants sometimes play a scaly trick on tea drinkers, by purchasing from hotels, cheap boarding-houses, and other public eating places, tea leaves which have been used and dried, then mixing them with genuine teas. This bit of cheaterly enables them to undersell their more honorable compet-

itors. Traders who can do this are fit companions for tobacco manufacturers who have collected from the streets and sidewalks cigar-stumps which they manufacture into smoking tobacco.

HOW TEA SHOULD BE PREPARED.

Miss Alice Neilsen, the prima donna, in a letter to the *New York Daily Journal*, after returning from a trip to Japan, tells us how tea should be brewed. I will give the information in her own words: "Americans," she says, "appear to have been content with visiting the tea gardens or the O'Chaya, as one would say in Japanese, and with drinking the delightful tea as it is made by the dainty tea girls. But I felt that I ought to know how to make it all by myself. So when I arrived at Nagasaki I secured the services of a little Japanese

girl who was regarded as one of the best tea makers in all Japan. She came to my room and brought her tea kit with her. She spoke a little English, and when I made my wants known, and informed her that I desired to know every trick in the art, she squatted herself on the mat in a bay window and the lesson began. First she lighted an alcohol lamp, although a charcoal brazier is just as good, and placed upon the flame a

FIG. 37.



TEA PLANT.

quart of fresh, clear water which, in about five minutes, came to a boil. While the water was heating she placed in another kettle a portion of green tea, such as would fill a demi-tasse. She carefully shook the kettle until the tea was spread evenly over the bottom, and when the water in the first kettle began to boil she removed it from the alcohol lamp and set it on the tray until it ceased to bubble. When it stopped seething she poured a sufficient quantity of the hot water over the tea to fill a small tea cup, and then, as quickly as possible, poured it out, without letting it steep at all. Right there was the trick."

Another writer (from whose style I suspect her to be a woman), in the columns of the *New York Mail and Express*, gives some good advice on the same subject. She had just been reading something from the pen of Dr. Goodfellow, an English analyst of repute. "To begin with," she says, "Dr. Goodfellow insists on earthen teapots, of which there should always be two, and they should be comfortably warmed and thoroughly dry before being used. Then put the required amount

of tea in the pot and allow it to remain with the cover on for about half a minute. Next pour on the boiling water as quickly as possible and let it stand from three to five minutes, according to the kind of tea used. In the case of the Chinese teas, four to five minutes might be allowed. In the case of the Indian and Ceylon varieties, three to four minutes will be sufficient. The infusion should then be used at once, or if necessary for it to stand, pour it into the other hot teapot. Now, as to the effects of the cup which 'cheers but does not inebriate.' The three principal soluble constituents of tea are theine (which acts on the nervous system), an aromatic oil, and tannic acid (which is the injurious ingredient of tea). In carefully prepared tea the two first abound and the latter only appears in a minimum quantity. Deep color in common tea is due simply to the tannin which is present. Such tea is usually poor in theine—the stimulating property—which is colorless. Taken in moderation, properly prepared tea stimulates the nervous system, the circulation, and creates activity of the sweat-glands. Theine acts as a general rouser to the brain." This writer concludes as follows: "In a condensed form here are six golden rules for tea lovers: (1) Always use good tea. (2) Use water which has just got to the boil. (3) Infuse about four minutes. (4) Do not allow the leaves to stand in the infusion. (5) Avoid second brews and used tea leaves. (6) If suffering from heart or nervous complaints, only use the very finest qualities of tea, with short infusion. If this cannot be afforded, give up tea altogether."

Steeping the tea leaves, as is quite too common with us, extracts the tannin, and this is not a wholesome property. To say the least, it is constipating, and if freely used is an irritant. Some writers call it a poison. Aside from these important facts, the aroma of the tea which imparts its delicious flavor, is entirely lost by steeping and allowing the tea to stand long after it is prepared. Miss Neilsen says: "Never use sugar or milk, and above all things, do not steep it for a second." I should say that sugar and milk or cream will not render it unwholesome, and therefore it may well be left to the taste of the drinker to add or withhold these usual accompaniments as may be preferred. Recurring once more to adulterations, it may be said that adulterations of tea are much more deleterious to health than those commonly practised in coffee.

ENGLISH CHICORY,

which is similar to our dandelion, is extensively employed in supplying the market with cheap coffee. It possesses little of the properties of genuine coffee, and no substitute for it medicinally. Not content with adulterating coffee with chicory, the grasping dealer often adulterates chicory with scorched wheat, peas, acorns, rye, beans, corn,

carrots, etc., and to such an extent that those who purchase packages ready burned and ground, labelled "coffee," do not know what they drink. The only plan for the consumer who desires to use only pure coffee is to purchase the berry before it is ground. If it costs more it is simply because it is not adulterated, while the ground article is cheaper for no other reason than because it is composed of something cheaper than the coffee berry. These coffee adulterations may be easily avoided; it would be a comfort if those of tea could be as surely excluded. There are those who may be benefited by adulterated coffee because the pure article does not agree with them. For such people the greater the adulteration the better, if only harmless admixtures are used. Chicory is indicated as a valuable addition to the genuine coffee berry for people of bilious tendencies, if used in moderate quantities. Various kinds of so-called coffee prepared from the cereals may, in many cases, do well if used alone or mixed with pure coffee for those who cannot use the latter in its purity. Now and then one is met with wherein the use of pure coffee will cause irritation attended with pain in the region of the heart, technically called *cardialgia*. This symptom will be sure to manifest itself even with moderate indulgence in some cases, while in others only slightly predisposed to such pain, it appears only when the beverage is prepared with unusual strength or used two or three times per day. Such individuals would do well to add two ounces of pure English chicory to every pound of the coffee berry, and when thus prepared and made ready for the table, mix it with equal parts of some cereal coffee after it has been made ready for the cup. By pursuing this plan it will in most cases be found that a tolerably good flavored coffee may be used without the recurrence of pain in the region of the left side. But all such persons should use even this preparation in moderation, say one or perhaps two cups per day. In many diseases, especially spasmodic nervous affections, such as epilepsy, chorea (*St. Vitus's dance*), and in spermatorrhœa, coffee aggravates the condition of nervous "high tension," and should be avoided; and whether conducive or not to the diseased state of the blood vessels which constitutes the apoplectic condition, it is one of the things which apoplectic persons should leave alone.

In concluding my remarks on tea and coffee, I may add incidentally that we are not now dependent upon the Chinese for tea. The Japanese are fully abreast, if not ahead, of their Mongolian neighbors. The English raise an excellent article in Ceylon, and the Yankees are also producing it in good quality in one or more of the Southern States.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

As previously remarked in introducing what is said on "The Liquids we Drink," every people under the sun have ever had their

favorite stimulating beverages. In fact, scientists believe that the human stomach does some brewing for itself, and if so, none can escape the presence in the system of a little alcohol. I ventured many years ago, in *The Health Monthly*, to say that such was probably the case, not knowing that the idea had ever been broached before. But in looking up this subject I find that Steinmetz's "History of Tobacco," published about the middle of the nineteenth century, is quoted as having said: "I feel compelled to believe, in advance of Liebig, that alcohol is absolutely generated in the digestive process of all animals." An article in the *Food and Fuel Reformer* in 1875 tells us that Dr. Dupré in

FIG. 38.



THE MAN WHO DRINKS MODERN LIQUORS.

the course of his investigation discovered that alcohol is found in small quantities in the excretions even of persons who do not touch fermented beverages in any form; that is, the healthy system of the tectotaler brews, so to speak, a little drop for itself.

Dr. Edward Curtis, while occupying the Chair of Materia Medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, in a letter to one of our metropolitan journals, gave his testimony as follows:

"Some late researches make it more than probable that a certain amount of alcohol is regularly formed

in the animal economy, since a substance answering all the tests of alcohol has been detected in small quantity as a regular ingredient of the blood and certain secretions, both in animals and in men who had taken no alcoholic drink for years."

The National Druggist, published in St. Louis, tells us alcohol can be found in almost everything. "Müntz, several years ago," says this periodical, "showed the almost omnipresence of alcohol in nature. He found it in the air, the cultivated soil, between the paving-stones of the streets, in sewers, rivers, and the sea. Only the waters of certain springs were found to be absolutely free from the substance. After the astonishment experienced on first hearing such a statement, reflection will convince anyone that nothing is more natural. Decom-

posing organic matter is everywhere, and decomposition is but one of the forms of fermentation, and the products are carbonic acid and alcohol—and the diffusion of these is but a sequence or corollary. Cold rains and freshly fallen snow are richer in it than warm rains. Sewage water is especially rich in the substance, and cultivated soil yields really appreciable quantities. As siloed fodder is simply green fodder stuff, wilted and exposed to a form of fermentation, nothing can be more natural than that alcohol in very appreciable quantities should exist, and that sometimes there should be sufficient to affect animals that eat the fodder.”

The unrestrained appetite for it seems almost universal. Even other animals than man seem to take to it from natural inclination or perverted taste. *The Literary Digest* translated from the *Revue Scientifique* an article which states that “the taste for alcohol is not the privilege of man alone. It is well known that the horse will eagerly drink a quart of red wine, and that dogs love beer. The exploits of Gideon in Zola’s ‘La Terre’ attest from the stand-point of literature the bacchic tastes of the animal. *Médecine Moderne* tells us of a demonstration made by Mr. Tutt, of London, that even butterflies may go on a spree. In a public lecture Mr. Tutt shut up in a cage male and female butterflies with flowers of divers species. Now, while the female butterflies quenched their thirst modestly by sipping a few drops of dew in the calyx of a rose, the males indulged in characteristic intemperance. They went straight to the flowers whose distillation produced the most alcohol, and indulged in their juices till they fell senseless where they stood. The butterflies were dead-drunk. To further convince his auditors, Mr. Tutt introduced into the cage a glass of water and several glasses of brandy. The male butterflies, without hesitation, chose the brandy. The fact does not admit of doubt. Male butterflies in a state of freedom are often attracted by the emanations of a glass of gin that has been left on a garden table, and having drunk of it to excess, sleep the heavy sleep of drunkenness.”

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

Notwithstanding the general tendency of the animal, human or otherwise, to sip of this treacherous nectar, doctors and scientific writers in discussing the liquor habit greatly disagree. They have been investigating the properties and effects of alcohol with much persistence during the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and there has as yet been no unanimous verdict as to its properties and effects. On the one side we have a large and intelligent band of reformers who proclaim that all malt, vinous, and distilled liquors are a curse to the race and are only productive of evil. They would not employ them even as medicines. On the other, there are physicians and scien-

tists who insist that they possess virtues which, if used intelligently and not abused, may add to the sum of human happiness. Some experimentalists deny that they possess any of the properties of food, and others will cite remarkable examples to prove that they do. When doctors thus disagree, we can only fall back on the experiences of the human family, and each for himself draw his own conclusions. So far as the writer's observations enable him to speak, he would say that malt liquors, which are almost universally used among the most advanced nations of the earth, may be considered wholesome, if used in moderation, by lean, nervous, cold, bloodless persons, but they are not adapted to individuals of full habit. In extreme moderation they may doubtless be taken without any manifest injury by the latter ; but under strictly hygienic rules such beverages are only suited to those who need "building up," to use a common expression.

The same rule applies to other fermented liquors known as wines. In some conditions of the stomach, wherein digestion and assimilation are not active, the temperate use of wines with food may at least allay the uncomfortable symptoms of dyspepsia ; but the pro-

FIG. 39.



THE TEMPERATE MAN.

FIG. 40.



THE AUTUMN OF A TEMPERATE LIFE.

hibitionist will tell you it is because they produce an anæsthetic or sedative effect ; that they simply deaden sensibility. An anti-prohibitionist will as confidently assure you that they awaken the digestive machinery and stimulate it to healthful action. Wines doubtless have their uses as well as abuses.

Some years since Dr. Edward Curtis, whom we have already quoted, contributed an article to the *New York Tribune*, in which he claimed that alcohol, if used within certain limits, is transformed like ordinary food without injurious effects ; that used in excess it produces a well-known train of perturbations of function ; that "even the early phases of alcoholic disturbance, which are often improperly termed 'stimulating,' are part and parcel of the injuriously disturbing influ-

ence of over-dosage, and must therefore be put in the same category with the more seriously poisonous effects of pronounced intoxication."

"Alcohol," said this writer, "has thus a twofold action. First, it is capable, in proper dose, of being consumed and utilized as a force-producer; in which case there is no visible disturbance of normal function. Such action cannot be distinguished either by the drinker or the physiologist from that of a quickly digestible fluid food, and is no more an 'excitement' or 'stimulation,' followed by a 'reeoil' or 'depression,' than is the action of a bowl of hot soup or of a glass of milk. The second action is the poisonous influence of an excess of alcohol circulating in the blood, which makes itself sensible to the drinker by peculiar sensations and disturbances, and is not only followed by 'depression,' but is itself a form of depression—that is, a disturbance of balance; an unnatural perturbation of the normal working of the functions."

Dr. Curtis then proceeds to say that no one rule can be given as to the quantity which a person may safely use. The "poison line" is a shifting one. "Even in health it varies according to age, sex, individual peculiarity and habit, and even in the same person according to his physical condition for the time being."

This rational and scientific treatise was at once attacked by T. H. Taber, of Illinois, who, in a communication to the same paper, quoted Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. E. Smith, F.R.S., Professor Lehmann, Professor Moleschott, Dr. T. K. Chambers, and many other prominent authorities, all of whom were made to appear quite antagonistic to Dr. Curtis's views and conclusions; but early in 1899 Professor W. O. Atwater and his aids at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., made original and very careful tests of this matter by the aid of specially devised apparatus, and the results confirm Anstie's and Curtis's claim that a small amount of alcohol (about two ounces in small potions during twenty-four hours) can be consumed in the human system, as a fuel food, for production of bodily heat or energy. The energy of alcohol cannot be stored in the body (as can that gained by eating fat or sugar), but is developed and spent at once by immediate oxidation (burning). From the point of view of cost two ounces of alcohol per day is not an economical form of food, and it may yet be learned that it is not economical from a physiological standpoint, if it should be discovered that its fuel-food value cannot compensate for its poison properties or depressing effects on vital functions.

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, a homoeopathic physician, in the *Medical Union* gave expression to opinions which most people, not warped by extreme prejudices, would be likely to endorse.

"A slight examination of alcohol as a narcotic, its depressing and poisonous influence on the human system," he says, "will be sufficient

to show that the stronger forms of alcoholic liquors, such as brandy, whiskey, rum, and gin, should never be used except with great care and only as a medicine. * * * Alcohol, in doses capable of producing drunkenness, has been demonstrated to be a true narcotic poison, of the same class as the anæsthetics—chloroform and sulphuric ether. Given in large doses, it produces a suspension of nervous activity, a paralysis more or less marked. This, combined with the deficiency in vital power so common in chronic drinkers, accounts for the great nervous debility we see in the delirious crisis. Alcohol is easily absorbed into the system, and given in small doses in weak and exhausted systems when there is a deficiency of vital action, it acts as a healthy stimulus, toning up the arterial and nervous systems, brightening the faculties and improving the digestion. When properly timed and given only in doses just sufficient to gently stimulate, we get only its homeopathic or tonic action, and never experience that depressing reaction which is sure to follow the stronger or more narcotic doses.

“This is demonstrated,” says Dr. Guernsey, “by the sphygmograph of M. Marcy, which carefully registers every pulse-wave, showing the arterial tonicity present. Applying this test, we find that the small vessels, relaxed from fatigue, are brought up by a small dose of alcohol to a healthy action from which there is no recoil. If the dose has been large, or given when the system did not require it, the sphygmograph, measuring carefully the pulse-waves, shows an arterial relaxation, and an accelerated pulse. If the dose has been sufficiently large, symptoms of a paralytic nature are speedily observed, confined at first to the spinal and fifth cranial nerves, and shown in the weakness of the muscles of the extremities, and the numbness of the lips. Steadily the narcotic influence marches up to the cerebral hemisphere, and now comes the intellectual confusion and the thickness of speech, the delirium, the coma, and, if the system has been brought completely under the influence of the poison, the paralysis of the medulla oblongata and cardiac nerves, and death.”

USES AND ABUSES OF ALCOHOL.

The prevalence of the liquor habit is doubtless due to the fact that all the races of mankind are as yet imperfectly developed. The whole human family is sick, and alcohol in some form is the popular drug, the great panacea. The time will come, quite likely, when distilled liquors will find their appropriate place on the shelves of the apothecary.

Alcohol is the product of the most nutritive substances, and of so much use to them, that they decay as soon as the alcohol, either by distillation or evaporation, is taken from them. A little of this prop-

erty added to a mash of decaying vegetables, or to fermenting syrups, arrests the chemical change they are undergoing.

In persons of greatly reduced strength, and having an insufficient supply of nervous vitality, alcohol seems to furnish, temporarily, at least, a substitute for nerve-force, which carries them over an unbridged chasm, and sustains them until the recuperative powers of nature rally to their assistance. Facts sustaining this statement have come under the observation of every physician, or nurse, in either acute or chronic practice. At moments when a patient seems to be in a sinking condition, the administration of an alcoholic stimulant in the form of brandy, or of vinous liquors, will revive him.

Alcohol is an almost indispensable agent in the laboratory, in the preparation of tinctures and extracts. The virtues of many plants would be lost without the aid of alcohol to extract them. After this extraction, however, the alcohol may be "turned out of doors," by evaporation, so that it is not an indispensable part of a treatment to administer this poison to the patient whose physical condition would not require it.

For the same reason that vinous and distilled liquors are beneficial to some people, they are dangerous and injurious to others. Those having healthy blood, and plenty of nervous vitality, may carry the thickening of the one, and the stimulation of the other, too far, so that the former be made too sluggish in its circulation, and the latter excessive in its action. The blood, becoming too thick, congests the minute and sensitive arteries and veins of the brain, and causes apoplexy, congestion of the brain, etc. The nervous system, maddened by excitement, renders the brain a victim to all sorts of mental vagaries, ending, if carried beyond a certain limit, in delirium tremens.

The evil of alcohol is its power to dethrone reason, and lead its victim a driveling captive to poverty, vice, and crime. It enables people to overwork mind and body; to revive spirits depressed by social dissipation; to put to rest a stomach loaded with unwholesome viands; to silence the voice of an outraged conscience; to drown the woes which a reckless life has engendered.

Alcohol *disease* is a terrible malady. It is attended with constant and insatiable thirst, and the victim seems powerless to reform. Dr. Day, of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum, says that dissections of dead drunkards betray enlargements of the "globules of which the brain, blood, and other organs are composed, so that those globules stand open-mouthed, as it were, empty, athirst, inflamed, and eager to be filled." To people thus afflicted, who have reformed, and seemingly got the better of the disease, alcohol in any form is a dangerous medicine; and physicians should exercise great caution when such cases come under their care. There are, undoubtedly, quite as many

affected with alcohol disease as with dyspepsia—possibly more—facts which exhibit the evils of excessive drinking, as well as those of excessive and ill-timed eating. All intemperance has its physical as well as moral penalties, which sometimes fall with crushing weight on those who do not study their constitutional peculiarities, and confine themselves to such habits in life as in their best judgment promote strength of nerve and purity of blood.

DRUNKARDS ARE NOT PROPERLY TREATED

to effect their reformation. Men of unfortunate habits are daily arrested in our large cities, dragged to dark and dismal cells, locked up for the night, and in the morning taken before the police magistrate, charged with gross intoxication, when they are either "sent up" for thirty days, or fined ten dollars, or, perhaps, in some cases, both penalties are inflicted. A man who is in the habit of getting drunk will not think much of ten dollars after he has taken the third horn, and by the time he has taken his tenth, he becomes too oblivious to care whether he sleeps in his own bed at home, or upon the floor of a cell at the station house. But he awakens in the morning to find that he has taken one more step in disgracing himself and, with his self-respect considerably lowered, he emerges from his cell to receive his examination and sentence. As many times as he gets drunk, so many times is he put through this process of degradation, until every particle of manhood is thoroughly worked out of him. The proper way to treat slaves to an inebriate appetite would be to sentence them to ten days of instruction on the injurious effects of intemperance upon the stomach and nervous system. It would be public economy to employ good lecturers, who could portray in stirring words, such as the late John B. Gough uttered, the misery entailed, morally, socially, and physically, by intemperance, and at the same time exhibit by anatomical plates, prepared expressly for the purpose, the serious injuries the digestive and other vital organs suffer through the effects of inebriety. Every large city could well afford an institution of this kind, with every facility for improving the minds and morals of those who are picked up drunk in the streets. In the rural districts, every county could economically make such an investment, and in this way a multitude of inebriate homes could be sustained at no greater expense than is now incurred in punishing the offenders of law and good order, who are made so through intemperance in the use of ardent spirits. Many young men go on a spree without thinking they receive more than temporary injury, which a little attention to diet, etc., for a few days, will overcome; and many a hardened toper thinks when he takes a notion to stop the use of intoxicating drinks, that will be the end of it. Such uninformed persons should be taught better. There is no prospect

of their receiving the necessary tuition, so long as they are simply fined and imprisoned for becoming intoxicated.

Having hastily reviewed the constituents and physical effects of the most common beverages concocted by man, and passed some strictures upon them and their consumers, I will now call the attention of the reader to those fluids which Nature has so abundantly furnished for the use of mankind. Many may be surprised to find that these are not entirely above criticism.

MILK IS THE FIRST FLUID

permitted to enter the human system; and, perhaps, considering the ignorance, indiscrimination, and reckless folly of the mass of human animals, it were better if others had never been provided. Milk contains all the elements of wholesome food, and all that is necessary to the sustenance and growth of the animal organism. Its constituents are water, sugar, butter, caseine, or curd, and the various salts necessary for the support of the system. The sugar of milk is less apt to produce acidity of the stomach than the sugar of vegetables. It is prepared in Switzerland for food, and exported for the homeopaths, who use it in making their little medicated pellets. No milk, except that of the elephant, contains so much of this sugar as that from the breasts of woman. Indeed, all the constituents of milk vary considerably in their proportions in different animals. Compared with that from the cow, woman's milk contains not only more sugar but more water, and usually more salts, while it contains less butter and caseine. This difference renders it impossible to make cow's milk a perfect substitute for that from the breast of the mother for infants. If common sugar be added to the milk of the cow to make up a deficiency in this property, and water to lessen the excessive supply of butter and caseine, the babe becomes affected with sour stomach and indigestion. If the cow be fed on improper food, such as still slops, its milk becomes a still poorer substitute for the mother's milk for the child, because it contains a still less supply of sugar of milk and natural salts, and an excessive quantity of caseine. The deficiencies and inequalities are sometimes regulated by shrewd dealers, but the milk cannot be made to possess the properties of that of a healthy grazing cow. When given distillery slops the milk may contain alcohol, and thus initiate in the infant a craving for alcoholic drinks. H. Weller is said "to have found positive evidence of alcohol to the extent of 0.96 in the milk of a large dairy attached to an important distillery where the cows were fed on distillery slops containing 5.9 per cent. of alcohol." The *Medical Record* is quoted as saying: "This milk was stronger in alcohol than most beers, but in what quantities it was given is not stated. The milk examined was perfectly fresh, free from acidity, and in most other

respects normal, having a specific gravity of 1.0335, with total solids of 13.37 per cent., of which 3.79 was fat." Milk is extensively adulterated in large villages and cities. A man living in the suburbs of the City of New York was reported to the President of the Sanitary Commission as a fabricator of milk by chemical composition, as follows : Sugar, roasted, imparted the yellow color ; oil produced the fat ; eggs gave an appearance of richness ; starch was added to represent the caseine or curd ; all that was necessary in addition was water. Other equally deceptive imitations are made by diluting good, or swill milk, and adding yolks of eggs, sheep's brains, flour, subcarbonate of potash and chalk. Although killing to small children, so much is not to be feared from these adulterations as from milk obtained from diseased animals. Cows are kept the year round in stables by many dairymen in cities, or adjacent thereto. By confinement, if not by bad food, they become diseased, just as men and women do when shut in from open air and exercise. Their diseases, as a matter of course, render their milk unwholesome and innutritious. When, together with confinement, cows are fed on still slops, their milk becomes actually poisonous. Some hard stories are related of dairymen who, it is said, keep their cows closely tied up in sheds, and fed on still slops till they actually drop dead in their stalls. From the specimens of milk that I have seen, and the dishonest character of some of those engaged in the milk traffic, I am not disposed to doubt their entire truthfulness.

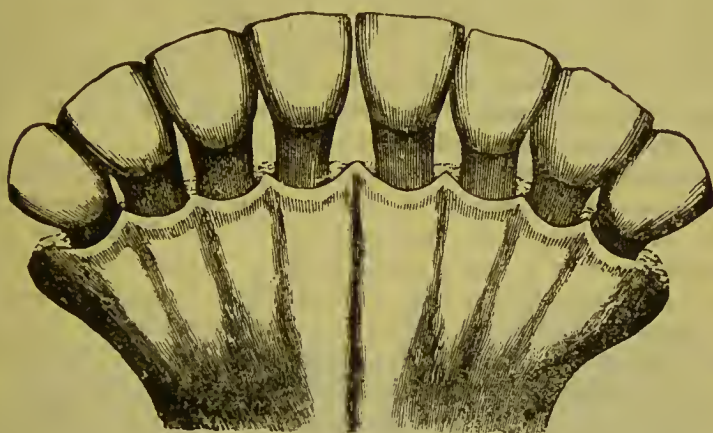
The shocking consequences of such speculative recklessness fall with particular severity on the juvenile portion of a metropolitan population, and it is sad to contemplate that the perversity of man can lead him to the perpetration of such wholesale slaughter of innocent babes, who, by reason of maternal disability, are denied the nourishment of a mother's breast. But the cupidity of the unprincipled money-seeker knows no limit, and the fact that such impositions are practised, should lead the consumer to guard himself against them. "It is a mistake, however," as remarked by R. A. Pearson, B.S., "to consider that milkmen are naturally a lot of tricksters. Honest men are in this business as well as any other, and one of the most important steps toward securing honest milk is to encourage the honest man by giving him deserved trade." The same writer remarks : "The practice, which seems to be growing among customers, of visiting the farms and stores from which their milk comes, cannot be too highly commended."

AN IDEAL STABLE FOR COWS.

For the farmer who would provide his immediate family with wholesome milk, and for the dairyman who honestly desires to serve a product that is above reproach, it would not be out of place to give herein a description of an ideal stable for the sheltering of cows, as

recommended by Dr. John B. Crosby, Commissioner of the Board of Health of New York. "The building," he says, "should be made in a substantial manner and be free from draughts. It should give each animal not less than 600 cubic feet of air room—800 is better. It should have windows on all sides to furnish a liberal supply of light and air,

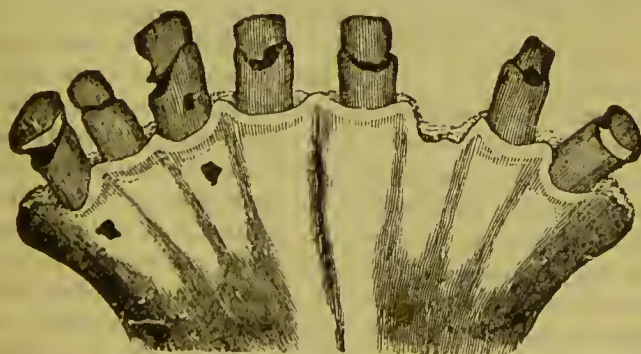
FIG. 41.



TEETH OF A GRAZING COW.

and the first floor should be made absolutely water-tight, by means of asphalt, cement, or concrete. The roofs should contain ventilators. The cows should have individual stalls, and should stand back to back,

FIG. 42.



TEETH OF A STALL-FED COW.

with a broad passage between. Once a day the cattle should be removed and the floor thoroughly washed down, and the building aired. All wood-work should be frequently whitewashed. Finally, all those engaged in milking and handling the milk should be clothed in complete sets of clean overalls, and everything about the milk-house should

be kept in the most scrupulously clean condition." I would add that milkers should not only be healthy, but they should go to their duties with hands washed as clean as if they were about to attend a fashionable reception, and their clothing should be as neat, if not as "swell."

The latter portion of Dr. Crosby's recommendation is exceedingly important when it is borne in mind how easily milk may become a virulent poison by the introduction of ptomaines, when carelessness and uncleanness characterize the habits of dairymen or of those in the home who have charge of the milk. I have already spoken of the ptomaines in what is said of ice-cream on page 88, and it is not necessary to repeat that warning here.

According to Dr. Crosby, the cows may contract consumption from consumptive attendants or from grazing in the neighborhood of homes for consumptives. And why not, if that disease be really communicable? "A case in point," he says, "is that of a herd of cows being pastured in a field near a home for consumptives where the stronger patients play ball. Four of the five cows in this herd were found to show very marked tuberculous lesions; so that we have here a case of the transmission of the disease from man to animal, as the cows were perfectly healthy when purchased two years prior to the inspection." This fact would show the necessity of keeping consumptives off the pasture grasses, and also suggest to the farmer and dairyman the prudence of employing no one with tuberculosis to attend upon the herds, either as stablemen or milkers. Cows, as well as human beings, may from some cause be made quite susceptible to the disease, and when such sensitive creatures are pastured or stabled where they may inhale the powdered dry sputa of consumptives, it is quite possible for them to contract the malady. The New York State Commissioners on Tuberculosis, from certain data obtained by them, believe that "6.93 per cent. was about the true proportion of diseased animals." "Out of one herd of thirty-two cows," says Dr. Crosby, "twenty-eight were marked cases, and it was found by actual count that about eighty children were using this milk daily as the greater part of their food-supply." If these children were in a vigorous condition, it is quite probable that the consumptive bacilli, if present, were destroyed by the gastric secretions of healthy stomachs, but if, as is quite possible, there were weaklings among them, no one can tell how much mischief was done. I am not alone in this view of the matter, for Dr. C. A. McQuesten, Secretary of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons of San Francisco, declared it as quite true "that many healthy persons can drink infected milk with impunity," but he added that "anyone can see that it is rank suicide for a consumptive person to drink tainted milk." While it is reasonable to suppose that a consumptive individual may contract tuberculosis by imbibing tainted milk, it may, neverthe-

less, he said that it is mostly the inhalation of the dried sputa of those affected with tuberculosis that communicates the disease, if it indeed be communicable, and not the use of the mammary secretions of a diseased mother or cow ; but the use of milk from consumptive mothers, wet nurses, or cows, cannot fail to cause deterioration of the blood, and thus render the child a susceptible victim to any prevailing malady. If, as many physicians believe, tuberculosis only develops in animals or individuals having at least a taint of scrofula, the milk of consumptives is liable to impart that taint to the blood of children or adults who use such impure milk and thus lay the foundation for extreme susceptibility to tubercular affection. This being the case, consumptive mothers should not feed their babies at their own breasts, and consumptive cows should not be utilized for their milk or meat.

FIG. 43.



A FAMILIAR SCENE ON THE FARM.

HOW TO PURIFY MILK.

"The wide area over which milk is collected for supplying a large city," says the *Popular Science Monthly*, "renders it practically impossible to regulate the supply in a hygienic way by control of its sources. For this reason some general method of purification, which can be applied to the milk in bulk after it has been collected, becomes an essential to a safe product for general consumption. The ordinary tests, while fairly accurate in determining adulteration, are of no value in indicating the presence of disease germs or ordinary dirt. In fact, nearly any sample taken from the milk wagons of a city will be found to contain a number of bacilli which would immediately condemn any water as unfit for drinking. Sand filtration has been practised for several years in some continental cities, and apparently with very satisfactory results. The filters used by Messrs. Boll, large milk dealers of Berlin, consist of cylindrical vessels divided by horizontal perforated

diaphragms into five superposed compartments, of which the middle three are filled with fine, clean sand, sifted into three sizes, the coarsest being put into the lowest and the finest into the uppermost of the three chambers. The milk enters the lowest compartment, and, having traversed the layers of sand from below upward, is carried by an overflow to a cooler fed with ice-water, whence it passes into a cistern, from which it is drawn direct into the locked cans for distribution. The filtered milk is not only freed from dirt, but the number of bacteria is reduced to about one-third, without sterilizing. The loss of fat is, in new milk, stated to be small, but the quantity of mucus and slimy matter retained in the sand—which is, of course, renewed every time—is surprising.”

All this is suggestive to the large milk producer, or milk dealer, the hotel or boarding-house keeper, and with a little tact and ingenuity on the part of farmers' wives and those who only keep a cow or two, it is a lesson to them. The latter can hardly go to the expense of any such apparatus as that employed by the Berlin concern, but little ingenious ways can be devised in the home for properly and thoroughly filtering the milk acting upon the hints given in the quotation. The immediate cooling of the milk is also important, especially when it has to be put into close cans for transportation. Ptomaines may otherwise be generated, which may change a nutritious fluid to a dangerous poison. This change may also occur if the milk be stored in open vessels where there are tainted meats. Milk should not be kept on the same shelves nor in the same closets with animal food. These facts make one almost afraid to use one of the most useful products of civilized life. It is said that in Ceylon they have a cow-plant yielding a milk which serves as food for the Cingalese. Oh! for acres of the cow-plant on every dairy farm, and a plant or two in every barnyard! Still, such precautions are being taken by the Board of Health and milk inspectors to insure the purity of milk in large villages and cities, we may soon reach an era of entire safety, if small home-producers in sparsely settled communities will properly look out for themselves and for their rich relations from the city who smack their lips with complacency over a glass of pure country milk. Unless a person possesses some chemical knowledge, it is not an easy matter to advise him how to detect adulterations or fabrications of milk. When a sediment is detected, and little or no cream rises after the milk has been put away for a few hours, or when it has then a bluish appearance, or when it does not leave whitish globules clinging to the glass from which it is taken or poured, it is at least to be suspected. It is related of a young society lady, who had been reared in a city, and was for the first time spending a few days at a farm-house, that she was disgusted with the milk because a scum formed on it after standing for the night! She had not been accus-

tomed to the use of milk rich in cream. She was acquainted with the cream of society, but not with the cream of the country milk-pan. Good milk usually exhibits the "scum" that the young city lass observed, after it stands for a while. When milk is blue, it may be due to having been watered or skimmed, or to the presence of much disease-producing bacteria, which may impart that color. When having a bluish tint it may well be condemned.

Milk is often rendered unfit for use by something the cows have eaten. It is difficult to detect such milk by the test suggested. What are commonly known by the names of "swamp sickness" and milk sickness are fevers induced by poisonous herbs eaten by the cows. In the spring of the year milk is sometimes made unsavory to the taste by the leeks that the cows have found and eaten in the pasture. Turnips fed liberally to a herd of cows will give the milk the flavor of that vegetable. As before related, the milk of cows fed on still slops may contain quite a percentage of alcohol. Farmers and dairymen cannot exercise too much care in the selection of the food they provide for their milk-giving animals. Impurities of the nature herein described can hardly be detected except by the flavor of the milk. It is always the safer plan to reject that which does not possess the usual sweet taste to which one is accustomed while sipping the delicious lacteal fluid.

Pure milk is not congenial to everyone. In some, by its dilution of the gastric fluids of the stomach, together with the resistant action of its oily property, the generation of vital electricity is impeded and drowsiness induced. This is especially so in a case of bilious predisposition. In others, who are predisposed to catarrhal difficulties, the caseine of milk increases slime, and tends to aggravate the complaint. But with the majority of people, milk is a highly nutritious drink, and when copiously added to tea and coffee, often renders these beverages harmless to those who otherwise could not use them. To use milk as a beverage, most perfect digestion is required. Weak stomachs cannot tolerate it when it is taken down by the glassful. Babies seem to thrive on it, but just see how they take it. Their little jaws work just as ours do when we masticate our food. This motion of the jaws liberates the salivary secretions, and these mixing with the milk prepare it for the gastric secretions of the stomach and for easy digestion. If adults who think they cannot use milk without inconvenience would take it by the spoonful and move the mouth as when eating, with each sip, most of them would find that they could take milk and feel the better for it. I claim no originality for this suggestion. Many years ago Dr. Frank Fuller, of the Health Food Company, imparted this information to me, and ever since I have been able to put many of my patients on a milk diet, who could not make use of it before. It is valuable, and do not forget it.

MILK SHOULD NOT BE BOILED.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* tells us that "there are reasons for supposing that when fresh milk is taken into the stomach, the living cells are absorbed at once, without any digestion ; that they enter the blood-stream and are utilized in building up the tissues ; that the caseine of the milk is digested in the usual way of other albuminoids by the gastric juices, and absorbed as peptone ; and that there is also absorption of serum-albumen by osmosis." This writer would seem to advise against the somewhat common practice of boiling milk. Indeed, this plan is often advised for the purpose of destroying any injurious germs. It is unnecessary, as will be seen farther on. "In the boiling of milk," he says, "the chemical result is to kill all the living cells and to coagulate all the albuminoid constituents, and the milk after boiling is thicker than before ; the physiological results are that all the constituents of milk must be digested before they can be absorbed into the system, and therefore there is a distinct loss of utility in the milk, because the living cells of fresh milk do not enter into the circulation direct as living protoplasm, and build up the tissues direct, as they would do in fresh, unboiled milk. In practice it has been noticed that there is a distinctly appreciable lowered vitality in infants who are fed on milk that has been boiled—that is, the process of absorption is more delayed, and the quantity of milk required is positively larger for the same amount of growth and nourishment of the child than is the case when fed on fresh milk." We must not, therefore, undertake to dispose of mischievous bacteria or other disease germs that may possibly be formed in milk by boiling it. We must resort to filtration and sterilization. Both of these processes can be adopted with a little ingenuity and patience by the painstaking house-keeper. Any vessel which will allow the milk to filter through clean sand will relieve it of its grosser impurities, and sterilization, as suggested by the process in "Facts About Milk," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will destroy the bacteria. In brief, it is as follows : Take a tin pail of sufficient size, having a cover. Make an aperture in the latter which will closely admit a chemical thermometer so that the bulb will reach the water which is to be poured into the pail. Place in the pail a tin pie-pan, well punched with holes, and bottom side up. Put one or more bottles in the pail in an upright position after nearly filling them with milk, and plugging them with absorbent or other clean cotton sufficiently to fill their necks. The water should then be poured into the pail until it rises to the level of the milk in the bottles. Thus arranged, set the pail on the stove, and heat the water until the mercury in the thermometer rises to 155 degrees Fahrenheit, or in winter to 180 degrees. Then remove it, and keep it tightly covered

for half an hour. A heavy cloth over the pail will help to retain the heat. This done, remove the bottles, keeping the cotton plugs as dry as possible, and place them in cold water or on ice, where they should remain without removing the plugs until the milk is wanted. In this way a novice may sterilize the milk, and as the heat has not been raised to the boiling-point, the product cannot be regarded as boiled milk, nor is it open to the same objection. Even if it were boiled, it is better than to imbibe disease-producing bacteria. The evils referred to in the *British Medical Journal* are not so perilous. But by the process given above, the milk is not heated to the boiling-point, and yet it is sufficient to destroy any dangerous organisms, and to make the milk keep indefinitely. It is not as digestible as raw milk, but is much more so than when it has been boiled. About 212° Fahrenheit are required to bring it to a boil.

It is simply astonishing how rapidly bacteria will generate in milk. It seems to be especially suited to their rapid reproduction. It is said by experts that milk taken from a healthy cow early in the morning contains only a small number of bacteria—not more than nine or ten to the cubic centimetre. At about eight o'clock in the morning it may contain 750,000, and twenty-four hours later 7,500,000 in the same small quantity! *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review* is responsible for the surprising statement that “Conn has shown that germs may multiply at the rate of doubling every hour, thus producing in three days the inconceivable number of 4,772,000,000,000,000!” This is, of course, when the temperature favors. Perhaps Professor Conn's Uruguay Bacteria No. 41, for improving the flavor of cream and butter referred to in the opening chapter, are more high-toned and more powerful than the common herd, and if so, they might serve the purpose of exterminating the mongrel hordes that increase so rapidly when added to milk or cream. War, civilization, and evolution may not be the monopoly of the human family. Fortunately, most of the low organisms, if from a healthy cow, are harmless; if from tuberculous creatures, quite otherwise.

RELIABLE MILK IS COMING.

Since the germ theory has obtained such wide attention in this and every other civilized country, the producers of milk are vying with each other in their efforts to show to their customers healthy cows, well selected pasturage lands, clean and nicely kept cow stables, having plenty of air and sunshine, perfect ventilation, clean floors, and hygienic surroundings. It is even said that in old Rome all cows are subjected to rigorous examination by skilful veterinarians, and when they do pass the required examination, certain marks indicating the fact are placed on their horns, and the owners are provided with licenses to sell

milk. In England, Germany, France, and elsewhere, hygienic authorities are active in devising plans to insure the health of children and adults who are more or less dependent upon large producers for their supplies of milk. In this country, too, both the authorities and the people are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of general reform in the milk trade. The tubercular test introduced by Koch is resorted to when cows are suspected to have any taint of consumption, and all diseased animals are immediately slaughtered. Enterprising business

FIG. 44.



A FIRST-CLASS PALACE FOR THE KINE.

men with the requisite capital are taking a hand in the production of pure milk and are establishing dairies in the neighborhood of all our principal cities, and are extending their operations into Canada and even into England. There is no limit to Yankee enterprise when it once mounts its stilts and strides forth to accomplish anything it has in view. It enters upon the industry in a business-like manner, and starts out with stables which might well be called palaces for the kine. The floors are concreted, and the inside trim is so constructed as to enable the attendants to keep the place as clean as a well-ordered kitchen. Physicians are employed to look out for not only the health of the cattle, but to supervise the men and women employed about the stables. All employees are required to have clean and suitable clothing, and to enter upon the task of milking with hands thoroughly

washed in the presence of the superintendent. Everything for the care and storage of the milk is provided for in the same lavish manner, and all the most approved processes for filtering and sterilizing are scrupulously practised. As expressed in one of the announcements of an enterprising company, "the safeguards that have been placed around the production of milk may be enumerated as follows, namely: The veterinary care of the herd, and its protection against tuberculosis, sepsis of the udder, and other infectious diseases of the cow herself; the medical care of the attendants, in regard to their health, the hygiene of their home, and the practical quarantine of the farm; the careful sterilization of milkers' clothing, and the cleanliness of their hands and arms during the process of milking; the care of the cows, the absence of manure in the barns, the practical exclusion of fecal matters from the milk, and precautions against the entrance of dust; the extraordinary precautions placed around the milk in the milk-house, and in the progress of transportation and delivery."

KUMYSS, BUTTERMILK, ETC.

Milk which has undergone some sort of fermentive change sometimes seems to be more digestible or acceptable to weak stomachs than ordinary milk. Very likely the action of millions of useful bacteria helps to break apart the solids—especially the caseine of the milk—thus performing a process which may be almost called predigestion. Thus, ordinarily soured milk may agree with some folks better than sweet milk, especially if it is well shaken before taken, or put through a little churning. It is perhaps superfluous to describe the making of buttermilk. The fact that the butter or fatty portion of the milk is removed, leaves buttermilk less rich than pure milk, and for this reason more acceptable to some stomachs. But aside from that difference it has less sugar of milk, and a new ingredient called lactic acid, which gives it the sour flavor. Lactic acid in buttermilk sometimes seems to have the property of killing out other deleterious acids which are formed by fermentive changes in unclean stomachs. So it happens that buttermilk may often be a good food for those troubled with sour stomach. In consequence of the presence of lactic acid, M. Robin, an eminent French chemist, recommends its use to keep the system free from clinkers. He says "that the mineral matter which constitutes an ingredient in most of our food after the combustion, is left in our systems to incrust and stiffen the different parts of our body, and to render imperfect many of the vital processes." He compares "human beings to furnaces which are always kindled; life exists only in combustion, but the combustion which occurs in our bodies, like that which takes place in our chimneys, leaves a detritus or residuum which is fatal to life." This, he claims, the free use of buttermilk will remove. Another physician, in

a paper read before the French Academy, asserted that "this product of the churn contains an acid which destroys the incrustations that form on the arteries, cartilages, and valves of the heart, and that a constant use of it would prolong life far beyond the allotted three score and ten years." The change of souring in milk may be produced by a variety of different growing harmless bacteria, and the flavor, whether pleasant or otherwise, depends upon the kind that is in the majority.

Among the Tartars and other nomadic people, it has long been the custom to ferment the milk of mares to produce an alcoholic drink called kumyss. You may spell it almost any way you like—kumyss, koumys, koomis—and there are others. Mare's milk contains so much sugar that it is easily made subject to fermentation, and the amount of alcohol will depend upon the season of the year and the length of time that the fermentation is permitted to continue actively. The alcohol in kumyss varies from 1.65 to 3.62. In our country kumyss is made of cow's milk, to which sugar and brewer's yeast are added to favor fermentation. Sometimes skimmed milk is used. A good formula for making it is the following: "Grape sugar, half an ounce, dissolved in four ounces of water. Dissolve twenty grains of compressed yeast or well washed and pressed out brewer's yeast in two ounces of milk. Mix the two solutions in a quart bottle, and then fill the bottle with cow's milk, and within two inches of the top. Cork well, secure it with wire, and place the bottle in the cellar or ice-chest with a temperature of about 50° Fahrenheit. Give it a good shaking up three or four times a day. In three or four days the kumyss is ready for use." Kumyss may be bought ready-made in many of our large cities. It is used in some acute maladies and in wasting affections, such as consumption, abdominal catarrhs, and Bright's disease. It is both a food and a diuretic. Some patients are put on this food exclusively. In Russia the kumyss cure requires that doses from a teacupful to a tumblerful be taken every half hour up to twelve or fifteen pounds of milk per day! One foreign writer claims that if no improvement in weight occur in ten days the treatment should be discontinued. Another form of fermented milk made by special process, as yet unpublished, is called zoolak. Some find it more agreeable in flavor than kumyss, and it is without the gaseous bubble.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS.—In taking leave of this interesting subject, I will not close without reminding the reader that, after all, there is no milk that adds so much to the happiness of mankind as the "milk of human kindness." It contains no microbes, good, bad, or indifferent. In noble natures it never sours. In it no ptomaines are generated, nor is it bought with a price. It does not grow dearer, but sweeter, with a scarcity of fodder. It may be drawn from every kind

and generous heart that beats under the mellow light of a beaming countenance, and when once the fountain is touched with the sympathetic hand of friendship, it yields to the grateful receiver without stint or limit. Try it, for the cares that corrode, and the earthly matters that incrust and deaden the psychic nature. Try it even for the physical ills that depress the spirits and rack the diseased body with pain. You who were reared in rural regions will remember to have met with pumps that would yield no water unless you poured a little in. It is sometimes so with the sources of the milk of human kindness. If they seem to be dried up, awaken your own kindly impulses, enkindle your own slumbering beneficent nature, and it will be like adding coaxing water to the unwilling pump. If it has not been your good fortune thus far to have sweetened your life with the milk of human kindness ; if you fail to find it in abundant measure among your amiable neighbors, there is something radically wrong that requires correcting right within yourself. In the language of Gerald Massey :

“ There's no dearth of kindness
In this world of ours ;
Only in our blindness
We gather thorns for flowers.”

NATURE'S BEVERAGE—WATER.

Water is sometimes the cause of blood diseases. Not only does a considerable quantity pass through the system in some form, but much is retained temporarily, and its bulk fully replaced by the newly taken liquids when the old pass off. Nearly three-fourths of the weight of the body consists of water, and more than two-thirds of the surface of the earth is covered with the same. And what is water ? It is a mineral composed of two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen. When the mercury in the thermometer falls below 32° Fahrenheit, it becomes as solid as rock. Man's weight being made up of three-fourths of this mineral, he would become as stiff as a hitching post, with his surrounding atmosphere at 32°, or below, were it not for the caloric generated by the vital processes going on within his body ! In his stomach he carries a furnace which consumes food-stuffs ; in his lungs a gas-burner that consumes oxygen ; and in his solar plexus a dynamo producing the electrical forces which circulate the stream of life we call the blood, and promote the active interchange between the blood and the tissues. Therefore the real live man does not turn to ice in frigid weather unless he aspires to Arctic discovery and goes unprotected in search of the North Pole ; or, catching the gold craze, hies for Alaska without woollen or furs. But one who is not fully alive, he who is called bloodless, with weak lungs and poor digestion, must seek the tropics or envelop himself in the furs of animals. And this condition may be

induced if he does not give proper attention to the purity of the water he drinks. The water you are now drinking, dear reader, may have quenched the thirst of millions before you ; it may have been used for the morning bath of a fond mother's blessed baby ; you may have sailed over it with genial company on a summer's evening ; it may have turned the wheels of the mill that ground the flour in the roll you ate at break fast ; it may have been used at the baptism of your ancient sires ; it may have been a part of the frolicking mountain-stream in which you waded with laughing companions when a child. The water you are now drinking has quite likely been used over and over again in all sorts of

FIG. 45.



THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

ways in the thousands of years the planet has given life to the animal kingdom. All the immensely big animals, with still bigger names, away back before man made his appearance on the globe, swam in it, plunged in it and quenched their thirst with it. But it matters not what uses it may have been put to in the past ; the only thing to be considered now is its present purity or impurity. With such devices as have been provided by the ingenuity of man, it can be made pure if Mother Nature has not already attended to this important matter in her extensive laboratory. The "old dame" is constantly distilling the world's supply. Running water precipitates all organic impurities, and the action of air and sunlight upon its surface liberates its impure gases, while bacteria of the useful sort are as busy as bees in

helping to remove the last vestige of uncleanness. Therefore, it matters not how many throats it has moistened, or how much soiled linen it may have washed ; we can take it second-hand if we have given Nature time enough to purify it for our use.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

Notwithstanding what is being done to this end in Nature's laboratory, water should be filtered that is to be used for drinking purposes unless it comes from a deep, clean well, far removed from out-houses, pig-pens, barnyards, graveyards, slaughter-houses, and in brief, quite isolated from the abodes of man. About the only region where such wells can be found, is in some small village or sparsely inhabited settlements on farm lands, unless you can draw your supplies from an artesian well, or uncork a sparkling bottle that has been filled

at some of our famous springs. To make sure of pure water from wells, the latter should be sunk to a great depth, and for twenty or thirty feet the walls should be rendered impervious to surface water by Portland cement.

FIG. 46.



NATURE'S BEVERAGE ON A FROLIC THROUGH THE HILLS.

Residents along the shores of muddy rivers, or drawing their supplies from such sources, are aware of the injurious properties which may be lurking in them, and often resort to rain-water for what may be needed for the table. Unfortunately, they only "jump from the frying-pan into the fire." In large cities the air above is no cleaner than the streets beneath. It is a reservoir of the animal effluvia of crowded populations. The breath of thousands of diseased men and animals mingles with the rains as they descend, infecting them with their poisonous gases. I have no doubt that, in seasons of epidemics, the seeds of the prevailing diseases are often drunk with water. Consequently, those who drink rain-water should first expose it for several days to light and air, and then to filtration. By these means it may be

rendered wholesome, and better by far than the heterogeneous compound of decayed vegetation, solution of dead horses and dogs, and the city slops, which flow in the channels of many rivers, and yet even the waters of these may be made not only palatable, but clean and healthful by careful filtration. Brook streams which have the appearance of purity, are not always safe to drink from, in consequence of the possible presence of dangerous animalculæ; many instances of frogs, eels, and worms in the stomach have occurred in consequence of want of care in this particular. Those having their sources or channels near marshes, frog-ponds, hog-pastures, cesspools, distilleries, poultry-yards, slaughter-houses, and saw-mills, may with good reason be avoided. If one finds himself in a dilemma with burning thirst, and only such water to be had, by all means filter or boil it before allowing it to enter the stomach. A rude filter could be improvised with a leaky tin cup, and some clean sand or charcoal. Better even to pass it through a clean pocket-handkerchief or some part of an undergarment than to run the risk of drinking it without some such precaution.

For those who live in cities there are reversible filters which can be attached to the water-faucets. The filter can be used in one position for a few hours, and then reversed. After thus changing it, and running water through it long enough to wash out the impurities it may have gathered in what was its upper chamber, pure water can be had until it is necessary to reverse it again. Then there are all sorts of devices for effecting filtration which can be had at almost any house-furnishing store. There is no excuse for using impure water in a civilized community. If there is no good water to be had on draught, resort to bottled water from well-known springs.

In trying to effect the purification of water, it seems we may carry it too far. Dr. Koppe, in *The National Druggist*, tells us that absolutely pure *distilled* water is poisonous! Just read what he says and do not resort to distilled water as long as that purified by other processes can be had:

“By ‘chemically pure water’ we usually understand perfectly fresh, distilled water, whose behavior and properties are well understood. It withdraws the salts from the animal tissues and causes the latter to swell or inflate. Isolated living organic elements, cells, and all unicellular organisms are destroyed in distilled water—they die, since they become engorged therein. They lose the faculty, upon which life depends, of retaining their salts and other soluble cell constituents, and consequently these are allowed to diffuse throughout the water.

“Distilled water is, therefore, a dangerous protoplasmic poison. The same poisonous effects must occur whenever distilled water is drunk. The sense of taste is the first to protest against the use of this

substance. A mouthful of distilled water, taken by inadvertence, will be spit out regularly. * * * The local poisonous effect of distilled water makes itself known by * * * all the symptoms of a catarrh of the stomach on a small scale.

"The harmfulness of the process, so much resorted to to-day, of washing out the stomach with distilled water, is acknowledged, and we find the physicians who formerly used that agent are now turning to the 'physiological solution of cooking salt,' or 'water with a little salt,' or the mineral waters recommended for the purpose. The poisonous nature of absolutely pure water would surely have been recognized and felt long since, were it not that its effects, in their most marked form, can seldom occur, for through a train of circumstances, 'absolutely pure' water can rarely be found. The ordinary distilled water, even when freshly distilled, is not really absolutely pure, while that used in the laboratories and clinics is generally stale, has been kept standing in open vessels, generally in rooms where chemicals of every sort abound and whose gases and effluvia are taken up by the water."

If, therefore, the process of distillation be resorted to for the purpose of removing its more objectionable impurities, it should be allowed to stand for several hours in a healthful atmosphere to recover those properties which are essential to render it healthful.

The well-water of limestone countries is productive of gravel and kidney difficulties, and causes the hair to become prematurely gray, while in all new countries it is often rendered unwholesome from the drainage of decayed vegetation. The former is known by its hardness, and the latter by its peculiar odor, and frequent discoloration. Water which has been standing long in one's room is unfit to drink. It has absorbed the perspired and respired gases, and the colder the water the more completely has it effected this. The disinfectant qualities of water by the absorption of deleterious gases are so well known to intelligent people, that many keep vessels of water standing in their sitting or lodging rooms. Water which has remained all night in leaden pipes becomes affected with the properties of the lead, and that which remains for a long time in a pump, with the impure gases of the atmosphere; and in both cases should be drawn off before any is taken for drinking purposes. Leaden pipes are chiefly used in cities for conveying aqueduct water into the houses, and too much care cannot be taken, when no water has been drawn through the night, to avoid taking any that may have stood in the pipes during the interval.

In summer, ice water should be used with great caution, for if drunk excessively, it causes irritations, and sometimes fatal inflammations of the stomach and bowels. I am satisfied that correct habits in drinking would require the use of warm drinks in summer and cold drinks in winter. It is undoubtedly owing to our tendency to invert

almost every hygienic rule, that it has become the custom everywhere to resort to cool drinks during hot weather, and to hot drinks in cold weather. The temperature of the water taken inside, as well as that applied outside, should, as a rule, having of course its exceptions, be made to correspond with the temperature of the atmosphere. Ice water should not be taken with the meals at all, for it chills the stomach, and retards, and sometimes arrests, digestion. The colder the water, the more likely it is to do this. Nor is this all; it acts unfavorably upon those excretory vessels in the lining of the intestines which help to rid the system of waste matter.

A NOTED WRITER IN ERROR.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in *Health Culture*, has given publicity to some views quite antagonistic to the foregoing, and contrary to some other advice given in this volume. He claims that in partaking of a modern dinner there is "a longing for a cooling diluent," and that it is entirely right to satisfy that desire. He says Professor Orthodox "enumerates five distinct sources of peril from indulging that appetite." He quotes Dr. Sohrodt, the author of "*Natur-Heilkunde*," who holds, on the contrary, "that our diet is not half fluid enough, and demonstrates that organic warmth will soon reduce over-cold beverages to the right medium, and that a craving which nothing but fresh water will satisfy is a clear proof that the stomach is suffering from an excess of caloric and deficiency of moisture." If our food is not fluid enough that deficiency can be supplied without ice water or that which is much colder than the atmosphere, and when this can be done, it is self-evident that it is a saving to the vital energies engaged in the work of digestion to not arrest the latter, while cold water, taken into the stomach, is being brought to a sufficiently warm temperature to enable digestion to resume its work. It is an accepted fact by the medical profession that a temperature of "98° to 100° Fahrenheit is requisite for the perfect action of the gastric juice." It was observed by the experiments of Dr. Beaumont, on Alexis St. Martin, who received a wound in his stomach permitting the former to watch the effects of certain foods and fluids entering that organ, that cold water produced turgidity of the lining of the stomach, and that it retarded the digestive processes. A further objection to the use of much water, warm or cold, while eating, is that a rapid eater is enabled to "wash down his food" instead of taking the first step in the digestive process by freely mixing it with the salivary secretions. And considering the "hustling" propensities of the Americans, this objection is not to be lightly considered.

Again, Dr. Oswald gives the following, to my mind, erroneous teaching. He says: "The danger-of-cold-drinks-in-warm-weather

dogma is an insult to common-sense that had never a fair living chance in a country like ours, where millions of farmers, hunters, trappers, miners, and travellers *must* have experienced the beneficent effects of cooling beverages enjoyed at moments when their welcome has reached its maximum, *i.e.*, after a long walk in the summer heat of our continental climate. The absurdity of the old bugbear dogma is so extravagantly preposterous that * * * the grannies of anti-naturalism might as well tell us that it is dangerous to engage in outdoor sports at a time when the instincts of youth clamor for the exercise of sinews and muscles, and that the would-be indulger must wait till he is palsied with old age."

I feel compelled to take issue with this facile writer and to frankly say that he is giving dangerous advice. The stalwart farmer, the hardened hunter and trapper, and the tissue-pickled miner, inured to hardships that have killed off all weaklings who have essayed to undertake the wearing drudgery of such avocation, may, as Dr. Oswald remarks, have exhibited no immediate bad effects resulting from such a violation of generally accepted hygienic rules, but persons less robust may well beware. The fact that the farmer and the others mentioned enjoy the cooling beverage after a long walk in the summer's heat does not prove that even they may not receive some injury therefrom which counts in the aggregate with other similar violations of Nature's laws, in ultimately bringing them upon a bed of sickness. Persons less vigorous have been severely punished for this indiscretion at once. Nor is it alone with the digestive activities of the stomach that we must reckon. Farther on, where the subject of electrical radiation or insensible perspiration is treated, we shall see how important this function is in relieving the system of effete matters. Now, while the perspiratory glands underlying the skin are doing their important work, the mucous membrane lining the intestines is no less busy through its minute excretory vessels in discharging the waste matters that are carried off through this channel. A draft of cold air may, by checking insensible perspiration, produce what we familiarly call a cold. A draft of cold water poured into the intestines may check the action of the excretory vessels of the intestines and produce the same result. Persons after improper eating and drinking sometimes experience all the symptoms of having taken a severe cold. They sneeze and snuffle, and wonder "why" or "how" they have contracted it. Let it be understood, therefore, that when the proper drainage of the system is interfered with by cold drafts of air or of cold drafts of water, the symptoms of a cold may soon follow. Dr. Oswald is an able and interesting writer, but unless I am mistaken, it is rather as a writer than a practitioner of medicine that he has acquired a wide reputation. With an experience of over forty years in medical practice

I find myself obliged to treat his doctrine regarding cold drinks with the same contempt he pours out upon the "grannies of anti-naturalism" in the extract quoted. Moreover, the "grannies" in the profession will outnumber him ten to one in dealing with this exceedingly important matter. Moderate indulgence in water of the temperature of that taken from a spring or well, while dining or when perspiring, may prove harmless. Warm drinks at such times are still better.

FIG. 47.



SOME OF THE DENIZENS OF A POND OF WATER.

THE TRUE VALUE OF WATER.

A liberal supply of water at proper times is useful in every way ; first, to favor solution and assimilation ; and, lastly, to favor the action of all the processes of elimination and to modify the acridity of the excretions. While it constitutes some part of all the foods we are accustomed to eat, we are likely to need some of the pure article in addition to what we get in ordinary foods ; and the more concentrated our foods, the more the necessity for extra water, while those eating largely of succulent vegetables and fruits get about ninety per cent. of water therein, and may not need any extra as drink.

When one can be sure of a sufficient supply of good water, its very free use, externally and internally, at proper times, as before remarked, conduces to good health. In the human system water keeps things moving. In the plumbing of a house the use of a great deal of water, flushing the pipes, is regarded as of more value than disinfectants, and so in the plumbing of the human system it is a good idea to keep the

pipes well flushed. It certainly helps elimination through the skin, the lungs, the bowels and kidneys, and every drop of water which is vaporized with the breath, or issues through the skin, or is excreted from the kidneys, takes along with it waste matters that the system is well rid of. In the *Lancet* it was once written: "As a matter of fact and experience, those who drink innocuous and unstimulating fluids freely do not suffer from kidney trouble, but are almost uniformly healthy, at least so far as these excreting functions are concerned. Those who do not recognize the fact that three-fourths, by weight, of the entire human organism is entirely composed of fluids, cannot fully realize the great needs which exist for a copious supply. The excrementitious product, uric acid, requires not less than some eight thousand times its bulk of water to hold it in solution, and if it be not dissolved it rapidly crystallizes with more or less disastrous consequences, as in acute gravel and in other less well recognized troubles."

Water gives mobility to the fluids, dissolves and carries in solution the various substances intended for nutrition or destined for excretion. It supplies rotundity and flexibility to the body as a whole; strength and elasticity to the muscles, bones, ligaments, and cartilages; through its agency exchange of matter and tissue metabolism is effected. In short, we repeat, it is only by the presence of water in proper proportion in all the tissues and fluids of the body that the physiological phenomena which characterize health can take place.

The United States are becoming noted for their mineral waters. The sulphur and other springs of Virginia have been the resorts of the sick for many generations. The springs of Saratoga enjoy an enviable reputation, not only in this country, but in Europe. Those of Avon are favorites with many, and the Poland Springs of Maine are noted for their absolute purity. There are other springs of more or less note in various parts of our country, all of which possess some merit as remedies for disease. The fact that most of them are medicinal, should lead to reasonable caution in their use. The visitors to these springs generally seem to imagine that the more of these waters they can "worry down" in the course of a day, the more rapidly will they recover from some difficulty with which they are affected. With this excess, and in many cases the possible inadaptation of a certain water to the constitutional peculiarities of the patient, injuries instead of benefits are experienced. The advice of resident physicians should in all cases be obtained, as their observation in the use of these waters enables them to give directions which will the more likely insure success in their employment.

It may be thought that I am inconsistent in thus speaking favorably of mineral waters, by those who have read my essay on vegetable medicines. In that place I denounce mineral medication, but every

rule has its exceptions, and I cannot but make an exception in favor of these remedies, "distilled as they are from the bowels of the earth by the hand of Omnipotence;" for analysis of most of those in favor shows no mineral or salt that is actually foreign to the tissues or fluids of the human body. Some are, however, pretty strong doses, only occasionally useful to effect a quick evacuation of the inner man, by a washing down and out process; and I would not be understood as intimating that all mineral waters must be useful because "mother earth" provides them. This sort of superstition should need exposing rather than encouraging, for, in fact, nature compounds many a solution that can serve no good purpose in the human economy.

Mineral waters are manufactured, and some of them pretty good imitations, but as well might the artificial flower maker essay to manufacture a natural rosebud, with its rich colors and delightful fragrance, as for the chemist to attempt to prepare a perfect imitation of any of our best mineral springs.

IN CONCLUDING the Essays on "The Food we Eat" and "The Liquids we Drink," we may well express surprise that anybody born into this world lives to exceed ten or a dozen years. To live until fifty is a great achievement, and to cling to the vital spark until eighty or one hundred seems like a miracle! With trichinæ in our pork, tuberculous bacilli in our meat, ptomaines and other impurities in our milk, toadstools simulating mushrooms growing in our fields, careless use of antiseptic chemicals in our canned foods, typhoid bacteria in our bivalves and in our drinking-water, and the possibility of our vermiform appendix slyly pocketing a stray seed, we seem to be beset with perils. But, on the other hand, we are favored with providential sentinels and protectors. With eyes to inspect; the olfactory nerves to smell and taste; the sense of feeling, to report when anything acrid or irritating is passing the entrance to the œsophagus; the extremely acidulous gastric juices in the stomach to burn up living germs; and the stalwart gendarme we call the liver, at the delivery gate of the portal system, ready to gather in all the mischief-makers before they can enter the general circulation, all of us who are truly alive in every inch of our being manage to eke out a tolerably happy existence extending over a term of fifty, eighty, or one hundred years! But the puny, devitalized, thin, or impure blooded, the careless and the reckless, have to succumb! This view is well sustained by the report of the United States Consul at Sivas, Turkey. This city is located about five thousand feet above sea-level, and farther up the mountain is a village pouring all its sewage into a river which supplies the people of Sivas with water. This water flows through open ditches in which the denizens bathe, wash their clothing and dirty rugs, and still it is used for drinking.

without boiling or filtration. Cholera broke out in that upper village, and strange to say, "only twelve per cent. of the population of Sivas contracted the disease, and only one-fourth of these died." The *Sanitary Inspector* adds: "This indicates that a *majority of the people were not susceptible to the infection.*" That is it exactly, and illustrates the necessity of keeping all the vital processes in healthy activity. The Turks are a hardy race, and can endure a great deal while living carelessly. But we are not made up in that way in America, and we must employ the means science has supplied to protect ourselves. If we will do our part, the sentinels presiding over our vital organs will do the rest. The latter will conduct us through all kinds of perils if we will preserve strength of nerve and purity of blood.

The Atmosphere we Live in.

It is estimated that each individual takes into his lungs annually about 800 pounds of air, and if the reader has observed in the preceding essays the amount of food and drink consumed every year by one person, it will be discovered that the aggregate amount of air, liquid, and substantial food received per year, by only one member of the human family, amounts in the aggregate to about one and one-half tons.

The value of the air in nourishing the human system may be in a measure appreciated, when we consider what it may do in promoting the growth of a tree. Read the following narrative of an experiment and the comments of the narrator: "Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterward put into a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain-water, and a willow-tree, weighing five pounds, was placed therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain-water or pure water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth from being mixed with fresh earth, or being blown upon it by the winds, it was covered with a metal plate full of minute holes, which would exclude all but air from getting access to the earth below it. After growing in the earth for five years, the tree was removed, and on being weighed, was found to have gained 165 pounds, as it now weighed 170 pounds, and this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves, or dead branches, which in five years fell from the tree. Now came the application of a test. Was this all obtained from the earth? It had not sensibly diminished, but in order to make the experiment conclusive,

FIG. 48.



OUR PLANET, AND ITS SURROUNDING ATMOSPHERE.

it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astounding was the result ; the earth weighed only two ounces less than it did when the willow was planted in it ! Yet, the tree had gained 165 pounds. Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in this space of time was not obtained from the earth ; we are, therefore, compelled to repeat our question, 'where did the wood come from ?' We are left with only two alternatives—the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not due to the water ; we are consequently unable to resist the wonderful conclusion—it was derived from the air." An English physician has very aptly called air "gaseous food."

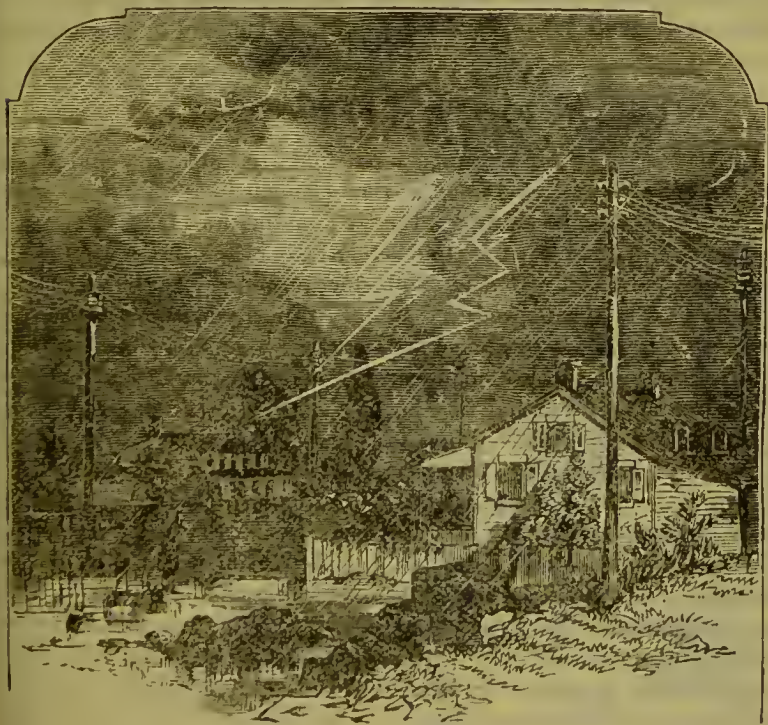
If air can make a tree, it can make or unmake man, according to its quality, for the lungs of the former (its leaves) are not so perfectly constructed for respiration as those of the latter ; nor is its bark so pervious to the air as the skin which envelops the human body ; and before the conclusion of this essay, I shall show to the reader that many derangements of the blood and nervous system arise from impure air.

As my views with regard to the influence of air upon the human system are somewhat peculiar, and a proper understanding of them necessary to aid the reader in readily comprehending many important points in subsequent pages of this work, I shall subserve both the purposes of this chapter, and many which are to follow, by a general treatise on the nature and effects of this wonderful element.

Scientists used to say that the air was composed of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic-acid gas ; but new gases have been from time to time discovered, and at the present time they may be given entire, as follows : Oxygen, nitrogen, argon, krypton, neon, metargon, and etherion. M. de Parville well says : "This atmosphere of ours is positively a box full of surprises !" Etherion is the discovery of Professor Charles F. Brush, the noted inventor, chemist, and electrician of our own country, and he ventures the conjecture that "etherion will be found to consist of three or more gases forming one or more periodic groups of new elements, all very much lighter than hydrogen," and he proposes, if this conjecture proves true, "to retain the present name for the lightest one." Unless mistaken in certain premises, in an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he believes "that it extends far beyond the atmosphere of the earth, indicating the possibility of an interplanetary and interstellar atmosphere." In addition to the gases named, "carbonic acid, ammonia, free nitric acid, and certain organic substances are present in very small proportions as impurities," together with more or less vapor of water, according to the temperature. Then, just as heat or cold, or light or darkness, may pervade the atmosphere, electricity in varying volume

and influence may be present therein. It is only on cloudy, wet, or rainy days that telegraphic operators suffer much inconvenience from atmospheric electricity, and when such weather prevails they are sometimes knocked down by currents gathered from the atmosphere. Frequently they are compelled to suspend operations during a thunder-storm. At least this used to be the case until electricians devised means for self-protection. Then, too, does not the lurid lightning, with its voice of

FIG. 49.



THE ELECTRICITY OF THE THUNDER-STORM.

thunder, often tell us of the greater presence of electricity when the sky is cloudy and the air loaded with vapor? Victor Hugo, in describing an equinoctial storm, says: "The magnetic intensity manifests itself by what might be called a fiery humor in the sea. Fire issues from the waves; electric air—phosphoric water. The sailors feel a strange lassitude. This time is particularly perilous for iron vessels; their hulls are then liable to produce variations of the compass, leading them to destruction. The steamer *Iowa* perished from this cause." When this undue presence of positive electricity exists, there are, undoubtedly, currents of negative electricity moving about to some extent, and it is

the approach of positive and negative currents toward each other which causes the lightning flash and the atmospheric concussion which conveys to the ear the sound of thunder. But if the atmosphere, as a whole, were more negative, positive currents would not traverse the telegraphic wires, but would be absorbed or taken up instead of moving in accumulated bodies toward the operator's instruments; and if the air near the earth's surface were all negative, and that far above it all positive, then would occur a constant equalization, or blending of the two opposite forces without the violent hurling of lightning balls, whose movements are observed and mutterings heard during a thunder-storm.

ELECTRICAL RADIATION.

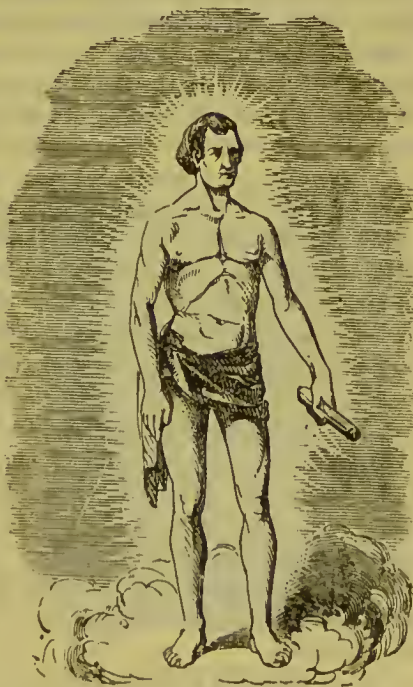
I, therefore, offer the proposition, that the air in dry and pleasant weather usually possesses the electrical element to a wholesome extent, while during wet and rainy weather it contains an excess. When the weather is fair, the human system is relatively in a positive, and the air in a negative, condition; that is, the former possesses more electricity than the latter. The result produced by this disparity between the body and the element which surrounds it, is a constant *radiation* from the former, or, in other words, a continual flowing off of the electrical element into the atmosphere as represented in Fig. 50. It is well known to physiologists that when the pores of the skin are in a healthy condition, there is an incessant discharge from the skin of what is termed insensible perspiration; but nothing is said of the motive power by which the effete particles of the system are thus so wonderfully carried off. Now, if a doctor should retire at night with his garden strewn with filth and rubbish, and on arising in the morning should find the whole mass emptied into the street, he would naturally enough inquire who or what had removed it. Surely dead and waste matter could not remove itself. Strange it is, then, that the astute professors of anatomy and physiology have never thought to ask themselves how the corrupt particles of the system, day by day and year by year, during the natural life of man, are emptied into the great thoroughfare of life—*atmospheric air*. The pores possess no power in themselves to throw them off, and if, by the act of contraction, they should succeed in expelling these impurities, with no motive power to carry them away from the skin, the latter would daily become coated with the diseased exudations of the body. There are about seven millions of pores in the human body, and the quantity of useless matter that is daily discharged from them amounts to from *twenty to forty* ounces. The reader can see, therefore, how soon the avenues of the skin would close up, were the discharge of effete matter produced by merely a contracting process of the pores. Nature has manifestly employed a motive power, and this

agent is the same which the mind of man uses in controlling his muscular organization, and the same, too, that moves and sustains the planetary systems of innumerable worlds.

It is found in cases of fever that the blood is overcharged with acid, and the fever is undoubtedly, in a measure, due to the presence of this. This excess may be easily explained. The excretions from the skin are acidulous, showing that electrical radiation, when active, relieves the blood and system generally of all excessive acidulous accumulations, as well as waste matters. But

FIG. 50.

when the pores of the skin are closed up by sudden exposure to cold, or taking cold, or the radiation is more sluggish by protracted wet weather, or a residence in a damp location, the acidulous and effete properties of the blood and tissues do not pass off sufficiently, and the system becomes loaded with them, inducing fever or other inflammatory difficulties, and even sunstroke, as will be observed a little farther on. Here we have physiological evidence of a too positive condition of the atmosphere in wet weather. The system, no longer electrically positive in its relation to the surrounding air, active, healthful radiation of electricity, with its loads of impurities, is partially or wholly suspended. It is under the influence of these conditions that rheumatic and neu-



ELECTRICAL RADIATION.

ralgie invalids complain of increased pain, because the damming up of the impurities of the system promotes the accretions of acrimonious particles of matter which attach themselves to the living tissue and inflame it. The application of galvanism, or electricity, while this state of things exists, not only tends to detach the irritating particles from the parts to which they have adhered, but also has a tendency to throw the body into a positive condition, or in other words, to render it more electrified than the atmosphere, so that radiation of the impurities is partially resumed. No one feels as well on a rainy day, or living in a

damp location, excepting those whose electrical conditions are abnormal, or whose fluids radiate too much to the surface, leaving the mucous membranes dry. Such, of course, feel better when the air is moist, and more strongly electrical, while catarrhal invalids, or those having excessive mucous secretions of any kind, are made worse thereby.

As a rule, having few exceptions, then, pleasant weather and dry locations are most conducive to health, because these conditions and circumstances promote the relative electrical condition between the body and its surrounding element, and are best calculated to keep healthfully active the *electrical radiation* which carries off the *rubbish* of those portions of the system not easily relieved by other depurating organs. The doctrine of electrical radiation first propounded in my "Medical Common Sense," in 1857-58, has never been refuted, while scientific discovery in the fields of electricity and photography is tending more and more to confirm its absolute correctness. There is good reason to believe it will some day be universally accepted.

There are other reasons why the air is not as wholesome in wet as in dry weather. When the latter prevails, the density of the air causes a rapid passing off of earthy, vegetable, and animal impurities which, owing to their vapory form, rise with such rapidity as to scarcely affect the air we breathe. But when it rains, or when the atmosphere is unusually humid, the air being lighter, the gases of decaying vegetation and animal effluvia (which are also light) mingle with the air we breathe. Some writer, whose name for the moment escapes my memory, has attributed sunstroke to the confinement within the body of effete matters which should escape with the insensible perspiration. Such attacks usually occur when there is great humidity as well as intense heat, and he believed the blood became poisoned by the retained impurities dammed up in the system, which is certainly quite reasonable, but I would add that such a tendency would be materially assisted by the impure gases one is taking into his lungs when the air is loaded with moisture.

Thus, both the internal and external conditions would be such as to cause blood poisoning, and the disease we call sunstroke. That the latter results from blood poisoning seems especially plausible when we take into account the function of the perspiratory glands underlying the skin, and these glands, as heretofore remarked, are wonderfully numerous. The function of the skin is related to that of the kidneys. In some of the lower forms of life there are no such organs as kidneys. The skin performs the entire work of eliminating the fluids. In the higher and more complex forms, the kidneys are added to do this work more thoroughly, and the importance of this function is evidenced by the fact that when there is any obstruction to the free passage of the urine, the blood becomes poisoned with urea. When, therefore, it is

considered that some thirty or forty ounces of effete matters escape from the skin in its normal condition every day, it can be seen what mischief must necessarily ensue when, because of unusual heat and humidity in the atmosphere, the process of electrical radiation is reversed, and all the impurities are carried into, instead of out of, the human body. Sunstroke, which is hardly known in regions noted for the dryness of the atmosphere, is unquestionably caused by blood poisoning induced by this reversal of the important function of the skin, and while the victim thereto is suffering from this condition, the trouble is still further aggravated by the fact that the lungs do not receive from the moist air taken with each inspiration, pregnant as it is with the impure gases with which it is tainted, the vital elements the system requires.

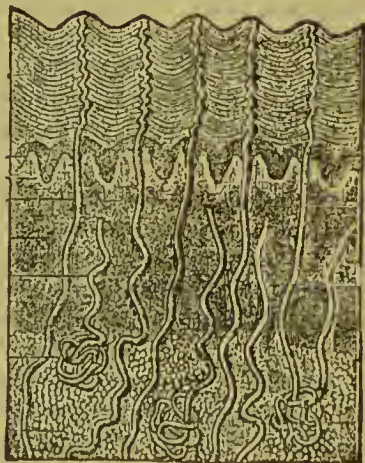
ERRONEOUS PHILOSOPHY CORRECTED.

A popular writer, who has said a great many good things, erroneously remarks as follows: "The amount of exhalation and effluvia which rises from the ground, depends much upon the atmospheric pressure. When the air is heavy, these substances are, as it were, confined to their sources, that is, they are liberated at the slowest rate; but as the barometer falls, the pressure is taken off, and the miasmatic emanations rise much more rapidly."

A more palpable error was never uttered. It is contrary to the laws of gravitation. Investigate it in any way you choose, and you will find it wrong. If you suppose the miasmatic emanations *heavier* than air, they remain near the ground in consequence of their own *weight*.

Suppose them *lighter*, and it is impossible for them to be held down by the *pressure* of the air, for the latter will then settle down under them, and *raise them up*. Who ever heard of putting a flat stone on water to hold it down? No, the quotation is absurd and contrary to fact. Miasmatic emanations are lighter than air on a clear day, and rapidly rise above the stratum of air we breathe; but on damp and wet days, when the air is also light, miasmatic emanations rise sluggishly, and mix with the air we breathe. From this it appears that Nature

Fig. 51.



SWEAT-GLANDS

From the palm of the hand. The coiled glands in the deeper parts are not shown.

sometimes disturbs one of the chief elements of life, a fact which rather disproves the writings of some people who assert that there is no reason why a person may not live on earth forever, if he strictly observes the laws of life and health. It is well enough to say that few people live as long as they might, for that is *true*; and I shall now proceed to treat upon matters relevant to this subject, which go to prove the fact. The atmospheric changes and conditions which we have thus far been contemplating, are not within the control of man.

If pains were taken to preserve the purity of the air we breathe, so far as it is within our power, health would be promoted and longevity increased. The venous blood which enters the lungs is in a negative state, and depends upon the oxygen or electricity of air to electrify it, remove its carbon, and perfect its arterialization. Hence, the air we inhale may contain its natural constituents in their due proportions, but that which we exhale contains almost the usual quantity of nitrogen, with eight or nine per cent. of its oxygen replaced with an equal amount of carbonic acid. The stomach, in the digestion of food, cannot produce all the electricity necessary to move the animal machinery, and therefore the lungs, with their curious mechanism, receive the blood from the venous system, and expose it to the electrifying influence of the atmosphere. I may be asked why the blood is not like the body, electrically *positive* in relation to the air. I reply, that it is when it leaves the lungs chemically changed by its contact with oxygen; but in passing through the arterial and capillary systems, it distributes its electrical properties and returns through the venous system destitute of that element. Respiration is really governed by electrical laws in a measure, although mostly produced by the movements of the diaphragm, and contractions and relaxations of the walls of the air-vesicles. Inflation is aided by the attraction the negative venous blood has for the electrical elements of the atmosphere, and exhalation, after the vesicles have expelled the air which has been used into the bronchial tubes, is aided by the attraction existing between the negative properties of the latter and the more positive properties of the former.

The lungs are very generous to the stomach. They keep up a necessary supply of electricity during the hours of sleep, when the digestive organs are permitted to take partial repose. Did ever the reader notice what long, deep inhalations a person takes while sleeping? While the stomach is enjoying rest, the lungs work their utmost to keep up a supply of vital electricity, and although they exhale the useless gases with the same rapidity that they do when the individual is awake, they draw in deeper and more copious draughts of the electrifying element. The stomach being on such amicable terms with the respiratory apparatus, and having made such excellent arrangements with it to aid in doing its work during the hours of partial repose (for

the stomach never sleeps soundly), the reader can see how wrong it is for him to give his stomach a big job of work to do on going to bed by eating a late supper, and that he has no right to complain if the digestive organs refuse to do it, but allow the food to ferment, and fill his blood and brain with inflammation. When the stomach has such perfect confidence in the integrity and industry of the lungs, it is also wrong to oblige the latter to cheat the former by going to sleep in badly ventilated rooms, or where malaria exists, by which the blood becomes poisoned instead of arterialized, and the stomach finds its work not only undone, but itself disqualified in a measure to resume its labors. Facts go to prove that there is a greater proneness to disease during sleep than in the waking state. In Turkey and Hindostan, if a person falls asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy field, over which the wind is blowing toward him, he is liable to "sleep the sleep which knows no waking." The peasants of Italy, who fall asleep in the neighborhood of the Pontine marshes, are invariably smitten with fever. Even travellers who pass the night in the Campagna du Roma invariably become more or less affected with the noxious air. Commercial men often conduct their business affairs in unwholesome locations in cities, but maintain a fair degree of health by having their residences, and sleeping, in healthful neighborhoods. The man whose business calls him into marshes and swamps during portions of the day, and sleeps upon the hill-top, may avoid chills and fever, with which the inhabitants who lodge in proximity to those marshes are affected.

The reason of this, after what has been said, must be obvious. The stomach battery having partially suspended operations in sleep, the lungs redouble their efforts to inhale the life-giving properties of the atmosphere. In malarious or unwholesome localities they unfortunately receive them most poisonously adulterated, and the various organs of the system, if not murdered in their slumbers, awaken to find themselves invaded by a destructive foe. An English traveller in Abyssinia has asserted that he could live in health in that sickly climate by a proper selection of the situation where he slept every night.

All this argues the deleterious effects of late suppers, as well as the necessity of well-ventilated and healthful sleeping apartments, and people who complain of ennui and ill health while they persist in the former, and take no pains to secure the latter, are as foolish as the boy who thrust his hand into hot embers and then cried because it was burned. Let those who sleep in small rooms, with windows and doors closed, remember that every individual breathes, on an average, from thirteen to twenty times per minute, and inhales from thirteen to forty cubic inches of air at each inspiration. Now take as a low estimate the consumption of air at twenty inches, and the number of inspirations at fifteen, and we find that in the space of one minute

300 cubic inches (some authorities say 500) of air are required for the respiration of one person, during which twenty-four cubic inches of oxygen are absorbed by the blood, and the same amount of carbonic acid given out. Proceed with this estimate, and we find that in one hour one pair of lungs have consumed 1,440 cubic inches of oxygen, and in seven hours, the time usually allotted to sleep, 10,080 cubic inches of oxygen have been replaced with an equal quantity of carbonic acid. The deadly effects of the latter are illustrated by the fact that a canary bird, suspended near the top of a curtained bedstead where persons are sleeping, will almost invariably be found dead in the morning. It has further been demonstrated that when there is six per cent. of carbonic acid in the air, it is rendered unfit for the support of animal life, and half this proportion would put out the light of a candle. In view of these facts, how many churches, school-houses, places of amusement, factories, workshops, and dwelling-houses are but the nurseries of disease. Nor is it surprising that a great majority of tombstones in our cemeteries are inscribed with ages below twoscore.

PROPER MANAGEMENT IN COLD WEATHER.

For sleeping-rooms it is doubtful if, in all cases, it is well to have wide open windows during the hours of sleep. Dr. Hall, a well-known writer about thirty years ago, in his *Journal of Health*, said: "Robust persons may safely sleep in a temperature of 40° or under, but the old, the infant, and the frail, should never sleep in a room where the atmosphere is much under 50° Fahrenheit." The Oneida Community at that time took the hint and tested the doctrine. It seems that the young and the old, as well as those who were not physically strong, had been much subject to coughs, colds, catarrhs, etc., under the practice of sleeping with open windows. In building anew for the housing of a community composing about 200 persons, they provided for a plenty of ventiducts and other improvements for maintaining the purity of the air, and they decided that they found a confirmation of Dr. Hall's doctrine, according to which "to lie still in bed with nothing to promote the circulation, and breathe for hours an atmosphere of forty and even fifty degrees, when the lungs are at ninety-eight, is too great a change. Many persons wake up in the morning with inflammation of the lungs who went to bed well, and are surprised that this should be the case. The cause may often be found in sleeping in a room the window of which has been incautiously hoisted for ventilation. The water-cure journals of the country have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of hoisting the window at night. The rule should be, everywhere during the part of the year when fires are kept burning, to avoid hoisting outside windows. It is safer and better to leave the chamber-door open, as also the fire-place—then there

is a draft up the chimney, while the room is not so likely to become cold. If there is some fire in the room all night the window may be opened an inch. It is safer to sleep in bad air all night with a temperature over fifty, than in a pure air with a temperature under forty. The bad air may sicken you, but cannot kill you ; the cold air can and does kill very often." A good-sized sleeping apartment, if kept well open during the day, will be in good condition at night to sleep in with closed windows. Small rooms should in some way provide for the ingress of fresh air, but an open window, unless the sleeper be unusually robust, is not the hygienic thing.

IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL VENTILATION.

Some physiological writers have said that scrofula is often *produced* by bad air. That it is rendered contagious through the medium of the air is certain, but I am hardly inclined to believe that the disease would directly arise from breathing the atmosphere of a crowded room unless there were persons in the apartment affected with it. Scrofula and all diseases are rendered, in a measure, contagious by the diseased animal vapors from the lungs and pores of persons affected with them. These vapors mingle with the natural ingredients of air in a confined room, and are conveyed to the blood of others through the respiratory apparatus, and hence, impure air may, in one sense, be said to produce scrofula. Certain it is, that it will convey the disease to those not affected with it, if it is rendered impure by the presence of scrofulous persons. Every man and woman is constantly perspiring or radiating from the skin, and exhaling from the lungs, waste animal matter, and if a person is diseased, these vapors partake of the nature of that disease.

Inasmuch, then, as there are at least five diseased persons to every ten sound ones in every community, the reader can see how liable he is to contract disease in a crowded lecture or show room. The best ventilation does not render us entirely safe, but improper ventilation makes the spread of disease positively certain. Professor Faraday gave his experience regarding the atmosphere of crowded rooms, as follows :

"Air feels unpleasant in the breathing cavities, including the mouth and nostrils, not merely from the absence of oxygen, the presence of carbonic acid, or the elevation of the temperature, *but from other causes depending on matters communicated to it from the human being.* I think an individual may find a decided difference in his feelings when making part of a large company, from what he does when one of a small number of persons, and yet the thermometer give the same indication. When I am one of a large number of persons, I feel an oppressive sensation of closeness, notwithstanding the temperature may be about 60° or 65°, which I do not feel in a small company at the same temperature, and which I cannot refer altogether to the absorption

of oxygen, or the exhalation of carbonic acid, and probably *depends upon the effluvia from the many present*; but with me it is much diminished by a lowering of the temperature, and the sensations become more like those occurring in a small company."

If mankind were generally aware of the effects of the diseased radiations and exhalations of invalids, popular lecturers and preachers, and favorite dramatists and operatic singers, could hardly induce the convocation of the crowded audiences that they now do, and people would be as particular in the air they breathe as in the water they drink. The use of stagnant waters could not be more deleterious to the nervous and vascular systems than the inhalation and absorption of vitiated air. Still, most people are regardless of the latter, while they throw out with disgust a glass of water which has odor, sediment, or color. And how many fastidious men and women would suffer almost any punishment rather than go in bathing in a bathing-house crowded with all sorts of people as thick as they can stand or swim. They would consider the water unfit to enter, and so with reason they might think, but these same persons do not seem to imagine when in a crowded and even odorous car, omnibus, or lecture-room, that they are in fact bathing in the same air with all the individuals they are crowded with, and not only that, but breathing it, too. Your clothing does not protect your skin from the effluvia passing off from the besotted and tobacco-saturated man who sits against you on one side, nor your veil from breathing the same air which has been inhaled and exhaled by the woman with decayed teeth, catarrh, and bad breath on the other side. Men returning from their business, and women from shopping, do not seem to realize that they bring home with them in their parlors some of the essential parts of men and women whom they would not allow to enter their back doors. This is no fling at poor people, but at those whose habits and dissipations have rendered them not only filthy, but diseased. It is, indeed, amusing sometimes to see how an aristocratic individual will turn his or her back upon, or leave a seat contiguous to, some plainly dressed person, though the latter be glowing with health, and seek contiguity with quite an opposite character, whose countenance bears every evidence of disease, but whose physical infirmities are almost concealed by the tailor, or dressmaker, and the perfumer. Better at any time seat yourself in public vehicles beside men whose clothes are soiled with honest labor, but whose skins are red with the glow of health, or next to women in plain, cheap calico, with vivacity in their eyes, and sweetness in their breath, than to haughtily squeeze yourself between two well-dressed invalids. The former impart to you the magnetism of health, while the latter absorb your vital magnetism, and corrupt the air about you. By one, your stock in health is enriched; by the other, it is impoverished. Fish swim in water—you swim in

air ; look out for its purity. And parents, have an eye to your children, who rely upon your judgment and care. Horace Mann, alluding to ill-ventilated school-rooms, said : " To put children on a limited supply of fresh air is as foolish as it would have been for Noah during the Deluge to put his family on a short allowance of water. Since God has poured out an atmosphere of fifty miles deep, it is enough to make a miser weep to see our children stinted in breathing."

As for the great body of animal effluvia poured into the atmosphere by our numerous and sickly human family, Nature has provided a neutralizer. The electrical scintillations which are often observed on warm evenings, and the more powerful currents which rend the atmosphere during a thunder-storm, produce an element called ozone, and this neutralizes those properties in the atmosphere the accumulation of which in time would destroy animal life. All have observed how refreshing the air is after a thunder-storm. Not only has the air returned to a healthful electrical condition, but it has become permeated with vitalizing ozone. A few hours before it was stagnant and debilitating ; your skin was relaxed and gluey to the touch ; you felt languid and spiritless, but now you feel as refreshed as a child from a bath. This change has been produced by ozone. If the air be deprived of it for a great length of time, sickness becomes prevalent, particularly that which is characterized by fevers ; and epidemics, if present, rage with fearful fatality. Thus, when Nature has provided an element for disinfecting the great body of the atmosphere which surrounds our planet, and arresting the spread of pestilence, each individual should put forth some personal effort to preserve the purity of the air which immediately surrounds himself, and to protect the helpless and inexperienced from unnecessary exposure to diseased effluvia and poisonous miasma.

OUR METHODS OF HEATING.

The introduction of stoves for heat has been as injurious to health as it has been universal. Air to be healthful must possess a certain amount of moisture (which is more electrical than dry air), to prevent a too copious radiation of the electrical elements and fluids of the body. The effect of stove heat, as everyone knows, is to render the atmosphere dry. But if this were the only objection to the use of stoves, some means might be devised to overcome it. Says Professor Youmans : " While in point of economy stoves are most advantageous sources of heat, yet in their effects upon the air they are perhaps the worst. We saw that in the stoves called *air-tight*, the burning is carried on in such a way that peculiar gaseous products are generated. These are liable to leak through the crevices and joinings into the room. Carbonic oxide gas is formed under these circumstances, and recent

experiments have shown that it is a much more deadly poison than carbonic acid. A slow, half-smothered burning of these stoves requires a feeble draught which does not favor the rapid removal of injurious fumes. Besides, carbonic acid being about half as heavy again as common air, must be heated 250° above the surrounding medium to become equally light, and still higher before it will ascend the pipe or flue. If the combustion of the fuel is not vivid, and the draught brisk, there will be regurgitation of this gaseous poison into the apartments."

FIG. 52.



YE OLD-FASHIONED FIRE-PLACE IN YE OLDEN TIME.

The same writer continues: "Probably all stoves, from their improper fittings, are liable to this bad result. Hot-air furnaces also have the same defect. They are cast in many pieces, and however perfect the joinings may be at first, they cannot long be kept air-tight in consequence of the unequal contraction and expansion of the different parts under great alternations of heat. Combustion products are hence liable to mingle with the stream of air sent into the room." Dr. Ure also remarks: "I have recently performed some careful experiments upon this subject, and find that when the fuel is burning so slowly as not to

heat the iron surface above 250° or 300° , *there is a constant deflux of carbonic acid into the room.*" From recent experiments of French *savants*, it appears that cast-iron stoves are more injurious to the health than those made of sheet or wrought-iron. They say that under a certain degree of heat, cast-iron is rendered porous, or at least pervious to the passage and absorption of gases. They think they have been able to state the quantity of oxide of carbon which may transude from a given surface of metal, and have shown that the air which surrounds a stove of cast-iron is greatly impregnated with hydrogen and oxide of carbon. They also say that these cast-iron stoves absorb oxygen, thereby taking up the vital elements of the air at the same moment they are poisoning it by exhaling deleterious gases. M. Deville, at one of the sittings of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, warmly supported this view. In his lecture-room at the Sorbonne, he had placed two electric bells, which were set in motion as soon as hydrogen, or oxide of carbon was diffused in the room. During his last lecture, the two cast-iron stoves had scarcely been lighted when the bells began to ring. The credit is due to M. Caret, one of the physicians of the Hotel Dieu of Chambery, for first calling attention to this matter. The arrangements for heating houses by hot-water furnaces and steam are open to less objection than any other modern improvement. They produce a less dry warmth, and the pipes conveying the hot air or steam through the various rooms of the building are not the conductors of unwholesome gases.

To warm an apartment, there is nothing really like the old-fashioned fire-place, and all who have ever had the felicity of warming themselves before it, will join with me in this assertion. The author of this work spent his juvenile winter evenings before the light and heat of this ancient device for keeping the shins warm. A fire on the hearth does not heat the air, but as a writer truly remarks, "*the heat rays dart through it* to warm any object upon which they may fall." The same writer continues: "The sun passes his floods of light through the atmosphere without warming it a particle. Air is made to be *breathed*, and we again discover providential wisdom in the arrangement by which the sun warms us, without disturbing in the slightest degree the respiratory medium. But if we heat the *air itself*, we at once destroy the natural equilibrium of its composition, and so change its properties, that it becomes more or less unpleasant and prejudicial to health."

Large, open grates for burning coal are good substitutes for fire-places and should take the place of stoves, not only in dwellings, but in churches, theatres, and show-rooms, where the animal effluvia of a crowded assembly are sufficient to render the air vitiated, without the further addition of stove or furnace heat; but if economy will not sanction this, then let steam be introduced through iron pipes, so arranged as to

distribute heat equally in every part of the building, and not make a volcano of fire in the basement to emit ashes and gases as well as scorched air in the apartments above.

Too much care cannot be taken for the maintenance of the natural purity of air. School-houses, churches, theatres, dwellings, and factories should be daily aired, in cold as well as hot weather. The permanency of impure air in a close building is forcibly illustrated in a recent account given in the *American Medical Gazette* of the vault of the old cathedral church of Bremen. Hundreds of years ago, when the old church was built, the plumbers occupied the vault for melting and preparing materials for the roof, and since that time its atmosphere has possessed the peculiar property of preserving from decay all bodies placed therein. That paper remarks :

“Visitors are shown eight human bodies, besides a number of cats, dogs, monkeys, birds, etc., all of which, by mere exposure to this atmosphere, have become dried and free from all offensive effluvia ; resembling in appearance coarse parchment.

“The body nearest the door is that of an English major, said to have lain there one hundred and eighteen years.

“The second, that of a German student, who lost his life in a duel. The hard, dry flesh, still shows the sabre wounds on his throat and arm. His body has been here one hundred and seventy years.

“The third, that of a Swedish countess, whose body has remained free from the lot of common mortals for one hundred and forty years.

“The fourth, that of a Swedish general, who was killed in the ‘Thirty Years’ War,’ and whose throat still exhibits the mark of the wound of which he died.

“The fifth is that of his aide-de-camp, who lost his life at the same time, by a cannon-ball striking him in the side. The destruction of the parts is plainly visible.

“The sixth is that of a workingman, who fell from the steeple of the church when near its completion—four hundred years ago—and broke his neck. Owing to this accident, the peculiar properties of the vault became known ; for the body of the deceased workman was laid in this vault for a few days, and, having evinced no signs of decomposition, the singularities of the fact induced the authorities to permit it to remain, and here it has remained during all that time.

“The seventh is the body of an English lady, who died one hundred and thirty years since of a cancer on the lower jaw ; the ravages of disease are still perceptible in the ulcerated flesh.

“The eighth is the body of a workingman, who has lain here for sixty years.

“In a marble sarcophagus, standing in the middle of the vault, are said to repose the mortal remains of the Swedish Chancellor, Van

Englebrechten; but they are not permitted to be exposed to public view, on account of some still surviving relative of the family.

"Each of these bodies retains to a great degree the appearance peculiar to itself in life. Thus, the Swedish General was a short, round-faced man, inclined to corpulency; his aide-de-camp was a slender, well-proportioned man, in the prime of life. As in general appearance, so also in facial expression, do these bodies differ; the parchment-like skin, though drawn tightly over the bones, still shows something of the manner in which the muscles beneath once worked.

"No other part of the church possesses this peculiar atmosphere, and we can only suppose that the entire chamber became so surcharged with lead, that it has continued ever since to give forth vapors, which, forming an antiseptic chemical compound of lead, have operated upon the cadavera exposed to its influence."

Now, this condition of the air is well enough for dead bodies, but baneful enough to live ones. Mechanics who work in metal can see from this, how prolific of diseases their workshops may become by being daily and nightly closed, as they frequently are in winter. There can be no doubt, too, that churches, closed up as they generally are, at the end of every Sabbath, retain a great deal of the diseased emanations of unhealthy visitors, which cannot be removed by a day's airing toward the end of the week when the sextons usually sweep and ventilate the buildings. Churches should, therefore, be aired immediately after, as well as just before, the day for services, and an airing every day would be still better.

Happily we may soon have canned air as well as canned foods, so that when Nature stints us, as on a humid or rainy day, or when our houses, churches, theatres, or lecture-rooms have become congested with stifled air, we can open the can and liberate a fresh supply, which will not only be refreshing, but on a close, perspiring day, cooling. "In our natural philosophies," says Professor Irwin W. Fay, "there is an axiom that the air that we breathe may not be liquefied. Well, Charles E. Tripler has proved that even that was not impossible. He has compressed 800 cubic feet of air into a cubic foot of liquid. He has subjected air to a pressure of thousands of pounds and placed it in liquid form at the bottom of an uncovered tin can." "Professor Fay," says the *New York Morning Journal*, "in his lecture, pointed to the can and said what the use of its contents might be. Liquid air might be used as cold air in houses in summer, as pure air in the sick rooms, as explosive air in bombs, as motive air in balloons. The lecturer said things that were practical, and they sounded like fairy tales!" Let us hope that scientists will ere long be able to supply us with canned air that will not require antiseptics to preserve its purity. We live in a wonderful age, full of surprises, and we may yet have fresh air on tap.

In concluding what I have to say on "The Atmosphere we Live in," let me add : Those who are struck down by the hand of disease and marvel at the *cause* of their afflictions, because, perhaps, they have been regular in their habits of eating, drinking, and sleeping, may find in this essay a solution of the secret. That it may have a happy effect upon mechanics who build houses ; upholsterers who furnish them ; servants and housewives who have the care of them ; the artisan in the workshop ; the pale-faced woman in the cotton factory ; the hotel-keeper who entertains lodgers ; the conductors of railways ; the parson ; the sexton ; the dancer ; street commissioners ; the frequent visitors of cemeteries ; and the mothers of young families, is the hope of the author.

The Clothes we Wear.

The human being comes into the world very rudely. He not only disregards the prevailing styles of dress, but unblushingly presents himself with no drapery whatever. Nature persistently adheres to her vanity, and believes that "Nature unadorned is adorned the most," and consistently therewith thrusts both male and female babies into the world without clothing. This is very immodest on the part of old dame Nature, but as she is a very old-fashioned jade, and has more good sense than popular refinement, everybody puts up with her pranks in this respect, and the young mother who would run from a stranger, well enveloped in a clean night-gown, does not attempt to run away from the

FIG. 53.



HOW WE COME INTO THE WORLD.

little stranger who comes to her without even a fig-leaf.

There is, however, quite a display of haste to wash the baby and dress it. If the poor little thing could be dressed comfortably, there would be no reason to complain of the proceeding, but mamma or the nurse has some extravagant notions as to beauty of figure, and instead of baby-clothes being put on to conform to the anatomical developments of the infant, it is expected that these will be made to conform to the notions of proud mamma, who calculates her baby shall be as pretty as anybody's. If the baby happens to be of the feminine gender, it is especially unfortunate in this respect, as well as in all others through life. It must have a small waist, whether made so or not, and its baby-clothes must be so pinned as to favor this conformation of figure. So, too, when the infant has grown to girlhood, her dresses must be made fashionably, and her body, by means of lacing, and other inventions,

crowded into them, and she becomes so gradually accustomed to tight-fitting garments about the waist, that when she arrives at womanhood, nobody can make her believe she dresses too tightly. One obstacle which every sensible physician has to contend with, is to convince his female patients that they dress too closely about the waist. If he have the boldness to thrust his fingers under the belt or waistband, she has the presence of mind to suddenly exhaust the air from her lungs, and then insist that "it is not too tight, Doctor." Many women are honest in believing that they do not dress too closely, simply because they have become so thoroughly used to it. Had they never been dressed unwholesomely in babyhood, and through succeeding years to adult age, and then the same dresses they are now wearing be put upon them, they would beg as pitcously to be released, as if crushed beneath the ruins of a fallen building. A fractious husband could not be more inhumanly punished than to be sentenced to wear for one week his waistcoat as closely fitted to his body as his wife habitually wears the waists of her dresses. It is something it seems almost superfluous to assure the reader, that tight clothes of every description are injurious. Knit shirts, knit drawers, tight stockings, tight garters, tight boots, close-fitting vests and waists, tight night-dresses, tight shoes, tight hats and caps, all tend to obstruct the circulation of the blood, and also the electrical radiation which carries off the impurities of the system; and females suffer other injuries from compressing the waist, which will be presented in another essay, where the evils of tight lacing will be referred to.

So long have the habits of close dressing been pursued, a very large proportion of the men and women of civilized countries may be said to be "hide-bound;" that is, the pores of the skin have become closed and gummed up by the exhalations of the skin, which have not been permitted to pass off freely and naturally.

It is perfectly astounding how fashion has knocked out the brains of people in regard to dress. When we consider that there is not anything in the world so comfortable as comfort, is it not surprising that men and women will attire themselves with little or no regard to comfort during their conscious hours? Only when about to get into bed, and enter upon a season of obliviousness to all earthly woes, do they put on garments that admit of a fair degree of physical happiness; and how many fashionable women rush frantically to their chambers when they escape from society at the close of day, to relieve themselves of their uncomfortable costumes. If the "man in the moon" should be permitted to descend to this planet, entirely ignorant of the follies of the people of earth, it would be hard to make him believe that these discomforts were self-inflicted. Except for the fact the Divine mandates are seldom so religiously obeyed, he would imagine this self-tort-

ure to be decreed by Jehovah. Then the amount of fabric required for clothing a fashionable woman of civilization is truly appalling to herself if she is self-supporting, or otherwise to a husband, or father, of

FIG. 51.



LOOSE-FITTING GARMENTS OF A JAPANESE FAMILY.

slender means. Someone has suggested that the quickest way to make a fortune is to marry a fashionable young lady, and sell her clothes!

Look for a moment, too, at the bigotry of Fashion. Here sits an intelligent lady reading with surprise of the Chinese. The traveller in the narrative tells her that they wear tightly fitting wooden shoes to

make their feet small and pretty ! If she be of a sympathetic turn of mind, she is horrified, and "pities the poor things," and if she be mirthful, she laughs outright at the ridiculousness of the thing. But how about the Chinawoman ; may she not be equally surprised, horrified, or amused, when she reads of this very same lady who has been dressed tightly about the waist from infancy, to give her what is called a pretty figure ? Maybe ! Flora McFlimsy laughs at the idea that some women in barbarism wear rings in their noses, but in the very act of doing so shakes the glittering jewelry which hangs pendent from her own ears ! It is said that "a letter written more than thirty years ago, by Rev. Dr. Jackson, on the Vanity of Heathen Women, cited the fact as proof of their heathenish customs that the Karen women wore fancifully constructed bags, inclosing the hair, which they suspended from the back of their heads." Yet, this identical fashion, regarded by Dr. Jackson as one of the peculiarities of heathenism, was subsequently adopted by a majority of the women in civilized countries, and poetically called "The Waterfall !" Our aristocratic lady thinks the Indian squaw acts absurdly when she tattoos her skin to gratify the rude tastes of her warrior lover ; but she does not hesitate to use paint and powder on her own face, and sometimes lavishly. The Hindoo women used to (and perhaps now do) paint their eyelids, and the cuticle around the eyes within a given boundary, with lampblack, much to the disgust of travellers in their country ; but you may often see in Central Park fashionable women with pencilled eyebrows, blackened eyelashes, and dark lines drawn under their eyes, to impart (as they think) brilliancy to the eyes ! Much of this criticism, I admit, does not apply to dress, but it does to the toilet, and it is presented here for the purpose of making the fair reader more tolerant of other, and perhaps more sensible, people's tastes.

NOT ROBUST ENOUGH FOR BLOOMERS.

Thousands of sensible women would adopt what is called the "American," or "Bloomer Costume," were it not for the bigotry of fashion. They do not feel strong enough to face the ridicule of those who make themselves more ridiculous by trailing long dresses. It is a pity that women who are conscious of the comfort, and greater healthfulness of the reformed costume, cannot be more independent, and those who are not, more tolerant. It is a pity that men who originally practised an act of robbery on women by usurping a comfortable style of dress, should not encourage the latter in reforming their costume. Perhaps the reader does not know that the women formerly "wore the breeches." A young Belgiau writer—Miss Webber—has demonstrated that "the nether garment was first worn in a bifurcated form by the women of ancient Judah—that the claim which man so pertinaciously

maintains to the use of this garment, is purely arbitrary, without a solitary argument to support it—not even that of prior possession.” As late as the fifteenth century, the petticoat was worn by both sexes. A gallant pique of strategy indeed for man to have caused the women of ancient times to allow them to adopt their comfortable costume, and then pass and enforce laws to arrest every woman caught in the street dressed in what they fraudulently call “male attire!” After having thus usurped the breeches, men (too many of them) are not willing to compromise with the originators of this most comfortable style of dress, and allow them to wear short skirts and loose pantaloons.

Progress often comes in very unexpected ways, and the dress reform movement, after sleeping a quarter of a century, is being revived by numerous organized bodies of women who seek emancipation from all hindrances to their normal development and useful activity in the family, in business, in society, in affairs of the State—and in sport. Probably the most important impulse toward dress reform in the closing years of the nineteenth century is the remarkable spread of the “bicycle fever,” and the comfort of special costumes, such as are adapted to cycling, golf playing, and other outing pastimes.

The health of women demands reform in dress. The close-fitting waist and long skirt should give way to loose tunics, short skirts, and what are sometimes called Turkish trousers. I have already presented some objections to the close-fitting waist, and shall present others in another place. The physiological objections to long skirts may be briefly stated as follows: they interfere with the free motion of the limbs, and make the exercise of walking exhaustive. Nervous force is absolutely wasted in the effort, and weakly or sickly women are thereby discouraged from attempting to move about to any extent, or sufficiently to preserve what little muscular strength they possess. Long skirts hang too heavily from the waist, and generally with no support from the shoulders. They encourage women in dressing the limbs too scantily, rendering them more subject to cold extremities, and to attacks of cold. Dr. Harriet M. Austin, speaking on this point, very truly remarks that “one of the great physiological sins of women is, that they cover the extremities of the body so poorly that the circulation has to be maintained at an immense waste of life. If the body is well clad over the whole surface, the limbs being dressed as warmly as the other parts, the external circulation is kept up with comparative ease, the blood passing through the capillary vessels readily; but when any part of the surface is inadequately covered, the blood has to be forced along at a disadvantage, and there is an unnecessary strain upon the vital energies. Neither men nor women, as a general thing, have any conception of the ill-health which accrues to women from lack of suffi-

cient clothing. Thousands and thousands of women go through life without ever being comfortably warm in the winter."

A female contributor to the *Herald of Health* gives her experience in regard to dress in the following forcible language: "In the customary dress I am at once transferred to a state of the most thorough incapacity for all practical or sensible purposes; my spirit and ambition become as effectually snuffed out as a candle with a pair of snuffers; I have no power, either aggressive or defensive; am unable to resist the cold weather even, and feel like curling myself down by the parlor register in a state of the most approved flexible vapidty. But in the other dress, ambition, health, and spirits are in the ascendant. Impossibilities become possibilities. I feel capable of meeting and conquering every difficulty that presents itself. Could face a northeast storm if necessary, and run ten miles—in fact, rather feel inclined to do it without the necessity. In short, inactivity in this dress is as impossible as activity in the other. There are, no doubt, hundreds of women in every city who would send forth the most grateful thanksgiving ever uttered could this dress be the prevailing one. But the great obstacle in the way is the fear of being conspicuous, of being the target of all eyes and all remarks, of being *alone in it*. Could these hundreds be united, and adopt the dress at the same time, it would remove the difficulty. Of all reform dresses, I think the poorest is the one with full skirt, reaching nearly to the ankle. It has neither the merit of good taste nor convenience. Skirts and trousers do not harmonize. It will be found, in time, that everything that does not meet the wants of the proprieties and conveniences of life, violates the laws of good taste. Dangling skirts always do this, although partially abbreviated in length. The *partially* abbreviated one is more out of taste than the full length! Trousers and skirts can never be made to chime. A sacque, reaching only to the knees, and trousers, *à la Turc*, or *à l' Americaine*, according to the taste, will be found the better dress, both as to good looks and convenience."

At the World's Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in London in 1895, an organization whose branches extend throughout the civilized world, the late well-known president, Frances Willard, in her great address, did not overlook the question of dress reform. She said:

"One thing is certain, when women come to themselves out of the dream and inanition of ages; when it is demonstrated to them, as it will be, that they are simply machines for the exploitation of silk, woollen, and cotton mills, without the slightest regard to their comfort or the real beauty of their garments; when they have studied physiology and hygiene long enough to know that by their senseless and criminal manner of girdling themselves about with tight corsets and bodices,

wearing weights and false hair on their heads, cramping their feet and exposing their lower limbs insufficiently clad to the vicissitudes of climate ; when they are intelligent enough to see, and alive enough to

FIG. 55.



AMELIA BLOOMER IN HER ORIGINAL COSTUME OF 1851, CONTRASTED WITH THE
MODERN BLOOMERS OF 1899.

feel, the degradation of sweeping all the microbes and filth of the pavement with their long skirts, it is safe to say there will be such another revolt from the prevailing methods of feminine attire as will prove, in right down earnest, that women have developed a future race worthy to live in that better world that we are now engaged in manufacturing here below."

Artistic ideals now require both beauty and fitness in dress, and the coming reform costumes promise better to fulfil both demands than the earlier inventions in bloomers, as in daily evidence among lady bicycle riders. Our artist, however, in depicting the great change has hardly done justice to Mrs. Bloomer, who adopted a new style of dress in the State of New York in about 1849-50. This estimable lady was not only personally good looking, with a countenance beaming with intelligence, but her dress looked far more tasteful than is represented in the picture. In both beauty and comfort it so far exceeded the fashionable costumes of those days that the writer enthusiastically urged its adoption and quite succeeded in prevailing upon some of his lady friends to appear in public thus attired.

The testimony of those who were induced to try it was decidedly in its favor. At that time, however, the reformation made little or no progress, but now, as remarked by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "the women are riding to freedom on their bicycles." They never looked more fascinating than when standing by their wheels in their short skirts, or more like birds on the wing than when spinning over the streets or pathways. It may be only a wave of progress, but it is moving things on further than they will be likely to recede when the wave subsides.

It is a great pity that we go to Paris for our fashions. It were better for the health of our women if we imported them from China, or from Japan, or from Persia. To reform, however, we need not copy the latter. Some of their styles would hardly answer for our climate. We ought to be able to devise fashions ourselves, suited to our physical wants, and not go to Paris. Let our American women set the Parisians an example, which, when physiological knowledge becomes more general, their better sense may compel them to adopt.

LOW-NECKED DRESSES.

Much has been said for and against low-necked dresses. In the early days of Pennsylvania, the law-makers took the subject in hand, and enacted "that if any white female, of ten years or upward, should appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court-house, tavern, ball-room, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders (*i.e.*, low-necked dresses), being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one, or more than two hundred dollars." It was, however, graciously provided that women of questionable character might go with bare shoulders, as a badge of distinction between the chaste and unchaste. It is astonishing how men are always interfering with women's attire by legislative enactment. Will the women retaliate when they have the ballot and the law-making power? The style of dress prohibited by the early

"Pennamites" is now fashionable at balls and parties, even in Pennsylvania.

If both men and women could be induced to let the neck go undressed *at all times*, there would be less throat and pulmonary disease. The evil lies in sometimes dressing the neck warmly, and at others not at all. For instance, during the winter our fashionable women not only commonly wear high-necked dresses, but in addition thereto, fur capes and tippets. But you will meet the less sensible of them at some social gathering, with either no neck-dress at all, or with one made of some fabric of transparent texture. If they escape a cold after such exposure, it is altogether a miracle. It would be greatly to the advantage of people of both sexes, if they would toughen the neck like the face by exposure. But this can only be done by throwing aside all neck-dress at all times, both out as well as in doors. The fur capes of the women, and the fur and woollen tippets of the men, are a fruitful source of bronchial and throat difficulties. Many a disease of this kind may be cured by simply leaving off neck-dresses. When considerable care is exercised, colds are contracted by tender throats and necks, made so by fur and woollen. When a lady or gentleman enters the house, furs and tippets are laid aside, often when the temperature is colder in-doors with them off, than out-of-doors with them on. It is next to an impossibility to so manage such neck-dresses as to escape injury in consequence of this fact. Especially imprudent is it to put furs and woollens on the necks of children. It is actually "killing them with kindness." They are not, and cannot always be under the eye of an attendant, and their little necks, made sensitive by such warm dressing, are affected in a moment by some unexpected exposure. They may even go out at times without their tippets, though carefully watched, and then mamma has no idea how Charlie or Ida contracted those horrid colds. Would it not be well for those having the care of children, and who are so careful to muffle them up when they go out, to give this matter a little serious reflection, and ask themselves when they have done the little folks all up so securely, whether they have any guaranty that they will return in the same condition. If not, are you not prepared to acknowledge with me that all this muffling is attended with injury rather than benefit? You often wonder why the children of the poor do not more often die in winter from their exposure to the cold; but the cold seldom kills indigent children. Badly ventilated rooms in winter, and bad food in summer, make the mortality of this class greater; but they do not suffer with those coughs and colds, bronchial difficulties and snuffles, which affect the children of the rich.

We might learn something from our antipodes in the way of dressing loosely. On a previous page is illustrated the free and airy clothing of the Japanese. There is looseness enough for freedom of

motion and circulation of air about the skin and a chance for electrical radiation to go on unobstructedly. There is not much weight to such clothing, and what there is, drapes from the shoulders. It is not well adapted to our colder climate and to the diversified employments of our women ; but the lesson of comfort and hygiene is there and we can adopt something of the principle if not the style.

ABOUT THE COSTUMES OF MEN.

Dr. Frank Hamilton made a fling at the costume of the men of America, which I shall quote here, for the criticism is worthy of consideration. He said : " We have adopted as a national costume broadcloth—a thin, tight-fitting, black suit of broadcloth. To foreigners, we seem always to be in mourning ; we travel in black, write in black, and we work in black. The priest, the lawyer, the doctor, the literary man, the mechanic, and even the city laborer, choose always the same unvarying, monotonous, black broadcloth ; a style and material which ought not to have been adopted out of the drawing-room or the pulpit ; because it is a feeble and expensive fabric ; because it is, at the North, no suitable protection against the cold, nor is it any more suitable at the South. It is too thin to be warm in the winter, and too black to be cool in the summer ; but especially we object to it because the wearer is always afraid of soiling it by exposure. Young men will not play ball, or pitch quoits, or wrestle, or tumble, or do any other similar thing, lest their broadcloth should be offended. They will not go out into the storm, because the broadcloth will lose its lustre if rain falls upon it. They will not run, because they have no confidence in the strength of the broadcloth ; they dare not mount a horse, or leap a fence, because broadcloth, as everybody knows, is so faithless. So these young men and these older merchants, mechanics, and all, learn to walk, talk, and think soberly and carefully ; they seldom laugh to the full extent of their sides." Golf and other sports are changing all this.

Perhaps as our country expands, there may be as great variety in our dress as that exhibited in the comic picture we take the liberty to copy from *Collier's Weekly*. Uncle Samuel is enlarging his family and taking in all sorts of people. It looks as if the sombre suits of black will have to go.

KNIT SUITS, RUBBER GARMENTS, AND FOOTGEAR.

The invention and adoption of knit shirts and drawers have done much to destroy the purity of the blood, and the harmonious action of vital electricity. The use of flannel as an article of underdress, in changeable climates, is certainly commendable. But to obtain the benefit which wearers usually seek, *i.e.*, health and comfort, such garments must be made loose, and changed often. Red flannel, too, is

better than white. There is something in the chemical qualities of the red coloring matter that seems to act healthfully, when worn next to the skin. People of a rheumatic tendency are greatly protected from attacks of rheumatic pains by the wearing of red flannel. Those who are susceptible to colds are less liable to take one when red flannel is worn.

FIG. 56.



A COMIC PICTURE OF THE COSTUMES OF UNCLE SAM'S NUMEROUS FAMILY.

Knit shirts of whatever color usually set closely to the skin, and often draw so tightly around the chest as to prevent a free action of the lungs. I have had occasion to examine consumptive invalids who were hastening decline by wearing flannel shirts so closely fitted to them that india-rubber could not have been much more objectionable. When worn so closely to the skin, these garments tend to gum up the pores by pressing back upon them their effete exhalations. Flannel shirts should therefore be made up from the cloth, and loose enough to admit a free circulation of air between them and the skin. It is well to wear two, each twenty-four hours, laying off at night the one worn through the day, and laying off in the morning the one which has been worn during the night, so that the exhalations and impurities which may have been absorbed by the flannel can have an opportunity to pass off.

In this connection I would not omit to warn invalids against the use of plasters. Almost daily am I consulted by those who have been

in the habit of wearing them more or less for years. "But," says one, "they are recommended by my physician." Shame on your physician! If he knows the offices of the pores of the skin, he is guilty of wilful malpractice; if he does not, he ought not to be your physician. I know that by thus speaking I shall incur the maledictions of the "regulars," and not a few of those who call themselves "reformers," but what do I care—I have them already. There are said to be nearly *three thousand* pores in every square inch of the human body, and there are from seven to ten square inches in an ordinary sized plaster. Now think, for one moment, of the effects which must ultimately ensue from plastering up *twenty to thirty thousand* of those useful little orifices through which the electrical radiations of the system carry off the noxious and waste matter of the blood. True, you feel a temporary suspension of pain, but do you not know that skilfully prepared embrocations will produce this happy result as well, while they allow the machinery of Nature to go on uninterruptedly? When an invalid comes to me plastered up from the top of his neck to the extremity of his spine, I am invariably reminded of the way in which some South Americans kill prisoners. It is at Montevideo, I believe, that they sew them up in a wet hide, leaving only the head and neck exposed to the vitalizing influences of the atmosphere. When the hide becomes dry it sticks just about as close as a "pitch plaster," and the unfortunate victim dies a slow, but excruciating death. Why, "Mr. Doctors" (as the Germans sometimes call the members of our profession), do you not know that the pores are of as much importance to the human system as the safety-valves to the steam-engine? The pores are actually safety-valves to the animal machinery, and there is not *one* more than is necessary. Do not, then, delude the suffering victim to disease, who has already more noxious and health-destroying matter in his system than he can carry, with the hope that a plaster can be of any possible benefit to him. If he has pains and you cannot cure them with unexceptionable remedies, pass him over to some of your brethren who can. "There is a balm in Gilead, and a physician there."

Overcoats made of the skins of buffaloes are extremely warm in cold climates in winter, and rubber coats are protective in all climates in rainy weather, but garments of both descriptions are unhealthful, because their texture is of such a nature as to prevent the escape of the insensible perspiration. They are most undoubtedly comfortable for a day, but their injurious effects may last for a lifetime. For the same reason, india-rubber, and patent-leather boots and shoes are objectionable. Those who wear either are not unaware of the excessive moisture of the feet when dressed with rubber or patent-leather, and that moisture is simply the dammed up waste fluids which have not been permitted to escape unobstructedly as Nature intended. There are times and

seasons when it may be the least of two evils to put on rubber sandals or boots in stepping out, but when such emergencies do arise, the feet should be relieved of them as soon as possible after re-entering the house. Thick-soled leather boots and shoes are usually sufficient for any weather. The addition of a coating of oily blacking does not prevent the feet within them from perspiring naturally, or the exhalations from passing off freely, and at the same time does most effectually keep out water. Patent-leather is altogether worn for ornamentation, and not from any seeming necessity. The physiologist should, therefore, unqualifiedly denounce it as possessing no merit of utility, while it does possess the demerit of doing injury to the feet of the wearer. Rubber, patent-leather, close-fitting and insufficient dressings for the feet, are in many instances the causes of colds, paralytic affections of the extremities, corns, bunions, etc.

Men usually dress their feet more sensibly than women do. A lady, writing for the *Home Journal*, presents a criticism upon this fact, and exclaims: "Look at their feet! You don't see

FIG. 57.



THE VARIOUS INVENTIONS FOR THE FEET.

one in a hundred venture forth in damp, chilly weather with a thin-soled cloth boot. No! They wear boots with thick soles and high heels; while, on the other hand, you will not see one woman in a thousand who, when the rain is not pouring, but when the pavement is only damp and cold, wears anything thicker than a single-soled kid or a calf gaiter! If you doubt my assertion, go look for yourself at thousands who walk in our crowded cities. Why is there such a difference? Is it that women are inferior to men in possession of good common-sense; or is it that they dress in this absurd manner to please the eye of man? If so, he must bear some of the blame, if, instead of boldly condemning their folly, he encourages them by admiring the beauty of feet dressed in this manner. Let fair women dress as they please in their warm houses, or in warm, dry weather, but, for pity's sake, in cold weather let them find something warmer than a boot which a strong, healthy man would not consider sufficient protection for himself from the dews of summer." There is a healthy reform in progress among women, having reference to the clothing of the feet, and the writer quoted is a little too sweeping in her assertion when she says that not one woman in a thousand exhibits good sense in dressing her feet for damp and cold weather. But her complaint is well put, barring the extravagance of the statement. It is to be hoped that it will every year grow less applicable to women everywhere. When the public becomes sufficiently enlightened, no covering for the feet will look so beautiful as a thick-soled boot.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING AND SHODDY.

Second-hand clothing is a medium through which many an aristocratic disease is conveyed to poor people. A wealthy invalid who gives his coat to a poor man without having it cleansed and sterilized, bestows no blessing. No man can wear a garment for one week without imparting to it a portion of himself, and if he be diseased his garment is also diseased. A dog will recognize his master's clothes by the smell, and I have seen those whose clothes anybody with less acute olfactories could recognize by their odor. There is a perfectly simple and philosophical solution of this phenomenon. The electrical radiation of the impurities of the system, commonly known as insensible perspiration, enters the minutest threads of the cloth, and an old coat and pair of trousers contain many ounces of waste animal-matter from the body of the wearer. Bring these in contact with the absorbing pores, and a person is at once inoculated to a certain degree with the noxious matter contained in them. Syphilitic and other venereal diseases are frequently transmitted in this way, and other complaints, probably quite as often, only the latter are not as immediately detected as the former.

Persons should never wear their deceased relatives' clothes, unless they consist of articles which can be thoroughly washed, and then it is doubtful if they can be entirely cleansed of the diseased radiations which must have taken place weeks and perhaps months prior to the last sickness of the wearer. Although individuals of robust constitution often appear well till thrown at once on a bed of sickness, there are unhealthy conditions of the system which always precede acute attacks, and render the clothing unfit for the use of others. The same criticism that has been made of second-hand clothing may be repeated of second-hand boots and shoes. A London medical paper has very properly warned its readers not to wear old boots. It declares that "oftentimes the leather harbors microbes which may prey on the feet of the wearer." If this is true, and why not, of old boots of one's own wearing, how much truer it may be of second-hand articles of this kind, especially if the generous giver has some disease of the feet. It may be suspected of both second-hand clothing and second-hand footwear that they are polluted with filthy bacteria unless they have been subjected to a thorough cleaning, including the use of antiseptics for their complete sterilization. Sweet, clean, new fabric, and leather fresh from the vats of the tanner are none too good for an American pauper.

Shoddy clothes which are manufactured of people's old clothes, cast-off blankets, old carpets, worn-out stockings, flannels, tailors' scraps, etc., are liable to impart disease to the wearer. The process they pass through in the factory undoubtedly disinfects them to some

extent, but there are some rags that no chemical agents can disinfect, and these may get upon the backs of the wearers of shoddy. Both in England and in this country shoddy is extensively manufactured. In this State alone there are many shoddy factories. Millions of pounds of woollen rags are annually made into shoddy in England. Now, who supposes when there is such a demand for woollen rags that small-pox, ship fever, cholera, yellow fever, syphilis, and scrofula can be kept out of shoddy? The great trouble is to detect this kind of cloth before it is worn; after it is worn awhile, the collection of short woollen rolls between it and the lining betrays the character of the fabric. We need inspectors of rags. Will not our humane legislators protect us? If we must wear shoddy without knowing it, let us have its manufacture so looked after that we shall not wear on our backs anything worse than the old stockings, undergarments, and blankets of invalids who have died of ordinary, non-contagious diseases, and the old coats and trousers of decent living people.

In conclusion, I would say, that if costume is indispensable, there are three rules to be observed to secure that which is healthful, viz.: First, cover no more of the body than the dictates of common modesty require, and let the covering be equally distributed. Second, let the clothes be made of entirely new material, and of such as will allow the uninterrupted egress of the bodily impurities, and the ingress of the vitalizing properties of the air. Third, dressmakers and tailors must make clothing to hang loosely about the body, and shoemakers must be instructed to make the outer dressings of the feet with thick soles and easy uppers. When men and women become wise enough to observe these, the adoption of the more primitive style of our first parents will appear less called for.

Bad Habits of Children and Youth.

Many of the blood and nervous derangements of adult age are but harvests of seed sown in childhood and youth. To begin with, the dietetic habits of children are entirely wrong. Indulgent mothers are mainly to blame for this. Many mothers imagine that they are greatly strengthening the little bodies of their babies by giving them the juices of animal flesh in the form of soup or broth, before they have teeth to masticate the flesh itself, and as soon as the masticating organs are developed they are allowed the diet of an adult. Often, too, they are allowed stimulating drinks, such as tea and coffee, and in some cases even wine. Then, what lots of candy the little ones make away with from one Christmas-day to another. Candy-eating is a habit in which many parents indulge children to an extent calling loudly for the warning of the faithful physician. The innocent darlings are almost ready to bound out of their shoes when papa or mamma brings home

from the confectioner a sweet little package of beautifully striped, red, blue, green, and yellow sugar-plums ; of course they are, for they have the most implicit confidence in their dear parents, and know they will not give them anything which will injure them ! But parents may not know that there are stomach ills concealed in the pretty spiral streaks which ornament the confectionery ; papas are so absorbed in business and mammas in fictitious literature, it is a chance if either of them ever find it out. So long as no immediate fatalities occur to the little creatures it is supposed that such indulgences are harmless. As in excessive meat-eating, and other bad habits, Nature does not cry out at once, and as a consequence, physical injury therefrom is not dreamed of. But ignorance does not shield the juvenile or adult from the deadly consequences of pernicious habits, which gradually undermine the constitution and induce premature decay.

FIG. 58.

THE LITTLE BAREFOOTED
CANDY-EATER.

In former editions of this work this page was filled mainly with quotations from Hassell, telling of the injurious adulterations and minerals employed in coloring candies, but times change, and with them the tricks of all trades. New discoveries of organic dyes have been made which make it easy to manufacture candies in various attractive colors without resorting to salts of lead, antimony, copper, etc. Therefore the official or authoritative criticisms in reference to candies have necessarily been modified. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has a division of chemistry under the direction of Professor H. W. Wiley, that looks after food adulteration and issues reports thereon. In the last report, for 1892, Part VI. relates to sugar, molasses, syrup, confections, and honey, and contains an account of the investigations of nine chemists residing in the largest cities of North, South, East, and West. They purchased the cheapest grades of candy to examine, and though true sugar was often found to the extent of only one half, the other ingredients were not really objectionable, being mainly glucose, starch, and flour ; and no mineral coloring matters were detected—only a trace, now and then, of copper from vessels in which candies are made. The colors are generally aniline dyes or coal-tar products, used in so very small an amount that it is doubtful if much harm can come from them.

Whatever may have been the sins of candy-makers, evidently science has made possible progress and reform in the art of manufacture in this line as well as in so many other directions, so that now it is perhaps easier to do right than wrong. As to the adulteration

with starch and flour, or even glucose, it is extremely doubtful if any injury to the eater can arise from them. The objection to candy-eating now is reduced to the one fact that excess of sweets tends to derange digestion, and favors a process of fermentation which may bring about a very troublesome disorder of all digestive processes. Not only is normal digestion of all proper food in the stomach and intestines interfered with by the ferment set up by candy-eating, but the liver functions also become greatly disturbed, and even the kidneys may be found casting off the excess of sugar in the urine, which is not a proper task to impose upon them. Directly and indirectly, the effect upon the teeth of children is unfavorable, and when general nutrition of the body has become impaired, as it often does, from the candy habit, the way has been paved for the onset of quite a variety of chronic diseases.

"Too much of a good thing is good for nothing," or even worse, is a rule that applies pretty generally to the human organism, and in nothing more surely than in excessive use of sweets. They are natural foods, in a way, but in candies too concentrated. Nature furnishes them diluted for our use in the form of fruit juices, and generally with some acid. When we extract the sugar from cane or beets, we are liable, if tempted by a "sweet tooth," to use more of it than is good for us, and the most likely victims of this appetite and habit are children.

As to the starch and flour adulterations, no harm can be charged against them, since they are more normal foods than sugar, and less injurious, bulk for bulk. With reference to glucose there is a difference of opinion, but the writer strongly favors the view that glucose, as an ingredient of candies, can do no more harm than sugar; and even when used largely, as it is in compounding syrups and bottled honey, it is about as innocent as any of their components.

I have perhaps said all that is necessary about candy-eating; but the evils of meat-eating and coffee-drinking by children have been but briefly alluded to in this place. These habits are such a prolific cause of sickness among the infantile portion of our community, I would urgently direct the attention of mothers to what I have to say on this subject in the chapter on the Prevention of Disease, where I speak of dietetics for young and old.

BAD HABITS AT SCHOOL.

At school children acquire many injurious habits, one of which is illustrated in Fig. 59. The effect of this posture is to cramp the lungs, thereby preventing the usual quantity of electrifying air from coming in contact with and arterializing the venous blood. It also curves the spine, the great nervous trunk, and in a measure interrupts the harmonious distribution of the nervo-electric fluid. Hence, both blood and nervous derangements are induced thereby. Parents and

teachers are not particular enough in observing and criticising the posture of the school-boy. Many a case of spinal disease and pulmonary consumption had its origin on the bench of the school-room. Seats should always be provided with suitable backs for the support of the spine, and children should be required to maintain a correct posture.

A great error is generally committed by parents in sending their children to school at an age so tender that the development of the mental faculties seriously interferes with the vigorous formation of their physical parts. A child of three or four years of age, seated on a bench in school is no more in his place than a twelve-year-old boy

FIG. 59.



BAD POSITION IN SITTING.

would be on the judge's bench in a Court of Chancery. What does he care about letters or syllables? What he learns is not the result of a gratification of a thirst for knowledge, but of a severe and health-destroying discipline, which effects a forced growth of the mind at the expense of the body. The vital nervo-electric forces withheld from the generous development of the chest, the vital organs, and the muscles, are consumed in nourishing and enlarging the brain. In art, mankind exhibit common-sense. The master builder, who is about to decorate his grounds with a superb edifice, first lays a strong and perhaps inelegant foundation upon which to raise the monument of his superior skill in architecture. So the parent, who wishes his child to occupy a commanding and useful position in society, when he shall have arrived at the stature of manhood, should take pains to secure for him a physical foundation which can firmly sustain the mental superstructure. To this end, children should be kept out of school, and allowed to dig play-houses in the sand, play horse with strings, jump ropes, and roll hoops until their little limbs become hard and chests broad, and, too, until they evince some desire for study. If this desire is manifested before the age of five or six, it should not be encouraged. The first six, and even ten, years of boyhood are none too long to prepare the physical trunk for the nourishment of mental growth. We once had in the United States Senate a man who was taught his alphabet by his wife after marriage. We have had, at least, two Presidents of the United States who hardly saw the inside of a school-room before they became old enough to work and pay for their own education. Nor are these isolated instances of final rapid mental progress of early neglected minds, after the bodies which nourished them had gained both strength and maturity. History is embellished

with them. The great Patrick Henry was, mentally, a dull boy, and hated books, but when the flowers of his mental garden, enriched by the nutriment of a strong and matured physical organization, did bloom, the whole country was intoxicated by their fragrance, inspiring the American patriots with an enthusiasm which naught but success could satiate. In the face of such facts, let not parents make intellectual prodigies and physical wrecks of their children. If they possess the germ of greatness, there is no danger but it will become developed by the time society, the State, and the nation have need of them.

GOING "BAREFOOT."

A very common practice among the children of the indigent in cities, and those of all classes in the country, is a common cause of blood diseases. In large towns the streets and gutters are the receptacles of filth of every description, a partial specification of which would embrace the diseased expectorations of men and animals, dead carcasses of flies, cockroaches, rats, and mice, killed by poison, poisonous chemicals and acids swept from drug stores and medical laboratories, filthy rags which have been used in dressing foul ulcers, mucus from syphilitic sores, etc., the bare touch of which is polluting. But when, as is almost daily the case, the barefooted urchin "stubs his toes" against a projecting stone, rupturing the skin, and then brings his bleeding feet in contact with this heterogeneous compound of mineral, vegetable, and animal poisons, to say nothing of dangerous microbes, the blood is sure to receive an impure inoculation which, unless eradicated by vegetable medication, clings to the individual through life, rendering him ever a susceptible subject for epidemics, colds, and chronic diseases. In villages, although less exposed to corrupt animal inoculations, barefooted children are liable to have the purity of their blood contaminated by contact with poisonous plants, which abound in country places. And merely a thoughtless gallop through stubble fields, where wheat or oats have been harvested, may impart to the blood of the barefooted child a humor which is sooner or later to cause his death. Because serious effects do not manifest themselves immediately, many parents flatter themselves that the practice is not attended with bad results. But blood impurities are generally insidious, and produce disease when it is least expected.

The following remarkable case of poisoning, by a bone, will serve to illustrate the danger of going barefoot. I will quote from a woman who wrote me upon the subject of her ill-health. This is her narrative: "Up to my ninth year I was in perfect health, with the free use of every sense and faculty. At that time I stepped on a bone while playing in the dooryard. It pierced the foot, but so slightly as to cause but little blood to flow. The hollow of the foot was the place injured, but

no swelling or soreness ensued, excepting that it hurt me inwardly to walk on it. The third or fourth day a high fever made its appearance, and the tongue and lips commenced swelling rapidly. The throat swelled outwardly until nearly even with my chin, attended also with soreness inside. The poison went through my entire system, breaking out on my legs in large sores, which discharged freely. Disease seemed to affect alarmingly the whole inside of my mouth, physicians taking from my nose with instruments two large pieces which seemed like softened bone. Discharges from nose and ears were very free for months, and I became almost deaf for a year, mind almost destroyed, memory entirely gone, playmates, playthings, prayers, and everything, all to be learned anew. Seemed to be nearly idiotic, laughing so long and loudly at the striking of the clock that the striking had to be stopped. During this sickness, which lasted nine weeks, I received no medicine, being unable to swallow anything, only that which was forced down my mouth and throat with a feather. Death was hourly expected, often thought to be very near. My teeth all hung loose, my hands being tied to prevent me from taking them out. My tongue hung far out of my mouth, and that which remained in was so swollen as to nearly fill my whole mouth. You don't know how much I suffer in writing this terrible experience, and I will say no more." This bone was undoubtedly from some animal most thoroughly diseased, and this case may be presented as an extraordinary one. But milder poisons are received into the system by this same contact of bare feet with poisonous substances without producing such marked effects, and the sufferer does not think to attribute the difficulties with which he is contending to such a cause.

I do not believe it was ever intended that every child should pass through the retinue of diseases which is considered the lot of childhood. All tender mothers appear to think that their children must have the mumps, whooping-cough, measles, and scarlet fever, and the sooner the "darlings" have them the better. Now is it reasonable to suppose that human nature requires these diseases as *settlers*, the same as coffee requires eggs or cod-fish skin? If children are brought up properly, they may escape all these diseases. What, with stimulating animal diet, excess of confectionery, bare feet, and so forth, by which the vital fluids of the system become rivers of death, can be expected but nursery diseases! *Corrupt blood* is that which renders the child a ready victim to a whole train of juvenile ills.

SLEEPING WITH ELDER PERSONS.

A habit which is considerably prevalent in almost every family, of allowing children to sleep with elder persons has ruined the nervous vivacity and physical energy of many a promising child. Those hav-

ing dear old friends, whose lives they would like to perpetuate at the sacrifice of their innocent offspring, alone should encourage this evil; but every parent who loves his child, and wishes to preserve to him a sound nervous system, with which to buffet successfully the cares, sorrows, and labors of life, must see to it that his nervous vitality is not absorbed by some diseased or aged relative.

Children, compared with adults, are electrically in a positive condition. The rapid changes which are going on in their little bodies abundantly generate, and as extensively work up, vital nervo-electric forces. But when, by contact for long nights with elder and negative persons, the vitalizing electricity of their tender organization is given off, they soon pine, grow pale, languid, and dull, while their bed companions feel a corresponding invigoration. King David, the Psalmist, knew the effects of this practice, and when he became old, got young women to sleep with him that his days might be lengthened. Dr. Hufeland, the German physiologist, attributes the frequent longevity of schoolmasters to their daily association with young persons.

Invalid mothers often prolong their existence by daily contact with their children. I once knew a woman who, by weak lungs and mineral doctors, had been prostrated with incurable consumption. Her infant occupied the same bed with her almost constantly day and night. The mother lingered for months on the verge of the grave, her demise being hourly expected. Still she lingered on, daily disproving the predictions of her medical attendants. The child, meanwhile, pined without any apparent disease. Its once fat little cheeks fell away with singular rapidity, till every bone in its face was visible. Finally, it had imparted to the mother its last spark of vitality, and simultaneously both died. I saw it stated in a newspaper that a man in Massachusetts had lived forty-one days without eating anything, during which period he had been nourished altogether by a little cold water, and "by the influences absorbed by him while daily holding the hand of his wife."

Many old men who marry young wives are aware of the nourishing effects of such unequal unions, and are not such "old fools" as many pronounce them, while the young women who become their wives are bigger "young fools" than they are ever reputed to be. Some old ladies, tenacious of life, and wickedly regardless of the welfare of others, often coax children or compel their servants to sleep with them. Parents, therefore, who feel that affectional devotion to their children which is usually instinctive, should exercise vigilance and protect their offspring from a robbery which can never be repaired. Great care should also be taken to have diseased and healthy children sleep in separate beds. Although the effect of putting them together is favorable to the former, it is attended sometimes with fatal and nearly always injurious results to the latter. It is better in raising a family of

children to preserve in health a rugged child, even if its puny brothers and sisters die, than to distribute his full measure of vitality among half a dozen, and thus place him on a debilitated level with the whole. If, however, there be only one or two sickly ones in a large family of children, it may be an act of mercy to put them with the healthy group, for if the stock of health held by the rugged young members is fully average, they may bring the weakly ones up to their standard of health without perceptibly lowering their own. A group of vigorous children may also bring in from their out-of-door plays a surplus of vitality, which they may beneficially impart to a brother or sister confined to the sick-room. But in any family, unless a stock of health predominates among the children, the sickly ones will bring the more rugged ones down to their physical level unless parents exercise great care.

A DESTRUCTIVE HABIT.

Masturbation, or self-pollution, is a prevalent vice among both children and youth. The amative passions prematurely developed by stimulating diet, importune gratification which cannot be granted in the manner prescribed by Nature, because marriage is an institution available only for adults. Ignorant of the physiological effects of resorting to artificial means, and goaded to desperation by the perusal of popular romances, the unsophisticated youth falls an easy victim to a habit which taps the very fountains of nervo-vitality, and drains from the blood all its purest and most strengthening qualities. It has always seemed surprising to me how many parents allow their tables and bookshelves to become loaded with yellow-covered, or equally pernicious literature, while they carefully exclude every book which treats on physiological matters. If Mr. Beelzebub should write out a prescription for the destruction of young men and women, and in its punctuation use a grave for a period, its adoption could prove no more fatal than has the prescription of civilization. Am I asked what this is? Then I will tell you. In utero-life, before the child has breathed the atmosphere of this world, the treatment begins. Excessive venery between the parents imparts to the unborn child a too great preponderance of the animal nature. After its birth, this excess continues, and, through the milk which it absorbs from its mother's breast, the instinct derives immoderate nourishment. Before the natural fountains are dried up, animal broths are introduced into its active little stomach, and ere it reaches the age of three years, it daily gluts itself with the diet of a full-grown man. Coffee and steak for a three-year-old child! Next, it is taught to read, and at the age of ten or fourteen years, while it feeds its stomach with highly seasoned meats and drinks, it quenches its mental appetite with fictitious romances. Is it strange, then, that

masturbation is a prevalent vice? Some may think it is not. This only proves lack of opportunities for observation, and want of ability to detect its effects upon those given to it. Five children in every ten over twelve years of age bear the marks which this disgusting vice stamps on the countenances of its victims. Children of both sexes are included in this estimate, although the evil is not so prevalent with girls as with boys. Should I speak of boys only, I would say seven of every ten were addicted more or less to it. The fatal consequences of masturbation are painfully apparent to every physician having a large professional correspondence, or an extensive practice in those diseases termed chronic. Undoubtedly, the reason I receive so many letters from the victims of this pernicious habit is because they can, with less embarrassment, present their cases by letter to a distant physician than in person to a resident medical adviser. The habit acts slowly, but powerfully, in destroying the harmony of the nervous system, vitiating the blood, producing, ultimately, a great variety of diseases, according to the idiosyncrasies of its slaves, but more commonly, neurasthenia, mental depression, and insanity. I am daily written to by invalids in all parts of the country, who freely confess the cause which led to their ill-health. I am also often called upon by persons of both sexes affected with diseases which I see, at a glance, are the direct or indirect products of the habit of self-pollution. Some candidly confess it at the outset; others stoutly deny it at first, but generally, the truth finally comes out by confession or detection. Parents always (and very naturally) dislike to believe their children addicted to the vice. I was once called upon by a clergyman desiring to consult me about the illness of his daughter. I will not state when or where, or the nature of the difficulty with which his daughter was afflicted, as all consultations must be treated confidentially, and nothing be said by the physician to identify a patient alluded to by way of illustration. Suffice it to say, she was a pretty, blooming girl of education and refinement, with no mark of disease, excepting one, and that was the result of nervous derangements, induced, as I readily perceived, by the unfortunate habit under consideration. My first thought was to communicate with her mother, but on inquiry, I found that she was deceased. On communicating my convictions to the father, he exhibited considerable indignation, and said that he knew better. I finally prevailed on him to present the matter to his daughter, and she became overwhelmed with mortification, and solemnly protested her innocence. The father censured me for my alleged erroneous and hasty diagnosis, and left my office, feeling himself aggrieved, and his daughter's sensibility outraged. But what better could I have done? Here was a disease produced and perpetuated by the habit of masturbation. All the medical skill in the world could not cure her, if she were not informed of the

fact, and the habit discontinued. Not many weeks passed before my course was vindicated. The father called again, made humble apology, said the daughter's remorse for having told a falsehood had rendered her sleepless. She had confessed that I was right, and admitted that her indulgence was frequent. The result rewarded me for the course I pursued, for she gave up the habit, and recovered her health completely. The object of this illustration is to show how parents may be deceived, and how the protestations of a child in these matters cannot always be relied upon.

To show how enslaved a child may sometimes become to the habit, and how unable to relinquish it after its health-destroying consequences are discovered, a more appalling story may be related of a young man who fell into the vice. He consulted me at about the age of nineteen years, after he had become entirely impotent. At a very early age he commenced the habit of masturbation, and at fourteen, by some means, became aware of its injurious effects. He tried repeatedly to abandon the habit, but resolution was weakened by the effects the vice had produced upon his mind, and after many attempts, and as many failures, he actually tried to castrate himself with a jack-knife. He succeeded in removing one of the testicles, but nearly bleeding to death, and fearing to make a confidant of anyone, he desisted from completing the operation, and his habit continued to enslave him till he became impotent physically, and wretched mentally. In this condition, after having read some of my publications, he sought my advice, and confided to me what, if his parents had discharged their duty, would have been confided to them before he became such a wreck, if, indeed, under such circumstances, he would have contracted the destructive habit. If it were necessary, I could fill this volume with harrowing narrations of those who have consulted me in relation to diseases induced by solitary vice, but I trust what has been already related will suffice to make parents watchful. And let me advise young people of both sexes, struggling to overcome the habit, and suffering physically and mentally from its effects, to make confidants of their parents, if the latter have not made themselves unapproachable by their children, or, failing in courage to do this, to present their cases to some reliable physician.

I am often asked for some little tract that teachers or friends may hand to young folks who need a caution in this regard, and have arranged that my publishers shall carry a stock of Dr. Miller's "A Father's Advice to a Boy" (ten cents), and Mrs. Miller's "Mother's Advice to a Girl." They also have the story of "A Blighted Life; or, The Mill Boy—What he didn't know, and what came of it." This dime pamphlet is more suitable for youth who have fallen into evil ways, and who need something pretty emphatic to rouse them to reform.

Although physiological works generally fail to explain the reason why masturbation is worse in its consequences than sexual indulgence, most of them are good for something, because they serve as a warning to thoughtless youth. I have never, as yet, read a physiological or medical work which exhibited the real difference between the effects of self-pollution and those of sexual intercourse. In fact, many young people, who have studied the writings of medical men considerably, have asked me why masturbation moderately indulged in is any more injurious than a natural gratification of the passions. This work shall not be incomplete in this particular ; it shall not only sound in the young ear the tocsin of alarm, but give philosophical reasons why the former is positively deleterious, and the latter, in a measure, beneficial. Such an explanation, however, is reserved for Part Third, in which all matters pertaining to the amative passion and sexuality will be thoroughly discussed. Let all of both sexes, old and young, read it, for no one should hesitate to obey the injunction—"Know thyself."

STANDING ON THE HEAD.

The juvenile feat of standing on the head is quite extensively practised by school-boys without a knowledge of the injurious effects. I have seen urchins remain in an inverted position till the blood appeared as if ready to gush out of their eyes and cheeks. One case of immediate death from this cause was lately given in an Illinois paper. The effect of the exploit is to impair the circulation of both the blood and nervous fluids, and congest the brain. On a par with this exercise, is that of turning around sufficient to become dizzy and fall down. Little girls are most addicted to this practice. It is injurious to the optic nerve, which is irritated by the sudden changes of objects passing before it, and also to the brain, whose function of distributing nervo-electricity to the system is partially suspended. A rapid spiral motion, in brief, tends to destroy the general harmony of the physical functions. School-teachers should have an eye to their pupils out of as well as in school, and discourage all practices so obviously injurious.

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

I once indited an essay entitled "The Ambition of Atoms," in which I endeavored to show how what we call inorganic particles of matter exhibited sufficient intelligence to associate themselves together in such a way as to be more beautiful and attractive, as illustrated in the rock-crystals, the rhombs of calcspar, the stalactites, and stalagmites, the cubes of sea-salt, the needles of nitre, the precious stones, and the ice which forms upon the window-panes in freezing weather. This ambition exhibits itself throughout all Nature, and suggests quite irresistibly the truth of the doctrine of evolution. Nowhere is it more

markedly exhibited than in the small boy. He no sooner gets into long trousers than he wants to be a man—every inch a man. As the years do not fly fast enough, and the object of his ambition seems to be afar off, he imitates the practices of his seniors, and the virtues being harder to acquire than the vices, he naturally falls into the latter. One of the most common is smoking tobacco. To help the small boy along in adopting the tobacco habit, some man having an eye to business devised a small cigar made by rolling fine cut tobacco in rice paper. This little device became attractive to men who did not quite like the usual pipe or cigar, and was still more largely adopted by women of convivial tastes, but to none was it a greater boon than to the small boy. With this he could mingle with his youthful associates with the same sportive airs he observed among his seniors, and he could imagine himself to be in manners and accomplishments a full-fledged man. The results to the dealers in tobacco can be somewhat measured when it is stated that in 1886 there were manufactured in this country 1,310,961,350 cigarettes, and at this time 4,000,000,000 are placed annually on the market. The manufacturers stoutly insist that nothing worse than the tobacco weed is put into these cigarettes, although it is charged by many that they contain opium, morphine, belladonna, cannabis indica, cocaine, and other powerful narcotics, and to these adulterations is attributed the baneful effects observed upon the small boy. To my mind it is quite objectionable enough that they contain tobacco. The effects of tobacco upon the human system will be sufficiently presented further on without mentioning them here. (See “Bad Habits of Manhood and Womanhood.”) I might add, however, to what is said in that place, that Dr. Francis Dowling has been investigating the effects of tobacco on the vision. The *Health Magazine* says “he personally tested the vision of one hundred and fifty men employed in a large tobacco factory. He found that vision was very greatly diminished in nearly one-third the entire number. In thirty cases there was very serious impairment of vision and the men were almost absolutely color-blind. In seventy-five, or one-half the total number, there was a persistent contraction of the pupil and accompanying defects in vision. Other statistics equally convincing might be quoted,” and, says this authority, “what tobacco does for the nerves of the sight, it does to every other nerve in the body.” It has been charged that the cigarette produces insanity, but Clark Bell is quoted as having presented on some public occasion “letter after letter from neurologists, alienists, and superintendents of insane asylums,” probably all smokers, “to the effect that cigarettes had never caused insanity.” This reminds me of a colloquy between “Stratekut” and a physician. Queried the former: “Doctor, do you believe that smoking cigarettes ever made one crazy?” “I am not so sure about that,” quickly replied the doctor, “but I do

suspect that craziness has caused a good many people to take up cigarettes!" (While reading proof of this matter, New York papers give the story of a young man, twenty years old, made insane through their excessive use). Health authorities and others are so aroused in opposition to the cigarette that laws are being enacted in many States in our Union, forbidding under heavy penalties the sale of cigarettes to young men under a certain age. It is stated, too, that the School Board of the City of New York requires all applicants for the responsible position of teacher to be examined physically as well as mentally, and that one of the causes for rejecting an applicant is the manifestation of any signs of impairment from the use of either tobacco or liquor. It is said that "the cigarette fiend is ruled out." Some foreign countries, noticeably Norway, are pursuing a similar drastic policy, and it is reported that the latter has enacted a statute forbidding the sale of tobacco or cigarettes to youths under sixteen without signed orders from adults. "Even tourists who offer cigarettes to youths render themselves liable to prosecution, while the police are empowered to confiscate the pipes, cigars, and cigarettes of youths who smoke in the public streets, a fine for the offence being likewise imposed which may be anywhere between two shillings and five pounds." The New York *Tribune*, from which these quotations are made, adds: "King James's counterblast against tobacco was light in comparison with the robust counterpuff of the Storthing, *most of the members of which are smokers* and know what they are legislating about."

Precisely so! While the fathers, and in some cases, the mothers, of these youths are making no secret of smoking cigars or cigarettes, they are trying ineffectually to prevent their children by law from imitating their pernicious example. In this broad country the same example is given to the young. There can be no question of the physical evils resulting to father and child from the use of the poisonous weed, but if we would save our boys from such a destructive habit we must, in view of the monkey-like imitativeness of our children, show our sincerity by abjuring tobacco ourselves, and when I say ourselves, let it not be implied that I personally use tobacco, for I never did. But we will let this suffice for the boy and the cigarette. For a fuller exposition of the effects of tobacco, whether used by a child or adult, see the next essay.

To make healthy men and women, an entire revolution is necessary in the training of children. Very few girls and boys, nowadays, bloom into womanhood and manhood with healthy physical organisms. Some of the causes are indicated in what has been said in this essay. The principal errors in their training have been briefly alluded to, and a thousand minor ones cannot fail to suggest themselves to the experienced mother.

Bad Habits of Manhood and Womanhood.

It is a trite adage that "man is a creature of habit." Indeed, every man, woman, and child has habits of some kind, and nearly every person is addicted to what are called bad habits to some extent. It is a good habit to speak well of your neighbor, instead of saying hard things about him, even when he provokes you. It is a good habit to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." It is a good habit to preserve personal cleanliness inside and out, by keeping the outer skin or cuticle free from all obstructing accumulations and excretions, and the inside skin, or mucous membrane, uncontaminated by noxious vapors, poisonous drinks, unwholesome food, excrementitious engorgements, and vitiated secretions. Every practice, indeed, which makes the conscience clearer, the mind happier, and the functions of the whole system more regular and thorough in their performance, may be put down as a good habit, and every practice producing an opposite effect may be denounced as a bad habit. It should also be borne in mind that what we may indulge in, or pursue occasionally with benefit, may injure us if it become a habit, and that self-deception is easy if wilful ignorance is encouraged.

FIG. 60.



SMOKING AND SNUFFING.

One of the most prevalent of bad habits is the use of tobacco. This poisonous weed is extensively used by nearly every community of people under the sun. In New York City alone there are hundreds of thousands of smokers, and nearly as many chewers of tobacco, to say nothing of snuff-takers. It is estimated that its citizens spend more for cigars than they do for bread. The Europeans, and the present white inhabitants of this continent, borrowed the habit of smoking of the aborigines of America, and the Asiatics somehow or other got hold of the trick themselves. Many fashionable ladies on both sides of the Atlantic smoke their cigarettes, and a cigar-dealer in Boston makes the astounding announcement that he sells an average of three hundred *cigars* daily for the use of the fair ones of New England. According to Johnson, every female in the big empire of China, "from the age of eight or nine, wears as an appendage in her dress a small silken pocket, to hold tobacco and a pipe." The Japanese also smoke, women as well as men. A majority of men all over the world smoke, or chew, and not a few boys follow their illustrious example. The poet Milton was a moderate smoker, and Lamb, at one time, carried smoking to a great excess. The latter, in a letter to Wordsworth, said: "Tobacco has

been my evening comfort and morning curse for these five years." The great preacher Robert Hall claimed to have adopted the habit of smoking to qualify himself for the society of a certain Doctor of Divinity (?), and finally he became so much of a slave to it, he found himself unable to overcome it. He thanked somebody who was trying to reform him for Adam Clarke's pamphlet on "The Use and Abuse of Tobacco," following with the exclamation, "I cannot refute his argument, and I cannot give up smoking!" A friend one day accosted him with, "Ah! I find you again at your idol!" Whereupon Hall

FIG. 61.



FIRST LESSON IN SMOKING.

responded, "Yes! *burning* it!" Sir Walter Raleigh, who first appeared in England with a pipe of tobacco in his mouth, was said to have had a bucket of water thrown on him by his servant who, seeing the smoke issuing from his mouth, supposed him to be on fire.

In portions of the Southern States, a practice called "dipping" is indulged in to a disgusting extent among women. A little mop is made by mashing the end of a stick of pine, or some other soft wood, and with this instrument snuff is rubbed sometimes for hours at a time on the lips, teeth, and gums. A young miss in Arkansas died from the

effects of snuff-dipping, she having fallen asleep with a mop in her mouth. "A post-mortem examination," remarked the newspaper, "revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice containing a large quantity of nicotine, which is a deadly poison. Her lips, cheeks, and breast were smeared with the foul stuff in her dying struggles alone in her room." This is shocking, to be sure; but many ladies and some gentlemen, who would be shocked to hear of a friend having contracted the habit of snuff-dipping, may be caught snuffing powdered tobacco into their noses, if you watch them closely. By some microscopic distinction, not perceptible from a physiological stand-point, snuff-taking is considered more respectable than snuff-dipping, and yet, many American ladies, moving in fashionable society, are confirmed snuff-dippers. The gentleman who solaces himself with a fine Havana cigar, considers snuff-dipping and snuff-taking detestable—cannot imagine what makes women do such disgusting things! Meanwhile, another individual with a streak of tobacco juice in the corners of his lips intrudes his presence, and argues (really with truth) that his habit is not so injurious as that of the smoker! Now, the long and short of the whole matter is this: Tobacco is a medicinal plant, just as much as belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus, etc., all of which belong to the same order, and should not be indulged in by healthy persons any more than cathartics and emetics. It is a very active narcotic and sternutatory, and should only be used by neuralgic and catarrhal invalids, or those troubled with constipation, and then only for a limited time, and by the direction of a physician. Its habitual use by healthy people is attended with injury to the nerves and blood. The poisonous properties of tobacco are forcibly exhibited in the following extracts from a little work by Dr. Alcott, and from other publications.

POISONOUS PROPERTIES OF TOBACCO.

"By the ordinary process of distillation, an alkaline principle in small quantity is obtained, called by chemists 'nicotin,' as well as an oily substance called 'nicotianine.' A drop of either of these, but especially of the former, is found sufficient to destroy life in a dog of moderate size; and two drops destroy the largest and most fierce. Small birds perish at the bare approach of a small tube holding it.

"There is another oil procured from tobacco, by distilling it at a temperature above that of boiling water, called *emphyreumatic* oil. It is of a dark brown color and has a smell exactly like that of old and strong tobacco pipes. A drop of it forced into the lower portion of the intestine of a cat causes death, in most instances, in about five minutes; and two drops, applied in the same way to a dog, are often followed by a similar result.

"The experiments on which these conclusions are based have been repeated and verified in this country by Dr. Mussey. His subjects were dogs, squirrels, cats, and mice. The following are among the most important of his experiments :

"Two drops of oil of tobacco, placed on the tongue, were sufficient to destroy life in cats which had been brought up, as it were, in the midst of tobacco smoke, in three or four minutes. Three drops rubbed on the tongue of a full-sized young cat killed it in less than three minutes. One drop destroyed a half-grown cat in five minutes. Two drops on the tongue of a red squirrel destroyed it in one minute. A small puncture made in the tip of the nose with a surgeon's needle, bedewed with the oil of tobacco, caused death in six minutes."

Life Illustrated says : "There is infinitely more poison in one package of tobacco than in the tinfoil that surrounds hundreds. If anybody doubts it, let him but hold a sheet of white paper in the smoke that curls up from burning tobacco, and after a pipeful, or a cigar has been devoured, scrape the condensed smoke from the paper, and put a very small amount on the tongue of a cat, and he will see her die by strokes of paralysis in fifteen minutes."

Mr. Barrow, the African traveller, assures us that the Hottentots use this plant for destroying snakes. "A Hottentot," says he, "applied some of it from the short end of his wooden pipe to the mouth of the snake while darting out his tongue. The effect was as instantaneous as that of an electric shock. With a momentary convulsive motion, the snake half twisted itself, and never stirred more ; and its muscles were so contracted that the whole animal felt as hard and rigid as if dried in the sun."

"The tea of twenty or thirty grains of tobacco," said Dr. Mussey, "introduced into the human body for the purpose of relieving spasm, has been known repeatedly to destroy life."

Dr. Rush said, that even when used in moderation, "tobacco causes dyspepsia, headache, tremors, vertigo, and epilepsy." "It produces," he again said, "many of those diseases which are supposed to be seated in the nerves." "I lost a young man," he added, "seventeen years of age, of pulmonary consumption, whose disorder was brought on by intemperate use of cigars."

All empyrenmatic substances impair digestion by interfering with the action of the animal matter, the pepsin, which is the principal solvent agent of the gastric juice.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one time expressed to the New England Conference his opinion that a large portion of the funds for superannuated preachers is paid to men mentally and physically disqualified by the use of tobacco.

Dr. Woodward, after presenting a long array of facts showing the tendency of tobacco to produce disease—apoplexy, aphony, hypochondria, consumption, epilepsy, headache, tremors, vertigo, dyspepsia, cancer, and insanity—concludes with the following inquiry: "Who can doubt that tobacco, in each of the various ways in which it has been customarily used, has destroyed more lives and broken down the health of more useful members of society, than have been sufferers from the complaint in question (bronchitis), up to the present time, or than ever will be hereafter?"

Professor Silliman mentioned an affecting case of a young student in Yale College, who fell a victim to tobacco. "He entered," said he, "with an athletic frame; but he acquired the habit of using tobacco, and would sit and smoke whole hours together. His friends tried to persuade him to quit the practice, but he loved his lust, and would have it, live or die, the consequence of which was, he went down to the grave a suicide." Professor Silliman mentioned also the case of another young man, in the same institution, who was sacrificed by the same poisonous weed. Professor Pond, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, related one or two similar cases of students whom he knew at Andover and elsewhere.

A distinguished medical man at Brighton, England, has given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis produced by smoking, which came to his own knowledge within the brief period of six months.

All that one may read of the fatal effects of a few drops of nicotine on animals or the testimony of doctors and professors concerning the depressing, even paralyzing, effects of tobacco on boys and men, when used continuously or in excess, cannot so profoundly impress anyone of the evil as personal observation. The writer will never forget the night he spent in watching at the bedside of a man who should have been "in the prime of life," but who lay prostrate, almost totally paralyzed, from excessive use of tobacco. Otherwise his habits had not been far from right, but he was so saturated with tobacco poison that it not only stained his skin, but it soaked deeply into the nerve centres themselves until the paralysis became general, and extended to the heart, causing death. Our *Home Journal* has gathered and contributes the following facts in regard to tobacco: "One of the members of the French Academy of Medicine, in a very elaborate paper, drawn up with great care, asserts that 'statistics show that in exact proportion with the increased consumption of tobacco by its habitues is the increase of disease in the nervous centres (insanity, general paralysis, paraplegia), and certain cancerous affections.' It may be said in reply, that the Turks, Greeks, and Hungarians are inveterate smokers, and yet are little affected by these nervous diseases. But M. Jolly accounts for their exemption by the fact that the tobacco used by them

is of a much milder form, containing slight proportions of nicotine, and sometimes none at all. Excessive indulgence, therefore, does little harm in this direction ; and no case of general or progressive paralysis has been discovered in the East, where this mild tobacco is in use. M. Moscan says : ‘The cause is plain enough, and evidently physiological. In all the regions of the Levant they do not intoxicate themselves with nicotine or alcohol, but saturate themselves with opium and perfumes, sleeping away their time in torpor, indolence, and sensuality. They narcotize, but do not nicotize themselves, and if opium, as has been said, is the poison of the intellect of the East, tobacco may one day in the West prove the poison of life itself. It is the nicotine, in the stronger tobacco used in England, France, and the United States which proves so pernicious, and the French physicians hold that paralysis is making rapid advance under the abuse of alcohol and tobacco.’ ”

German physicians state in their periodicals that, of the deaths occurring among men in that country, between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, one-half die from the effects of smoking. They unequivocally assert that “tobacco burns out the blood, the teeth, the eyes, and the brain.” It has been observed that the manufacturers of this article carry pale, ghastly countenances ; and it is also said that few of them live to old age. Agriculturists say that it soon poisons the soil on which it grows, or rather that it impoverishes the soil more than any other plant in the vegetable kingdom.

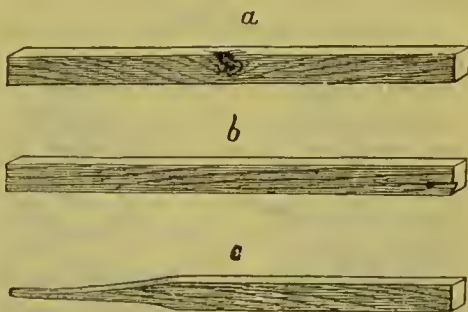
All the foregoing facts have been gathered up from various sources, and enough more might be presented to fill a volume like this. But there is one difficulty induced by tobacco which I have not seen other medical writers advert to. Tobacco is the cause of impotency among men. All violations of the laws of health exhibit their effects first upon the weakest parts of the system. Every individual has some part less able to resist disease than another, and as the procreative system, from childhood to age, is usually more abused than any other, not excepting that ever-to-be-pitied organ, the poor stomach, it is more liable than any other portion of the human machinery to suffer from the nerve-destroying effects of tobacco. To illustrate this proposition, let me give you in Fig. 62 a picture of three sticks of wood having weak points. The one marked *a* has a knot in its centre. A strain coming upon the stick will manifestly break it in two in the middle ; *b* has a worm-hole near the right end, and any child would say that in bending it, if it breaks, it will give way where the worm has punctured it ; *c* has been whittled down pretty small to the left, and here it will break when any pressure is placed upon it. Now, we will call *a* a man with weakened procreative organs, *b* a person with a weak stomach, *c* an individual with contracted chest and weak lungs. The gradual use of tobacco will make *a* impotent, *b* a melancholy dyspeptic, *c* a victim to

consumption. But, as before remarked, more have abused or neglected the organs of generation than have ever injured the stomach, or lungs, and consequently, it is no uncommon thing for the physician to be called upon by athletic-looking smokers, chewers, or snuffers, who complain that they have lost all power in the genital organs. The effect tobacco had produced in these cases is made still more apparent when the reader remembers the *paralyzing* properties of the plant. Then, again, let young men remember that in addition to impotency often resulting from the habitual use of tobacco, the beauty of the face is impaired by it. The *Scalpel*, the mouth-piece of the eminent surgeon, Dr. Dixon, while he lived, presented this fact in language which I cannot do better than quote here: "Both smoking and chewing," remarked

the distinguished editor, "produce marked alterations in the most expressive features of the face. The lips are closed by a circular muscle which completely surrounds them, and forms their plumpy fulness. Now, every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know—they endeavor to develop their muscle in the

gymnasium. In spitting, and holding the cigar in the mouth, the muscle is in constant use; hence the coarse appearance and irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features, in chewers and smokers." It is not pleasant to think of becoming impotent and ugly, and still it is a more alarming reflection that so many people are poisoning themselves.

FIG. 62.



DEFECTIVE STICKS.

HEALTH HINTS TO SMOKERS.

While hardly willing to aid and abet those who will smoke, despite what hygienic science teaches, I am disposed to present before closing, some hints to smokers which have been offered by a German physician, who is probably a smoker himself, and speaks from personal experience, as well as from his professional observations for many years, as stated in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, from which the quotation is taken. It appears that he has been watching the "mouth, teeth, stomach, lungs, heart, and skin of the devotees of tobacco," with the closest attention, and urges the observation of the following rules: "The first and foremost is never to smoke before breakfast, nor, as a rule, when the stomach is empty. Never smoke during any exertion of great physical

energy, as dancing, running, cycling, mountain climbing, or rowing, and especially if in a contest. Never follow 'the bad custom of the French and the Russians' by allowing the smoke to pass through the nose; never inhale it through the nose. Keep the smoke as far as possible from the eyes and nose; the longer the pipe the better; the use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided. A pipe is the most wholesome form of smoking. Always throw away your cigar as soon as you have smoked four-fifths of it. The smoker should rinse his mouth with a glass of water in which a teaspoonful of table salt has been dissolved. It should be used as a gargle at night, and care should be taken that every cavity in the teeth is well washed with it." When one has to carefully obey the foregoing instructions to avoid being fatally poisoned by a weed which is filthy as well as injurious, the best advice is: *Do not smoke at all.*

In some countries Indian hemp is the fashionable poison, in others, the betel nut, and to sum up all, there are about three hundred millions of opium-eaters! Verily, it seems as if mankind were universally bent on self-destruction, and that those who put the razor to the throat are the impatient few who cannot await the gradual results of the popular methods of suicide.

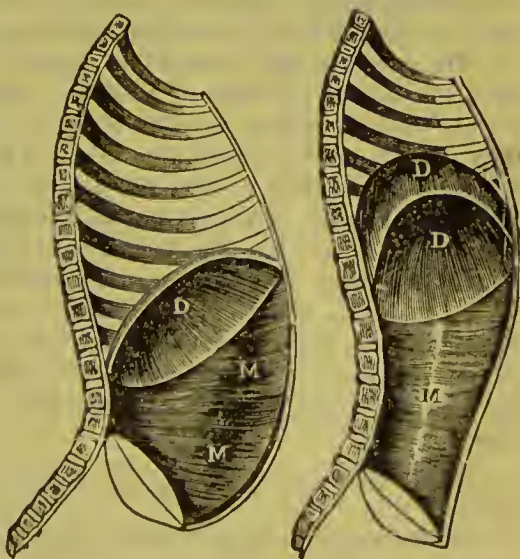
INTEMPERANCE IN THE USE OF ARDENT SPIRITS.

The prevalence and fatal consequences of intemperance in the use of ardent spirits have been fully considered under the head of "The Liquids we Drink;" likewise the injurious results of excessive meat-eating under the caption of "The Food we Eat." It is only necessary to advert to them in this place in order to remind the reader that there are other popular habits, equally as destructive to health as the use of tobacco. It is a peculiarity of human nature not "to see ourselves as others see us," and frequently the tobacco-chewer will upbraid his brother for drinking, and *vice versa*, and the excessive meat-eater moralizes on both of these practices, while the pork-eater considers himself the very paragon of sobriety. Probably two-thirds of the temperance philanthropists who are making such strenuous efforts to put down the rum-sellers, are themselves constant patrons of the hog-butcher, and do not dream that they are inconsistent. By eating distillery-fed pork, they actually consume *second-hand liquor*, or, in other words, eat it after the hogs have drunk of it, and still they would religiously refuse a piece of mince pie which was known to contain brandy. Now, my object in writing thus, is not to throw ridicule upon the philanthropic movements of the day, but rather to suggest for them a wider scope, and judicious action. The startling of "ten saloons" to draw away the patrons of liquor saloons is at least questionable, as to real benefit and lasting advantage.

BAD HABITS IN DRESS.

Bad habits in dress have been investigated under the head of "The Clothes we Wear," but as I declined in that place to treat of the evils of tight lacing, I will devote a little space to them here, inasmuch as it is a practice more destructive to health and longevity in fashionable circles than tobacco-chewing, liquor-drinking, or pork-eating. Women who "will not put their arms through rum-jugs" (as some have appropriately termed the elbows of liquor-topers), must not consider themselves immaculate, which they may be inclined to do, if one of their iniquitous habits is not exposed in this connection. One of the most injurious effects of tight lacing can be seen in noticing the peculiar office of the diaphragm, as represented in Fig. 63; D D exhibit the diaphragm, and M M M the abdominal muscles. The first view represents the diaphragm as it appears when air is inhaled, the other as when the air is expelled. The diaphragm rises and falls to aid the lungs in inhaling vital air, and exhaling that which has been deprived of its electric property and loaded with animal effluvia.

FIG. 63.



POSITIONS OF THE DIAPHRAGM.

How common it is for women to complain of *shortness of breath!* Strange it is that they do not know the cause, when they compress the chest so tight that the free action of the diaphragm is interrupted. Of the many thousand women whose lungs I have examined, at least seventy-five per cent. of them could expand the upper parts of their chest from one to three inches, by tape measurement, while the expansive powers of the lower portions were often less than half an inch, and seldom exceeded one. In those persons who have not habituated themselves to the wearing of tight clothes, the expansive power of the upper and lower portions of their lungs varies only about a quarter to half an inch, whereas, in fashionable ladies, it almost invariably varies from one to three inches. Any woman can try this experiment and convince her-

self, with a tape measure, placing it first around the chest immediately under the arms, and then to the lower extremity of the lungs. The experimenter, after adjusting the tape, should exhaust the air from the lungs and draw the tape as closely as possible ; then inhale, gradually allowing the tape to slip through the fingers until the lungs are swelled out to their utmost capacity. The figures on the tape generally give a result which will convince the fair experimenter that she has been from childhood a constant violator of Nature's laws.

The disturbance of the functions of the diaphragm is by no means the only evil of tight lacing. The circulation of the blood and the electrical radiations are impeded thereby, in addition to which there is a still greater and more alarming evil. I allude to the pressure which is thrown upon the bowels, and from the bowels upon the womb. The peculiar organism of woman renders the practice tenfold more injurious to her than it would be to the male. The shocking prevalence of prolapsus uteri, commonly termed falling of the womb, is greatly owing to the pernicious practice of tight lacing.

The great mystery to me is that women lace at all. A majority of them who do are members of Christian churches, and are instructed weekly from the pulpit that the works of God are perfect ; do they then mean to wilfully insult the wisdom of their Creator by attempting to improve upon them ? Now this question is a poser to those who belong to the Church of Christ, but as a faithful physiologist I am in duty bound to ask it. The fact is, it is a mistaken notion that wasp waists are pretty. They look *perfectly horrible* ! I would rather see a woman's waist as big round as a bushel-basket than to see it contracted to a size a trifle larger than the neck. I am glad to see that many of the women themselves are beginning to regard small waists as physical deformities. One of them, a Mrs. Merrifield, speaks right out as follows :

A NATURAL WAIST.

"The very expression 'a small waist' implies a disproportion. A small waist is too small for the general size of the figure to which it belongs, just as a low-pitched room or a narrow room is too low or too narrow in proportion to its height. A well-proportioned room has none of these defects and the waist of a well-proportioned person should be in harmony with the other parts of the figure.

"The ancients do not appear to have recognized the virtue of small waists ; and a modern lady would be in agony if her waist were of the proportional dimensions of those of some antique statues. The celebrated Venus de Medicis—the bending statue that enchants the world—has what would, at the present time, be called a *large* waist ; yet modern connoisseurs and artists have unanimously declared that

this is the most perfect female form which the art of ancient or modern times has transmitted to us. They commend, not only the faultless shape of each part, but the admirable proportion of one part to another. Let us devote a short space to a few observations relative to the dimensions of the waist of this figure.

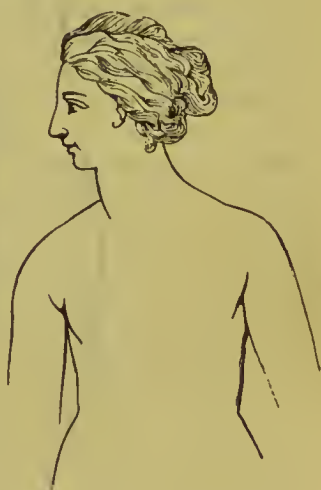
"The Venus has been frequently measured, and with great accuracy, by artists; but the view taken is a painter's view of a flat instead of a round surface; consequently, instead of the whole circumference of the waist, we have only its breadth from side to side, and from back to front.

FIG. 64.



A CONTRACTED WAIST.

FIG. 65.



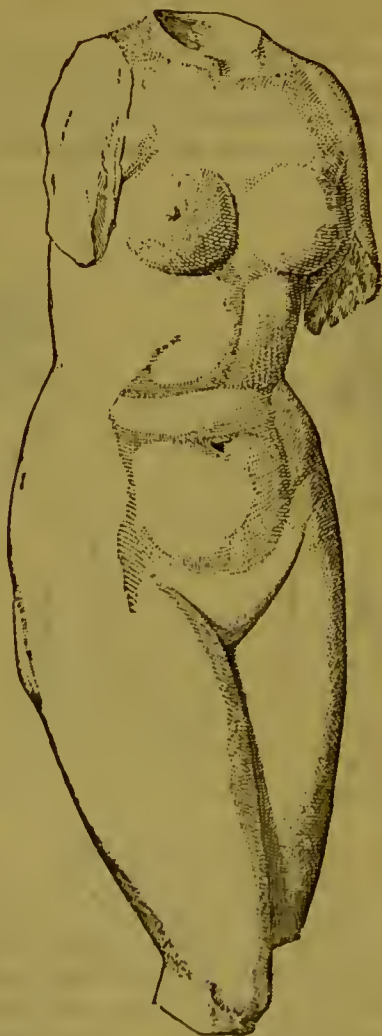
A NATURAL WAIST

"The whole figure is divided into seven heads and three-quarter parts; each head into four parts, and each part into twelve minims. The diameter of the waist from side to side is one head (or four parts) and eight minims, or nearly one-seventh of the entire height; the diameter from front to back is only three parts and seven minims; it is, therefore, nearly one-fourth longer in one direction than the other. This is the first point in which fashion is at variance with the finest forms of nature and art. Fashion requires that the waist shall be round instead of oval, and she attains her object by compressing the lower ribs, which are forced closer together. To such an extent is this constriction sometimes carried, that the impressiou of the ribs is left permanently upon the liver.

"But it is not sufficient that the waist should bear a due proportion to the height, it must also be proportioned to the breadth of the

shoulders. Now, the Venus is just two heads, three parts, and eight minims across the shoulders—exactly half a head more than the

FIG. 66.



FRAGMENT OF ANCIENT (GREEK) MARBLE STATUE OF VENUS, PRESERVED IN NAPLES MUSEUM, ILLUSTRATING DUE PROPORTIONS OF WAIST IN AN IDEAL FEMALE FORM.

diameter of her waist from side to side. When, therefore, there is more or less than half a head proportionate difference between the breadth across the shoulders and the waist, the figure is deficient in just proportion. It is to be observed that some individuals are tall and slight; others short and broad; in all cases, however, there must be a

corresponding agreement between the breadth of the shoulders and that of the waist.

"As we know the two diameters of the waist, we are able to calculate the circumference, which is equal to three heads and four minims, or somewhat more than two-fifths of the entire height. We shall assume this approximation to be correct. Now, the real height of the Venus de Medicis being four feet eleven inches, and two lines, and her proportionate height seven and three-quarter heads, the proportionate circumference of her waist, being three heads and four minims, is equal to twenty-four inches eight minims, more than two-fifths. It may be considered, then, that a well-proportioned waist should be *at least* two-fifths of the height of the figure. Whatever is smaller than this, is disproportioned. According to this scale, therefore, the waist of a person five feet three inches high should not be less than twenty-five and a quarter inches; of five feet five inches, twenty-six inches; of five feet seven inches, twenty-six and three-quarter inches; of five feet eight inches, twenty-seven and a quarter inches.

"We have heard of a young lady of the middle height, or perhaps somewhat under that standard, who found fault with her stay-maker for having made her stays nineteen inches round the waist, when she knew that the young lady's measure was eighteen inches! Eighteen inches! According to scale of two-fifths of the entire stature, which, as we have seen, is under the mark, the height of a young lady whose waist did not exceed eighteen inches, should have been *three feet nine inches!*—the height of a child, with the proportions of a woman.

"Enough has been said," concludes Mrs. M., "to convince our readers that a very small waist is a defect rather than a beauty, and nothing can be truly beautiful which is out of proportion. Would that we could also convince them that they cannot possess an excessively small waist without the certain sacrifice of their health!"

Would that the female portions of civilized society were made up of Mrs. Merrifields, and my word for it, men would have merrier and more beautiful wives, and healthier children. I have never had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Merrifield, and know not if she is pretty or ugly, but if, by any possibility, she be the latter, her offspring cannot fail to be both handsome and healthy, as a reward to the mother for her obedience to Nature's laws.

IN THE NEXT PLACE I should treat of some of the pernicious habits of married people, in their private relations, were it not for the fact that extended remarks on these will be given in Part Third. They might with propriety be introduced here, for they are common causes of nervous and blood derangements. But the consideration of all matters relating to marriage, its excesses, etc., will be deferred for the place specified.

THE DRUG HABIT.

There is one habit growing with fatal rapidity in the United States which demands the criticism of the physiologist, and that is *medicine-taking*. The country is flooded with patent medicines, and every village store has shelves appropriated to the display of this kind of *semi-apothecary* merchandise. If they would remain shelved no injury could ensue from their preparation ; but, unfortunately, there is a ready market for them, as is evinced by the rapid accumulation of wealth by those who manufacture them. The origin of each one of these medicines is something like this : Mr. Unfortunate has a wife or other relative sick with consumption ; he tries everything and everybody with little or no success ; finally he resorts to something which his own fertile brain suggests, and, astonishing to say, the invalid actually recovers. The surprised discoverer at once thinks he has found an infallible remedy for consumption, and the bottle-maker and the printer at once receive stupendous jobs—the former to make some quart-bottles with a jaw-breaking name blown in one or all sides, the latter to get up labels and flaming posters. He is received at once by credulous invalids as a great benefactor, and by the old-school doctors and “knowing ones” as a huge humbug. But, reader, he is neither of these two—only a *mistaken man*. He does not understand the law of temperaments. Many physicians do not. I might say further : the majority of the medical profession do not.

Notwithstanding the adage “what is cure for one is poison for another” has become trite from daily repetition, its true import is not comprehended. It should be understood that every variety of temperament denotes as many varieties of human beings, the same as the leaves and bark of trees indicate different varieties of trees. For this reason individual idiosyncrasies must be considered as well as symptoms, and the appropriate medicine must in each case be selected, unless the remedies are prepared and prescribed so as to act in a general way like food upon simply the blood and nerve, with the view of removing the conditions that possibly produce the symptoms. Usually, patent medicines act upon the “kill or cure” principle. In many instances they are absolutely dangerous, and the amount of mischief they are doing is incalculable. Many an invalid is rendered hopelessly incurable by experimenting with these nostrums before consulting a skilful physician. I have frequently been called upon by poor emaciated creatures who have swallowed forty or fifty bottles of different panaceas. If their cases are at all curable, a great deal has to be *undone* before any relief can be administered. If people would exercise half as much discrimination in dosing as they do in many other things of less importance, patent medicines would be robbed of half their power to

harm. They understand why Parson A.'s coat will not fit Capt. B.'s back—why the pretty dark dress of blue-eyed Mary does not become "black-eyed Susan," and why a hymn in long metre does not sound well to a tune of short metre, but it does not occur to them that the rule of adaptation extends equally to medicine. Let it be understood, then, that difference in form, size, and complexion indicates difference in temperament, and that difference in temperament indicates difference in constitutional peculiarity. Next we arrive at the irresistible inference that what is beneficial to a man of a nervous temperament may be injurious to one of a bilious temperament, etc. The intelligent farmer understands the temperaments of soils, and throws on such manure as they require. On soil deficient in alkali he strews ashes or lime; on that deficient in ammonia, the gleanings of the stable, etc. A majority of intelligent physicians do not understand the *laws of temperament*, and such not unfrequently have to bear the name of "kill or cure doctors," and such they manifestly are.

In medicating, however, not only temperaments, but *complications* must be considered. The organ has many stops, as they are called by the musician, and one drawn out, or another pressed in, modifies or changes the whole tone of the instrument. By changing the position of these numerous stops, all sorts of variations in tone may be produced. Now, the human system is likewise full of its little stops. Every organ of the body has its stops, and all these must be considered by the intelligent physician before he administers medicine, and the medicine must be prepared to suit the complications. If it is not, it will, while benefiting one difficulty, aggravate another, and the unlucky invalid finds relief in one organ, or one organ-stop, at the expense of one, or maybe all, of the rest. It is for the purpose of thoroughly understanding any case presented by letter that the "Questions to Invalids," presented in another place in this book, are so impertinently inquisitive.

It will be seen by the preceding that while those who buy and take patent medicines are often ingloriously humbugged, the manufacturers are by no means in all instances humbugs. Many honest men and women think they are doing a great amount of good in the world by compounding and selling "one-cure-alls." Their error lies in the head, and not in the heart.

Patent-medicine eaters and drinkers should, therefore, be careful what they put down, and take nothing in the form of medicine unless necessary. It is said that there is a tombstone in one of the English cemeteries on which are inscribed the following words: "I was well, took medicine to feel better, and here am I." There are thousands of tombstones in America which might truthfully bear this same inscription.

If the manufacturers and vendors of what are called "proprietary medicines" would use only innocent ingredients, such things as "would

do no harm if they do no good," in the preparation of such panaceas, they might be useful for the relief of common ills, and especially convenient for families living in sparsely inhabited regions, remote from any physician. Just as our old grandmamas in our childhood used to hang up in the attic certain useful but mild and harmless herbs for minor ills, the prudent housewife might place in the family medicine-closet certain convenient preparations emanating from some physician in whom she has implicit confidence, and resort to them for ordinary coughs, colds, and other slight ailments which can be checked by a mild remedy before they reach the stage requiring more active treatment. In this way the incipient trouble may be aborted. Such remedies, if they should fail in any instance to meet the requirements of a case, would at least cause no aggravation of such incipient disease, but it is well known that many proprietary and patent medicines contain properties that never should be administered except under the watchful eye of a careful physician.

Arsenic-eating is a habit to which many women are addicted for the improvement of their complexions, and the obliteration of the marks of age. So long as our fashionable women are ashamed of old age, and insist on being considered thirty when in fact they are on the shady side of fifty, such desperate remedies for the marks of time will be resorted to by many. Young girls, too, who are willing to sacrifice life itself to look pretty, and especially those who admire "languishing beauties," will continue to eat arsenic, or any other powerful drug, if by the means the complexion may be improved. Until common-sense and the laws of health and life are taught in the family as well as in the common schools, it is almost useless for the physician to "croak," as his voice of warning is often called.

The opium-eater and the morphine fiend hardly need a word of caution in this essay. No adult becomes addicted to a habit of this kind without earnest words of admonition from friends and medical advisers, at least "hardly ever." It is worse than the liquor habit, and, if possible, more destructive. A timely bit of advice, however, to those who have not contracted it may not prove amiss. A good rule for everyone to adopt would be never to take a dose of opium or any of its preparations except by the prescription of a physician, and a timely word to the latter would be to never prescribe any preparation of this drug to relieve pain when something else will tolerably well answer the same purpose. With a practice of over forty years I have not prescribed or administered as much opium or any of its representatives as is usually taken by one addicted to the opium habit in one brief year. It is exceedingly seldom that a physician is justified in employing this insidious drug, and no invalid is safe in self-administering it. Better die outright than lose your senses!

"Opium inebriety," says Dr. George W. Winterburn, "is a topic which has received from the medical profession but a moiety of the attention which it deserves. Our literature is meagre, and but few physicians are familiar with what we have. And yet the evil is widespread as I have stated, and is spreading year by year. That opium is employed largely in excess of any legitimate therapeutical demand, is admitted by even so careful an observer as Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who supposes the importation of opium and opium products to exceed \$2,000,000 in value in excess of the quantities required to fill physicians' prescriptions. Another careful statistician reports more than a quarter of a million confirmed opium inebriates in the United States." In the paper from which this is quoted, the writer refers to the fact that many of the patent and proprietary medicines recommended to relieve sleeplessness, nervousness, and pain contain opium, and especially those prepared for soothing the restlessness and insomnia of infants, and he justly ascribes the prevalence of the opium habit in part to the use of such remedies in the nursery. The little ones who are not killed outright in infancy grow up with an acquired craving for the drug which curses them for life unless they can summon enough self-control to drop the habit or find medical help for their relief. When the will alone is insufficient, the skillful physician can render valuable aid, unless he himself is addicted to its use. It is an astonishing fact that physicians themselves are often captured by the intoxicating drug. Dr. Mattison, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, states that "in a *résumé* of 300 cases we noted 118 doctors," and of 125 most recently under his care, 62 were medical men! Such doctors are hardly safe as medical counsellors. If they take it themselves, they are pretty sure to administer it to others. Nevertheless, when one is bound hand and foot to the use of the drug, he should have the advice of a physician of character and good habits. One of my earliest triumphs was the cure of an elderly lady of the morphine habit. She had so accustomed herself to the drug that she took it in doses that would have killed outright any ordinary mortal, and it had made her an unwilling slave to its sedative effects for more than a quarter of a century. With blood and nerve building medicines, assisted by heroic determination on her part, the victory was achieved in a little less than six months. There is hope for the slave of the habit, and to those who have never acquired it, I most urgently say, *opium is dangerous stuff; let it alone.*

HUMAN NIGHT-HAWKING.

Turning night into day is an injurious and prevalent custom, particularly in fashionable life. Observation and experience have taught almost everyone of adult age, that the habit is destructive to the nerv-

ous system, but these teachers often fail to improve anyone in the absence of testimony founded on philosophy. I have looked in vain in the writings of medical men and physiologists for any rational reason why man should lie down at night and rise with the sun. The *effects* of the non-observance of this hygienic rule are plainly exhibited by many popular medical authors, but frequently not so forcibly in their literary productions on the subject as in their own faces, which betray the secret that the physiological teacher does not always practise what he preaches.

Such is the happy predominance of the social faculties in the best classes of human beings, the social circle is more attractive than the embrace of Morpheus, and most persons are ready to attribute the injurious physical effects of unseasonable hours for rest to any other cause than the true one. There is, therefore, great need of new light on this subject—something which will appeal to the *reason* of men, and demonstrate the fact that one hour of sleep at night is worth more than three after the sun has risen. From the investigations I have made, I have come to the conclusion *that during the day the magnetic or electric currents from the sun predominate, and descending perpendicularly or obliquely the upright body is brought in harmony with the descending currents; while at night the magnetic or electric currents of the earth predominate, and flow from north to south horizontally, in consequence of which the human body should be in a recumbent position, with head to the north, in order to preserve the harmonious circulation of the nervo-electric fluids.* That this hypothesis will be favorably received by those who have had much experience as electrical therapeutists, I am confident; for all who understand the proper application of electricity know that, with few exceptions, the electrical currents from the machine must be passed from the positive to the negative in the directions which the nerves ramify. This being the case, ought not the electrical currents from the sun during the day, and those of the earth from north to south during the night, be made to observe the same rule by a conformity of the position of the body to them? In applying the galvanic battery, if the electrical currents are passed contrary to the nervous ramifications, or from their termini to their source—the brain—nervous irritation ensues, and the patient is rendered more nervous. Such it seems to me must also be the result of a nonconformity to the directions of the currents of the earth and sun. In fact, we see it exhibited in a majority of those who turn night into day. True, there are a few whose strong nervous organizations appear to resist all such influences, but the continual dropping of water wears away a stone, and these exceptions finally favor the truth of this philosophy.

The sun exerts a powerful magnetic influence on the earth, arousing all animal life to activity, from the merest insect to the most highly

evolved man. The fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, and all human beings who obey the laws of Nature, feel inspired with new life when the golden rays of the rising sun radiate from the east. The activity of the animal fluids increases till he reaches his meridian, and then gradually decreases until he sinks to rest in the West. When "old Sol" retires, the colder magnetic currents of the earth prevail with greater power, animal life becomes more sluggish, the wearied body seeks repose, and the most perfect repose is obtained by reeling in a position consonant with the earth's currents.

FAST EATING.

Fast eating, a universal habit with Anglo-Americans, is highly injurious to the nervous and vascular systems, and induces those conditions in the stomach which usually ultimate in dyspepsia. By fast eating I do not have reference to rapid mastication, but rather to a hurried meal when sufficient time is not taken to thoroughly mix the food with the salivary secretions. It is held by some writers that one should chew the food with energy; that by so doing the salivary secretions will be more abundantly liberated; but what is objected to is limiting the necessary time to do the work of mastication in the most thorough manner. It is eminently characteristic of the Yankee to do everything in a hurry. Not satisfied with praying fast, walking fast, working fast, and travelling fast, he generally, and that too, unconsciously, eats fast. His jaws keep time with the locomotive's wheels, and his arms and elbows with the rapid alternate movements of the piston-rods. I was once much amused with an illustration an Italian gave of a Yankee at a steamboat table. Just previous to the sounding of the dinner gong, he was desecrating most wittily in broken English on the customs of the Americans and when dinner was announced he proposed to show how a Yankee enjoyed (?) a good meal. With true Yankee impetuosity he rushed to his seat at the table; knives and forks flew in every direction; one arm shot to the right for one thing, and the other to the left for another; while the fork was performing a rapid trip to the mouth, the knife, which had just discharged its load, was nervously returning to the plate. A few such spasmodic motions, and impulsive calls to the waiters, ended the repast, and with a whirl of his chair, he turned almost breathless from the table. Nor was his delineation overwrought. I have myself seen just such spectacles hundreds of times at public tables.

At home at his own table the Anglo-American is not much more moderate in eating. The mouth is crowded with food, and successively washed down with tea, coffee, or some other liquid. Now, it is the duty of the physiological writer to admonish the reader of the effects of this habit, and if, after knowing the consequences, it is still persisted in, no

one will be in fault but the sufferer, if the worst form of dyspepsia is the result. Perhaps I should say here that rapid mastication is not so much the objectionable habit as the rapid swallowing of the food. Every particle of food should be thoroughly masticated.

The thorough lubrication of the food with saliva is necessary to promote good digestion. Saliva is an alkali, and electrically speaking, a negative, while the gastric fluid in the stomach is an acid and a positive. When, therefore, food descends into the stomach only half-masticated and lubricated with some other fluid than saliva, digestion

FIG. 67.



THE SALIVARY GLANDS.

1—Parotid gland ; 2 - Its ducts ; 3—Submaxillary gland ; 4—Its ducts ; 5—Sublingual gland.

for some time is almost suspended, because the negative fluid is wanting to attract the immediate action of the positive fluid, and the presence of other liquids tends to dilute and destroy the power of the latter. In addition to this, the labor of the jaws and teeth is thrown upon the disabled stomach. How surely, then, must the electrical or nervous machinery of the digestive apparatus be disturbed. Then, again, food in the stomach, unless at once acted upon by the gastric fluid, commences a process of decomposition and fermentation, by which means the blood also becomes involved in the pernicious results which follow. If a person eats slowly, masticates thoroughly, and omits all drinks, Nature furnishes *three or four ounces of salival fluid* with which to

moisten his food, preparatory to its entrance into the stomach. Here the first step in the digestive process begins. No one requires liquids to drink at the table. This habit is the result of fast eating. The salivary glands cannot furnish lubricating fluids fast enough for the rapid eater, so he depends on artificial liquids, which dilute what little saliva is used as well as the gastric juices. Liquids should be taken either before or after eating, and then not to the extent that they are usually. Eat slowly, and depend only on the fluid Nature furnishes to moisten your food.

BIG DINNERS.

Still another habit—not, however, peculiar to our fast-living Americans—is that of stuffing the stomach with hearty food on various holiday occasions, when the system does not at all require it. A grand reception is to be given to a live prince, a president, a diplomat, a governor, a general, a congressman, or to one of our ever over-fed aldermen. A “big dinner” is gotten up, regardless of expense, and at about twelve o’clock, midnight, all sorts of game, turtle soup, turkey, roast beef, roast pig, lobster salad, and a thousand other things dignified with French names, and well wet down with champagne, etc., are served to a crowd of red-faced gentlemen, whose vascular fluids are already engorged with red corpuscles and with inflammatory properties by over-eating, done on many a previous occasion. And these big dinners are carried home to the bed-chamber to fill the mangers of *nightmares*, and feast the hobgoblins of the night which perch upon the bed-posts, and make the sleeper jump from his disturbed rest whenever the sensitive nerves of the brain are pressed and fired by the inflammatory blood. It is surprising that this gluttony—this making a sewer of the mouth and the œsophagus—this midnight bedaubing of besotted lips, has not made mankind ashamed of the mouth and digestive apparatus as masturbation and sexual pollution have made them ashamed of the sexual organs, which were created mainly for reproduction, as eating was instituted chiefly for the purpose of supporting life. I have read of a people, somewhere, who are ashamed to eat in public; everyone seeks solitude while partaking of food; and it may be a debauched ancestry led to this peculiar custom.

On Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and various other holidays, families get together and abuse their stomachs. Nearly everybody, at such times, eats too much, and does it wilfully; and some eat and drink things on such occasions that are so hurtful to them, that they do not think of touching them at any other time. Now, why eat any more on these days than on any other? Associate together if you choose—have a good dinner—have some dishes you cannot afford to have every day—let your table literally groan under the load of good things; but why

so completely shift the burden as to groan yourselves? Let the table continue to bear the burden, while you bear away from it no more than you can comfortably carry.

As to public dinners, and all meals prepared simply for entertainment, why would it not be better to cover the tables with light, delicious food? How beautifully they would look on such occasions, provided with rustic arbors, entwined by artificial vines, and loaded with *real* grapes; with baskets of apples here, and oranges there, interspersed with bouquets of natural flowers, filling the room with their delicious fragrance; gotten up, in brief, with the material and taste one

FIG. 68.



THESE ARE FIT FOR A FEAST.

meets with at a horticultural fair. How do you suppose the atmosphere of such a feast would seem to a well-fed man, compared with that which is loaded with the fumes of onions, and the odor of scorched animal fats? And, if people are not hungry, but eat simply to be sociable, why not nibble grapes, apples, and other wholesome fruits, while toasting and chatting, instead of cramming the stomach at midnight with food only suitable at seasonable hours for that of a man who follows the plough, or bends over the anvil? The prevalent practices of banqueting not only injure the stomach, induce disease, and abbreviate life, but they make wise men talk silly. This nation had a President who filled every office of honor, from that of a mayor of a small city to the highest place in the gift of the people; but banquets and feasts made this great man talk like the *habitué* of a common oyster-cellar! A man of distinction certainly requires a peculiarly organized brain, an enormous stomach, and a discreet tongue, to accept and *endure* proffered honors.

Would it not be better—incomparably better—to never partake of solid, hearty food to a greater extent than is necessary to support life and health, and on all public and festive occasions, when it is proposed to have a “feast of reason and flow of soul,” to cover the tables with fruits rather than cooked animals? The demands of the social circle are very different from those of hunger, and people are not supposed to attend a banquet to save a dinner at home.

meets with at a horticultural fair. How do you suppose the atmosphere of such a feast would seem to a well-fed man, compared with that which is loaded with the fumes of onions, and the odor of scorched animal fats? And, if people are not hungry, but eat simply to be sociable, why not nibble grapes, apples, and other wholesome

In giving this advice, I am not unmindful of the old adage, that fruit is "golden in the morning, silver at noon, and leaden at night." This apothegm is based on the indisputable fact that meat-cells are more easily digested than fruit-cells. But we must consider the effects on the blood as well as on the digestion. Much late eating is an evil whether we use meats or fruits. My advice is, *nibble* the latter, instead of gorging the stomach with the former. Let us resort to the least of the two evils. The juices of the fruits will act like refrigerants to the blood, while the juices of the meats, if taken in excess, will heat and inflame it.

"HABIT IS SECOND NATURE."—So says the proverbialist. How important then it is that we should form such habits as will tend to develop physical health and mental vigor, instead of physical decay and mental imbecility. Habit is not acquired in a day—seldom in a year. It creeps upon an individual gradually, and if its effects are disastrous to health and longevity, so imperceptible are the changes it produces in the system from day to day, the victim is seldom aware of the cause of a disease which is developed by it.

Experiment has demonstrated that a man may endure, without pain, the heat of an oven hot enough for baking purposes, if he be placed there while the oven is cool, and the heat is slowly raised to the baking point. But does anyone believe that a person kept in such a temperature, however comfortable it may become to him, will live as long as if he were surrounded with a temperate atmospheric element? Dr. Kane and other Arctic navigators became so habituated to a cold temperature, that they could walk themselves into a comfortable perspiration with the thermometer at *forty-two* degrees below zero, or *seventy-four degrees below the freezing point!* But their enterprising adventure made sad inroads upon their physical organizations, and the brave commander of the early American Polar Expedition, with several of his heroic companions, soon after paid the forfeit with their lives. Thus, we see the flexibility of the human body to conform for the time being to whatever conditions we force upon it, and we also perceive how fatal to longevity are all deviations from the injunctions of *first* nature. We may change our natural habits of eating, drinking, sleeping, etc., to some others acquired, as easily as we can accustom our systems to extreme temperatures, and experience no immediate discomfort; but first nature will some time demand a settlement, and second nature will turn bankrupt, throwing the loss upon his superior.

Social Magnetism versus Sexual Isolation.

Some of my readers who have given little or no attention to the subject of animal magnetism, personal magnetism, individual electricity, etc., as it is variously denominated, will be startled at the above head-

ing, in the chapter giving some of the principal causes of blood and nervous derangements. Especially will coarsely made, blustering men, who never deny themselves any indulgence of appetite or passion, and frigid, unsympathetic women, who could live in the Arctic seas on an isolated cake of floating ice, turn up their noses at this new bubble of "sickly sentimentality." There are two classes, however, of both sexes, who will instinctively comprehend the subject under consideration before reading anything more than the caption. One is composed of girls and boys, and women and men, who possess fine sympathetic organizations, easily affected by atmospheric changes, or by social or domestic discord, and whose condition in life has been such as to cause them to live more or less isolated from those of their opposite sex. The

FIG. 69.



THE ISOLATED GIRL.

other embraces warm-blooded, affectionate, impulsive people of both sexes, who have been compelled by various circumstances to live in sexual isolation. Both of these classes will understand me, and say AMEN, when I place sexual starvation among the principal causes of derangements of the nervous and vascular systems.

There is, throughout all Nature, a male and female element, between which there is an irresistible attraction. The observer at once recognizes it so soon as he leaves the mineral kingdom, and the higher he ascends in the vegetable and animal world, the more prominently sexual distinction and attraction present themselves. In the vegetable kingdom, and among the lower orders of animal life, sexual attraction and magnetic interchange find expression only in physical contact for reproduction. Among the higher types of animal life, before reaching the human being, they find expression chiefly in sexual contact, in performing the function of reproduction, but to a moderate degree in physical contact in unimpassioned association. When we ascend to the family of mankind, we find specimens of low psychic and cerebral development, but one remove from the brute creation, who are governed by the instincts of the latter. Above them, we meet men and women with considerable mental and psychical development, but with a preponderance of the animal organization and impulse, whose sexual attraction leads to considerable interchange, socially, but more to the impetuous interchange which characterizes sexual contact. Looking still higher in the scale of evolution, we find individuals of greater moral, mental, and physical perfection, in whom spirituality and mentality predominate over the animal instinct, and among whom sexual attraction leads chiefly to magnetic interchange by social prox-

imity, while direct sexual contact occurs only incidentally and occasionally, and is in no instance premeditated. In other words, the reservoirs of sexual magnetism in these people are located in the superior brain at the head of the spinal column, among the intellectual and affectional faculties, from which the element radiates diffusively, and envelops the object of attraction, and occasionally extends to, and ignites the magnetic combustible elements below ; and not in the inferior brain, seated between the hips, near the extremity of the spinal column, from which, when so located, the element radiates more intensely, but seldom so diffusively, as to light the fires of the affectional nature above. It should be understood in this connection, that the plexus of nerves located near the extremity of the spine is sometimes called the inferior brain.

Looking neither higher nor lower in the mass of humanity, we find a few who possess apparently no susceptibility to the influence of sexual magnetism. If absolutely none, they are not a whit more celestial than their more susceptible neighbors, and are invariably found on examination to be diseased specimens, and not a distinct type having healthy physical organizations.

If now, reader, you are prepared to dismiss all question as to sexual attraction being *natural*, and to admit that interchange of sexual magnetism is instinctively demanded, you are also prepared for the logical conclusion that sexual association is beneficial, and sexual isolation injurious, for Nature's laws are imperious.

There are two essentials to the immediate support of animal life which are known to all, viz. : air and food. Without the first an individual must perish in a few moments ; without the latter, in a limited number of hours. There are four essentials to physical and psychical health which are too seldom recognized, viz. : vital electrical air ; food possessing not one, nor two, nor three, of the elements of nutrition, but all the heat-producing and blood-making properties of true aliment ; sunlight ; *sexual magnetism*. Especially are the two latter more instinctively and impulsively than intelligently sought after, and a house-builder strains his inventive genius to shut us out from the sunlight, while the conservative tinker of our social institutions labors to isolate the sexes, suppress sexual attraction, and ignore the existence of sexual magnetism. Do some readers inquire why the nervous system requires sexual magnetism to preserve it in health ? If so, and you will enter into the mysterious science of life sufficiently to tell me why the nervous system requires sunlight, I will undertake to answer the question propounded. I have no doubt that plausible reasons could be given for both of these necessities with a little reflection, but it is not necessary for the purposes of this essay to enter upon any long-winded theory to account for them. Enough is contained in this essay to lead irresistibly to the conclusion that the sexes cannot maintain perfect health in isolation.

WHERE THE EFFECTS OF ISOLATION MAY BE SEEN.

Where the isolation is only partially maintained, as in Shaker communities, the effects of sexual starvation are indicated. As a body, they look physically dried up. The health of the women, who the more rigidly and conscientiously carry out the principles of Ann Lee, is, according to the testimony of a seceder, not up to the standard of women outside of their communities; insanity is common among them; and yet among these people, under certain restrictions, the sexes have times of meeting. In nunneries we meet with the most marked cases of sexual starvation. Nuns are seldom if ever vigorous looking. Even if they are apparently healthy, there is a paleness about them which indicates a deficiency of that magnetic vitality and red corpuscle which give the true indications of health. They may protest that they are healthy, but their countenances tell a different story, especially to the practised eye of a medical man. Only lately, I was called upon by a well-dressed, intelligent-looking woman, having in charge a delicate, bloodless, cadaverous appearing young woman, of about twenty years of age. On examining her case, I found no indications of organic disease. She seemed to be simply bloodless, and completely wanting in electrical or magnetic vitality. I instinctively diagnosed her case as one of sexual starvation, and turning to the elderly lady, remarked that I should suppose this young woman had been carefully restricted to the society of her own sex. What visible effect this announcement had upon the young invalid I know not, as I was addressing and looking directly at the one who accompanied her, and who appeared for a moment surprised and confused, but finally sufficiently recovered her self-possession to remark that her niece had been till very lately for several years in a convent! Now this young woman had on nothing of the dress peculiar to a nun, and I had not even suspected the aunt and niece of being Catholic in their religious proclivities. I simply diagnosed the case according to its physical aspects, with no word, hint, or suspicion to aid me in forming an opinion. But observation had taught me that such physical prostration is often produced by sexual starvation, and I was convinced it was the cause in this instance, without mistrusting the verdict would receive instant confirmation. My advice was—"Take no medicine—let doctors alone. Go at once into the society of both sexes, encourage the attentions of honorable men, and by social contact draw out of them all the masculine magnetism you can."

The case cited is not the only one I have examined, coming from convents, giving indications of sexual starvation. I have had also from young ladies' seminaries similar cases. Institutions for young women where the exclusion of gentlemen's society is too rigidly enforced are nearly as bad for the pupils as convents. When that gifted woman,

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was a young miss, she was sent to one, and I cannot better describe the effect than by quoting from her interesting book entitled "Eighty Years or More." She says: "After I had been there a short time I heard a call one day: 'Heads out!' I ran with the rest, and exclaimed, 'What is it?' expecting to see a giraffe or some other wonder from Barnum's Museum. 'Why, don't you see those boys?' 'Oh, I replied, is that all? I have seen boys all my life.' When visiting family friends in the city we were in the way of making the acquaintance of their sons, and as all social relations were strictly forbidden, there was a new interest in seeing them. As they were not allowed to call upon us or write notes, unless they were brothers or cousins, we had, in time, a large number of kinsmen.

"There was an intense interest to me now in writing notes, receiving notes, joining the young men in the streets for a walk, such as I had never known when in constant association with them at school and in our daily amusements. Shut up with girls, most of them older than myself, I heard many subjects discussed of which I had never thought before, and in a manner it were better I had never heard. The healthful restraint always existing between boys and girls in conversation is apt to be relaxed with either sex alone. In all my intimate association with boys up to that period I cannot recall one word or act for criticism, but I cannot say the same of the girls during the three years I passed at the seminary in Troy. My own experience proves to me," says Mrs. Stanton, "that it is a grave mistake to send boys and girls to separate institutions of learning, especially at the most impressible age. The stimulation of sex promotes alike a healthy condition of the intellectual and the moral faculties, and gives to both a development they never can acquire alone."

Large factories and cotton mills where females are almost exclusively employed, generally contain hundreds of pale, emaciated women who are slowly dying of sexual starvation, their physical exhaustion being aggravated, of course, by the sedentary character of their labor.

The world is full of women contemptuously called "old maids," who are drying up, and daily growing more fretful and nervous in consequence of sexual isolation; for men, as a rule, cruelly avoid women of a certain age, when Mrs. Grundy brands them with the common distinguishing epithet by which they are known. It is one of the great evils of the marriage institution that a woman may not remain single, enjoying the social consideration of the married, and the social attentions of men, especially when marriage is such a "leap in the dark," and often proves so disastrous to the happiness of her sex. There is improvement in this direction, however, and we are beginning to talk of "women bachelors" instead of "old maids." And the ranks of women bachelors are steadily growing.

WHAT HAPPENS IN CITIES.

Large cities and villages have swarms of women, young and old, belonging to what are denominated the "working classes," a considerable number of whom are excluded from good society while possessing native refinement, which renders it impossible for them to associate with uncouth and often unprincipled men, who ever stand ready to extend the hand of pretended sympathy and affection to females in

FIG. 70.



SOCIAL MAGNETISM.

their position. Men morally and mentally suited to the best of this class of women have superior advantages in many ways to rise above indigency and humble social position, and there are never enough of the former in the social circle of the latter to keep up anything like an equilibrium between the male and female magnetic elements, and woman, of course, is the sufferer.

Wealth, however, does not always place woman in a position to receive a healthful supply of masculine magnetism. The pride of aristocracy often steps in between the young women of wealth and those

young men of little money, but much virtue, who would gladly associate with them ; while the young men pecuniarily able to move in the social sphere of the former, are, in a great majority of instances, attracted to association with those with whom their money will purchase the most unlimited privileges. As a rule, having quite too few exceptions, young men of wealth are given to habits of dissipation and licentiousness which disqualify them for association with the respectable daughters of affluent parents, and, consequently, if the latter have the pride of caste common to people of this class, their daughters are deprived of the society of men, and, with all their advantage of position and material comfort, must suffer from sexual starvation.

Occasionally we hear of men effecting great cures by the "laying on of hands," and the response is often playfully made, "Pshaw! He only cures women!" While this is not strictly true, and while the male magnopath sometimes effects cures by imparting his healthy magnetism to a debilitated person of his own sex, it is nevertheless a fact that a majority of his cures are effected in cases of women ; the simple reason for which is, that the want of masculine magnetism led to the nervous derangements, which, in turn, produced the diseases, from which they seek relief. In any given case we may not always find the invalid to be a single woman. She may be the wife of a sickly man, who generates scarcely enough magnetism to keep his own vital machinery in motion, and if he give off any, it is of a devitalized quality ; she may be the wife of a husband who is magnetically repulsive to her ; the husband and wife may be so much alike in temperament, that the forces each generates have, by years of contact, become similar in character or quality. In any such cases, if the wife goes to the magnopath, and he manipulates with his magnetic hand some part of her body which has become the seat of disease, she receives benefit and possibly experiences an entire cure. She receives what her system required, for the time being at least, and she revives. Women often cure male invalids by the "laying on of hands," "magnetic manipulation," etc. I once saw a letter from one conservative gentleman to his equally conservative brother, in which, after telling how much he had suffered from nervous prostration, he said : "I have experienced marked relief from Mrs. ———'s rubbings, which put the animal magnetism into me, and they are more powerful and reviving than any electrical battery. You," he continued, "may laugh at this, but I, as one who has suffered so much, and received such *decided relief*, and in so short a time, could not doubt her wonderful power." This letter was shown to me with quite an expression of incredulity by the party to whom it was written, but its contents were not at all surprising, for the philosophy of the whole thing was entirely familiar to my mind. I had been cognizant of many cures of male invalids by the hands of female magnopaths.

Cases of disease produced by sexual starvation are not so common with the masculine as with the feminine sex. The late Dr. William McLaury, in an address before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine in 1886, said that "some of the most affectionate, loving girls ever born into life have gone down to despair and suicide, through remorse and self-condemnation at their inability to control their love for men perhaps wholly unworthy. Miss Phelps says no man can realize the agonies women suffer from fifteen to thirty, that is, from the nubile age to marriage. Maudsley, in *Body and Mind*, says: Although women bear sexual excesses better than men do, yet they suffer more than men by the entire deprivation of social intercourse. Sexual starvation is a condition in which either men or women may reach a state when they will sacrifice everything dear in life to them to appease that appetite—money, property, friends, family, reputation, and even the hope of eternal bliss. To prevent or appease this morbid craving of a natural appetite," continues Dr. McLaury, "it is only necessary that the sexes should commingle without too much restraint by conversing, singing, dancing, or even kissing in a decent, orderly manner; but too much law and rigor in things that pertain to the love-nature is worse than none at all, as we all know forbidden fruit is eagerly sought. As a dignified matron once expressed it, 'If it was a sin to take a drink of water, what a luxury it would be!'"

I have said that cases of sexual starvation are not as common with the masculine as with the feminine sex. Why, Mother Nature cannot tell, but undoubtedly Mother Grundy can. Men only are allowed to make advances—they do all the courting—often shabbily—but they do it all; they even allure young and thoughtless girls into trouble; get drunk; swear; chew tobacco, etc., without greatly affecting their personal or family respectability. They may become the fathers of illegitimate children, with the applause of the vulgar, the harmless jests of their associates, and the mild censure of staid people; while the mothers of illegitimate children are turned out of good society, and frequently from their mother's door, without shelter for themselves or the innocent victim of their thoughtlessness. With all their privileges and opportunities, however, I have met with some men, old as well as young, of conscientious or bashful traits of character, or without social opportunities, who were really suffering from physical derangements caused by sexual starvation. There are those who think they should bestow no attention upon a young woman unless with the intention of marriage, and their moral nature revolts at association with disreputable women. There are conscientious young men in large villages and cities, who, not having opportunity for introduction into good society, live as isolated from women as hermits, having no other society than that of men with whom they are employed. Many of these, however, are finally con-

quered by their instinctive longing for the society and magnetism of the opposite sex, and, denied the society of the good and respectable, they lay their conscientious scruples a sacrifice at the feet of harlots.

Years ago the New York *Tribune*, in speaking of the social life of young men, made some remarks which might appropriately find place here, for there has been little or no change for the better. The editor was calling attention to the large and increasing number of youths between fifteen and thirty years of age in our large cities who were without resident friends or kindred, "striving to conquer a foothold, and," exclaimed the writer, "how hard the contest! What daily widening gaps between those who have succeeded and those just entering the field! Neither the religion nor the social enjoyment of our prosperous men seems broad enough to include their employees. Look at the growth of aristocracy and seclusion; the world of folly, luxury, and fashion; the enormous cost of subsistence; the meagre salaries in vogue, and see what chance of comfort or sympathetic ease the town has to proffer her clerks, apprentices, and students. Herded together in the beds and attics of boarding-houses, shut out from the happy homes established by long residence and success, they are almost driven to the public saloons for light and warmth, and for that *friendly companionship*" (and I will add magnetism) "which, either for good or evil, youth instinctively craves and will obtain.

"The employers are surrounded with all the appurtenances which make virtue attractive. The employees are not only urged into vice by their discomforts, but it is vice alone which tenders them an alluring hospitality. She sets forth her convenient bar-rooms, her billiard tables, her concert saloons, her houses of prostitution—in all of which he will find a merry welcome." It may be added that the young men of larger means and opportunities have their clubs, and the more favored individuals of the other sex have their exclusive associations, each not only giving facility to sexual isolation, but rather encouraging the same.

Young men crowd the beer saloons where "pretty waiter-girls" are employed, and really simply for magnetic association with women. Lager, wine, or some other beverage is called for, and often drunk reluctantly, for they wish it to appear that the drink is what they are after, at least to those who observe them descending or ascending the steps of the saloon. Sometimes the contents of the glasses are left undisturbed. Many of these young men enter with no libidinous intentions. They feel thirsty or hungry for *something*, they hardly know what; it is not whiskey—it is not beer—it is not tobacco—all these they may purchase at almost any corner, and the tobacco may be chewed or smoked in the streets. No, nothing will satisfy the physical and soul yearnings but the magnetism of women. They may not have

thought of this element—they may never have asked themselves, or anybody else, what animal and sexual magnetism is ; they may never have thought of any such thing ; but here they get what they hanker for without asking the name or quality of the article.

THE SECRET OF SEXUAL ATTRACTION.

People of both sexes generally recognize the *fact* of sexual attraction ; few have given the least attention to the subtle element which constitutes it. This element, if investigated, is found not only to be a nutrient, but a stimulant more potent than alcohol, and naturally possessing none of the injurious properties of the latter. It gives vigor, and, in reality, it imparts erectile power to all the tissues of the body, and aids in producing and preserving plumpness of form. It stimulates ambition, imparts elasticity to the muscles, and brilliancy to the eye, of those who are favored with its influence. Both sexes have an appetite for it, and frequently without knowing it. They long for something, they know not what, and seek to appease an indefinable desire by resorting to narcotics, stimulants, and nervines. Herein drunkenness has an incentive, which has perhaps never before been thought of ; but it is a fact that, with the imperfect social arrangements which characterize our so-called civilization, and which attempt to regulate the social intercourse of the sexes, men and women go up and down the earth famishing for something they cannot, or will not, tell you what—unhappy, unsatisfied, hungry, starving—in some cases stark mad—and finally, in their blind search for what their systems crave, take to liquor, tobacco, or opium.

There are, in fact, to cover the whole ground, two kinds of invisible sustenance, for which nearly all men and women are starving, viz.: *the spirit of good and sexual magnetism*. One nourishes the moral nature, and by its elevating effects upon the corporeal system, imparts physical health. The other nourishes the physical structure, and by its exhilarating effect upon the nervous system, makes the spiritual nature buoyant and receptive. Both may be made attainable. To invoke and receive the spirit of good, one has only to sincerely and heartily resolve to make moral improvement the chief aim and most important work of his life, and he finds at once a steady influx of the elevating influence. To obtain sexual magnetism, nothing is necessary but association of the sexes, and Society and State should institute such regulations as will not unnecessarily restrict this. Many suggestions bearing directly or indirectly on this subject will be found in Part Third. But I will here present one way in which sexual starvation might to some extent be remedied, without weakening, but rather strengthening, the props of our social system. I would advise the establishment in every community, large or small, *at public expense*, reading and conversation

rooms, numerous in cities, where the sexes may socially intermingle, whether acquainted or not. They should be under the supervision of a certain number of eminently respectable ladies and gentlemen, appointed as trustees, whose duties it should be to enforce order and decorum, and to exclude only persons of dangerous character. Such rules and regulations could be easily devised and enforced as would effectually prevent those who would contaminate the moral atmosphere of the place from being admitted ; but with these precautions not too strictly instituted, all who are permitted to enter should be admitted without fee, and allowed free social intercourse, without the formality of introduction, unless a committee, with badges to designate it, be organized for the purpose of conducting personal introductions, a practice already in vogue to some extent at balls and sociables. These reading and conversation rooms should be well supplied with books and papers of interest, and open alike to rich and poor of both sexes, and all conventional reserve should be thrown off while at these places, even if put on again when outside of them. Would not such places of resort be full of entertainment for women, and also full of attraction for men ? Would they not, if properly managed, successfully compete with the drinking saloons, gambling hells, and houses of prostitution, in arresting the interest and securing the presence of young men who are now the patrons of demoralizing attractions ? If we create free public schools for the education of our children, may we not with equal benefit to the community create institutions which shall encourage moral, intellectual, and physical development of men and women ? At what fixed age should the State abandon the intellectual and physical culture of its people ?

Prostitution.

It is sickening to reflect that in civilized countries there exists, to an extent even greater than in the vast domain where the ethics of civilization are not taught, a class of women who, for a sum of money varying from twenty-five cents to \$100, will put themselves in sexual contact with men for whom they entertain no sentiment of love, no sense of physical attraction, and toward whom they, in many cases, feel an aversion if not disgust. It is also humiliating to all who are working for, and have faith in, the ultimate moral and physical regeneration of the human race, that the amative passions of men can be so morbid as to lead them for one moment to value an indulgence of this nature which can be purchased like a paper of tobacco or a glass of rum ; but look whichever way you will, we are confronted by a masculine element wherein the sentiment of love is so perverted that there is a perpetual demand for demoralizing indulgence ; and a female element wherein perverted love, pride of dress, and destitution stand ready to supply it.

Hence, sexual gratification becomes an article of commerce, purchased by the male and sold by the female, greatly to the moral and physical degradation of both. The first effect upon the female is moral debasement. Her countenance may have exhibited all the marks of trouble, disappointment, and want; but now she has the additional mark of shame. She has lost her self-respect, and painfully suspects that she has forfeited the respect of others. When this suspicion is confirmed, she becomes bold and reckless. An expression of hardness creeps over her features, and all the artlessness and sweetness of her former face have given way to a look of 'disgrace, defiance, and self-abandonment. In a little while the violation of her moral nature exhibits its effects

FIG. 71.



THE INNOCENT GIRL CHANGED
BY HARDSHIP AND VICE.

in her nervous system, and she is obliged to live under constant excitement of some kind in order to feel at all comfortable in mind or body. If the social surroundings are not sufficient to furnish this, liquors, drugs, and narcotics are excessively resorted to for this purpose. Finally, physical corruption, by venereal distemper, is inaugurated. How could this be otherwise? Suppose a person should post himself on a conspicuous corner of the street, or in some building accessible to everybody, and should propose to eat everything that the crowd chose to give him, provided he were paid for it. Then picture to yourself any number of wanton men and boys patronizing his folly—one giving him something he possibly likes; a dozen, something he perfectly loathes, and twenty more, something he is entirely indifferent to, but which he knows he does not physically need. Let this abuse of his stomach go on day after day, and night after night, for months and years. What person is there whose stomach, under such treatment, would not become frightfully diseased? Even voluntary excesses in eating bring on the various derangements of the stomach, known by the one common name of dyspepsia; but what sort of a malady do you suppose the person would have that I have just instanced? Heaven only knows! Well, now, it is unnecessary for me to assure anyone that the procreative system of the female is just as sensitive as the stomach, and that with abuse it is even more liable to disease. With voluntary, unpaid for, excesses, various difficulties, such as leucorrhœa, prolapsus of the womb, etc., ensue; but when a female gives herself up to sexual pollution to everyone who will pay her for it—often entertaining several in one day or night, for whom she cares little or nothing, or cordially dislikes, what may we more naturally look for than the vitiation of the vaginal secretions,

and the generation of poison capable of inoculating the blood of both sexes, and producing local affections of a most frightful character? There is, consequently, in addition to the original stock of venereal disease, about which there is so much dispute as to its origin, a new supply constantly being manufactured in the dens of harlotry, and of a quantity and quality not in the least inferior to any which has been imported.

FIG. 72.



A NIGHT SCENE IN "SUICIDE HALL." MRS. BIRD ON HER MIDNIGHT MISSION WORK.

The hardening and degrading effects of prostitution are visible at all times to the casual observer who walks the crowded main streets of any large city after nightfall, when the glare of abundant electric lights exposes the thin veneer of artificial complexions that cannot conceal "tough" features beneath; but a more impressive and depressing view is obtained by a tour among the free concert saloons and dance halls of "the Tenderloin District" or the Bowery in New York. The interior decorations of such places are gaudy, gay, tawdry, and the frequenters *seem* to be enjoying a "gay life," with no end of "wine,

women, and song ;" but the gayety is as superficial or artificial as the flimsy tinsel decorations of the saloon, and only those pretty well saturated with alcoholic spirits are capable of manifesting any "high spirits" or hilarity, while here and there may be seen many a sober face of delicate features, and, no doubt, refined, in which the observer may trace an expression of regret and hopelessness. The frequent occurrence of suicides of such women at the corner of the Bowery and First Street has led to its being known as "Suicide Corner," and the discovery of a "suicide club," of members who had made mutual pledges to quit their "gay life" in the only way open to them, drawing lots to take their turn. Near this corner is a notorious concert-hall saloon, patronized mainly by jolly tars on an intoxicated cruise about town in search of such women. The true-to-life picture of this resort (Fig. 72) is taken from the *Christian Herald* of April 12, 1899, and shows Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, "the mother of the Bowery," in one of the visits which she makes with the hope of rescuing now and then some victim who is anxious to reform. Generally it is hope deferred, that maketh her heart sick.

The fact is, that even a short course of the intense dissipation generally attendant upon the lives of "fast women" renders them physically, as well as mentally and morally, unfitted for the steady, plodding life of a working woman, and as no one stands ready to offer them a comfortable home as an adopted daughter, or a wife, there is practically no avenue of reform, and so no way of escape except by suicide or death by exposure or disease.

With such inevitable results attending marketable promiscuity, prostitution may be compared to a vast sea of physical corruption, in whose waters the licentious lave and come out lepers. Where the beautiful river, lake, or ocean contributes to the commercial prosperity of any city, there also this great sea of corruption rolls along unobstructed, and thousands of peaceful villagers who daily or nightly frequent the metropolis, in an unguarded moment become submerged in its dirty waters, and then carry home to their faithful wives a disease more loathsome than a suppurating cancer.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE INNOCENT.

In 1894 Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, of New York City, published a prize essay in form of a four hundred page book on "Syphilis in the Innocent," to show to what a large extent, and in how many insidious ways, it is spread about among those who never deserve any such terrible fate. He estimated that even among men ten per cent. of the cases may be due to heedless use of tools, toilet articles, pipes, wearing apparel, or unclean closets, while of the cases among women twenty-five to fifty per cent. acquire the disease in some manner they cannot be

held responsible for. Even children become inoculated with the loathsome disease by many unexpected channels other than heredity, such as nursing, kissing, circumcision, contact with syphilized nurses, unclean handling, and especially by vaccination, of which Dr. Bulkley cites 1,863 cases.

It is a curious as well as sickening account which this writer gives of the methods and frequency of transmitting syphilis to the innocent, and it more than ever proves the necessity of extending a knowledge of such facts to the general public, and warning the innocent, those not addicted to vice, against too careless relations with those who may be. It is simply one more evidence that there is no safety in favoring ignorance, and however unfortunate it may seem to contaminate innocent minds with information regarding such a disease, it is more unfortunate to leave them liable to become easy victims in a hundred unexpected ways, especially when the disease thus acquired is *no less virulent* than when inoculated in the worst way.

Were it universally known to what an alarming extent the pernicious physical effects of prostitution are felt throughout all communities, more decided measures would be adopted under the paternal roof to cut off one of the main tributaries to this gigantic evil. The word of the mother is the law of the household, and she seldom dreams, even if suffering with disease induced by venereal poison, that prostitution can ever inflict a pang in her sheltered home. Why, I have cured hundreds of women from nearly every State in the Union, whose diseases arose directly or indirectly from syphilis, and who would have died of grief had I divulged to them the real nature of their complaints. I will not venture to compute how many have been my patients for the cure of venereal disorders, or diseases arising therefrom. Fowler, in a little work on Amativeness, remarks, "Many do not know how prevalent this disease is in its various forms. Its victims keep their own secret as long as possible, and doctor themselves, except when their case becomes desperate; and then confide it only to their medical adviser, whose very profession forswears him to keep the secret. Oh! how many of our young men have ruined their constitutions, and become invalids for life, solely by means of this disease or attempts to cure it." It is admitted by physicians who are competent judges that "there is one person affected with syphilitic virus in every twenty of our population," and that at the opening of the twentieth century, with a population of seventy millions, without including newly acquired territory, there are not less than three million, five hundred thousand syphilitics! Think of it! And those in the primary stages of the disease are further passing it around, while those suffering from the constitutional taint are bringing into the world innocent babes with blood poisoned with the dread impurity. Professor Tarnowski, of St.

Petersburg, says "that a syphilitic woman who had come under his observation had succeeded in contaminating with syphilis no less than three hundred men within a period of ten months." This, says a writer, "represents merely the primary transmission of the disease; it naturally takes no account of the syphilitic taint which would reach the offspring of the men who suffered. Thus from one source, that of an infected woman, an amount of syphilis was disseminated, and injury done to healthy persons, which it is scarcely possible to estimate."

Dr. C. Irving Fisher, superintendent of the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, Mass., tells us that "during the year ending March, 1890, there were admitted to the hospital 1,058 men. Of these one had congenital syphilis; fifty-four had primary or secondary lesions well marked; while 496 had tertiary symptoms more or less active—a total of 551 syphilitics, or more than 52 per cent. of the whole number admitted. The statistics of the female hospital are not given because the specific examinations were not instituted until later, and therefore do not cover the whole year." In speaking of the dangers medical men encounter in handling such cases, the same authority says: "I have kept a list of physicians whom I have seen directly or indirectly as patients, with syphilis thus acquired in the past few years, and their number is astonishingly large. The mortality in our own profession from such forms of syphilis is not inconsiderable in the last ten years. If we go into communities of a lower civilization, we find that syphilis is often conveyed in other than venereal ways; and I think that syphilis should be regarded as leprosy is regarded by public enactment, and by the community. If a leper comes to this port, the newspapers are full of it. He is looked at through a glass case; nobody wants to touch him or go on the same steamer with him. It is no more dangerous for a leper to come to Boston, to any hospital in this city, to this room, than a case of syphilis, and there is no more danger of infection; it is not in any way so dangerous to the community as a whole, as is a case of syphilis, and the public should be made to understand this."

I have not the least doubt that over 5,000 males are daily infected with venereal poison in the large cities of the United States, a majority of whom are residents of inland towns, whither they return to spread the seeds of the loathsome disorder! Men of vicious habits in cities are generally too well acquainted with the different grades of courtesans to contract disease. They know who are "sound," as they express themselves. Their acquaintance with lewd women is not so limited but that they can exercise the privilege of choice. Still, the boasted smartness of these men does not always avail. When the medical scene is drawn, this class is numerously represented. It is estimated that in the city of New York alone, there are about 40,000 courtesans, and this is only one of many large cities in this country.

The reader cannot fail to see from the foregoing facts that prostitution is a prolific source of blood disease, and that it is rapidly converting the great fountain of life into a slough of death. Of all blood impurities there are none which lead to such endless varieties of disease as those induced by the virus with which whoredom is inoculating the whole human race. Then, too, the nervous disorders resulting from marketable promiscuity should not be lost sight of in the summing up. On opening this essay I spoke of the depressing effect which a sense of disgrace inflicts upon a young woman who takes to her embrace a man for whom she has no affection, solely for the money he pays her. Her innate, womanly delicacy is affected from centre to circumference, and if she possesses a particle of natural refinement, her moral nature is no less agitated. How, under such disturbing influences, can the nervous system maintain its normal vivacity and strength?

The male is not simply liable to venereal affection. Unless the female is magnetically responsive to the amative delirium of her companion, the latter has simply practised the act of masturbation, and the effects upon his nervous system are no less injurious than when this outrage upon the genital organs is self-inflicted. It is a well-known fact that the courtesan nearly always has her paramour, upon whom she exclusively lavishes the intensity of her passion, while all manifestations of enjoyment with her patrons are merely pretence. The physical injury which the patrons of the houses of ill-fame suffer in this respect is more extensive than many who have given attention to the evils of prostitution dream of. There is, too, such a thing as *diseased magnetism* which the courtesan may impart when she has no local difficulty with which to infect her patron. If she has repeatedly had venereal disorders, her nervous or electrical fountains, as well as her blood, have been vitiated, in consequence of which her very atmosphere is physically deteriorating.

Nor is physical health alone affected by the diseased magnetism of the courtesan. Character itself is contagious, and more so by sexual than by social association. An intellectual woman who had given much attention to subjects relating to sex, once remarked to me: "If a maiden aspires to be a poet, I would advise her to marry a poet. If she would be an artist, I would say, marry an artist. If an orator, marry an orator." And there was practical common-sense in the remark. The same advice would be of value if given to a young man contemplating marriage, while entertaining an ambition to perfect himself in some given direction. Mental qualities are undoubtedly catching, so to speak, and the more so when the association is so intimate as it is between two persons uniting in the sexual relation. Therefore, the patron of the harlot is not only in danger of contracting a hideous blood malady or nervous affection, but he takes on more or less of the mental

degradation and reckless nature of his companion in vice, and what is more, he may take upon himself the possible villainous magnetism and criminal nature of the man who preceded him as a patron. There is more than one way of being affected by hypnosis. This character, itself good or bad, is catching.

STATE REGULATION OF PROSTITUTION.

It has been proposed, in view of the terrible ravages of venereal disease, that the various States in our Union should adopt the plan of State regulation of vice. The advocates of such measures would have courtesans subjected to periodical examinations by competent physicians, who should issue a license to those found to be free from disease, and promptly quarantine those who were not. Whenever it has been attempted, an active band of reformers has loudly protested. A prominent humanitarian from away back, who was active in the anti-slavery crusade, also in the temperance reformation—Aaron Maey Powell—devoted many years of a long and useful life in opposing such a statute, and dropped dead in the spring of 1899 while addressing a meeting for discussing such subjects. I might quote many forcible passages from his writings and addresses bearing upon this matter, but let us see how it strikes the mind of an intelligent woman.

It seems that the editor of the *New York Voice* made a suggestion which called forth an able rejoinder. The following is the proposition of the editor: "A law of some kind seems imperatively demanded. There is no reason why such a law should savor of a license law. It should not provide for the giving of any certificates. It should provide that all examinations of women should be made by women. And it should provide for equally careful and systematic medical examination of men, and the rigid quarantining of men as well as women until they are cured. In other words, the disease should be treated on the same principle that small-pox or cholera is treated by the quarantine laws, not for the purpose of rendering vice less dangerous, but for the purpose of protecting the public from the spread of an infectious disease."

Mrs. Emma Bryant, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., who shows a thorough acquaintance with the subject in hand, replies as follows: "These suggestions raise three questions: First—Is it possible to formulate any law to cover the proposed ground that is not, in effect, a license law? Second—Is the suggestion that all examinations of women should be made by women, and that compulsory examinations should include men as well as women, sufficiently practical to hold out any hope of their becoming *bona fide* features of a new law? Third—Has the result of these acts in the past been such as to encourage the belief that their re-enactment would solve the problem which is vexing the British Army and the British nation to-day?"

"First : The brothel and the saloon are twins, and our experience in dealing with one is most suggestive as to the other. In Ohio, and, perhaps, some other States, it has been claimed that the saloon is not licensed but taxed, and everywhere the opponents of Prohibition insist that laws regulating the traffic savor not so much of license as of restriction. The Gothenburg and all kindred systems are founded upon the principle that men will drink and men will sell, and, to mitigate existing evils of such a business, government itself must become *particeps criminis* ; that regulation and not prohibition is the only tenable theory.

"Can the State hold any attitude short of Prohibition toward recognized crime of any sort that does not savor of license ? By whatever name it is called, any contagious diseases act, to meet the requirements of those who are clamoring for its re-enactment, must possess certain features. It must recognize prostitutes as a regular annex to every army station in order to bring them under medical supervision ; and their discharge from hospital or quarantine and their return to their vocation with the knowledge and real or implied consent of medical examiners are of the nature of a certificate, whether written or unwritten.

"It must sanction the procurement of women to meet the demands of this supposed necessity of British soldiers ; to suppose that this demand will be met exclusively from the ranks of those who go understandingly and voluntarily into such a life would be to vouch for the wolf as a safe nurse for motherless lambs, or to entrust the fluffy brood of the farmyard fowl to the tender mereies of the hungry hawk.

"For the information of any who may think this statement too strong, we make here a few quotations from the *Circular Memorandum*, written on June 17, 1886, by order of General Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, and addressed to general officers commanding divisions and districts. The ninth paragraph of this official document says : 'In the regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women ; to take care that they are sufficiently attractive ; and to provide them with proper houses.' In furtherance of the instructions of this memorandum, the officer commanding the Connaught Rangers at Jullunder wrote to the assistant quartermaster-general on July 9, 1886, as follows : 'The cantonment magistrate has already on more than one occasion been requested to obtain a number of younger and more attractive women, but with little or no success. He will be again appealed to. * * * The major-general commanding should invoke the aid of the local government by instructing the cantonment magistrates, whom they appoint, that they give all possible aid to commanding officers in procuring a sufficient number of young, attractive, and healthy women.'

"The officer commanding at Jutogh wrote to the assistant quarter-master-general on July 28, 1886, in this wise: 'I have ordered the number of prostitutes to be increased to twelve, and have given special instructions as to the four additional women being young and of attractive appearance.'

"These are features which are inseparable from any form of governmental regulation of vice for the army in India or elsewhere; if it does not savor of license it is difficult to see how else to view it or to characterize it.

"Second: Where could reputable women physicians be found who would be willing to so degrade the profession as to treat venereal diseases, not for the purpose of restoring their patients to lives of usefulness, but for the very purpose of their perpetual return to the same loathsome lives until death puts an end to their sufferings? Echo answers: Where?

"The sentiment of army officers as to compulsory examination for men is voiced by the indignant protest of Lord Sandhurst, who repudiated the suggestion with scorn, saying that he meant to treat his men like men, not like brutes.

"Granting that the end justifies even such means as these, did the law diminish to any perceptible degree the ravages of this disease during the years in which it had full sway, sustained by the power of the government and commanding the services of the ablest medical men? Let the army sanitary commission, the highest authority known to the War Office, answer this question. In a statement sent to the War Office last year, in reply to a request for information upon this point, they refer to the belief of some that the reintroduction of State regulation would raise the standard of health of the army in these words: 'Unfortunately, the facts do not support such an opinion. When the rules were first promulgated, the sanitary department was sanguine that venereal diseases would be reduced to a mere fraction, and even after years of unsuccessful results it was still hoped that with greater care and increased stringency the desired end might yet be obtained. But there can be no question that the outcome was a failure. These diseases increased. * * * Statistical returns from the army medical department in the army at home do not show any more favorable results during the time the acts were in operation. As a matter of fact, the ratio of admissions per 1,000 has decreased since the acts have been abolished.'

"That this law does not assume any such attitude toward venereal diseases as the quarantine laws do toward small-pox and cholera seems to be self-evident. In the treatment of these diseases modern medical science seeks to remove the underlying causes, as well as to cure the sick. By the law under discussion, the cause is cherished and its

necessity assumed. It is not the object of such laws to diminish licentiousness, but solely to obtain immunity from its results.

"I am unwilling to conclude this article," says Mrs. Bryant, "without reference to an important consideration, which seems to have been overlooked in most discussions upon this question. It is the low moral standard which is set before every soldier who enters Her Majesty's service in India, if he is confronted with the fact that the English Government considers it necessary to provide her soldiers with facilities for vice. There is but one logical inference to be drawn, namely: That chastity is not expected of British soldiers; that vice is necessary to the maintenance of the health of one sex, and that that portion of the moral law upon which God and Nature have laid especial stress is for women only; and that, of these even, there must always exist a pitiable fraction, condemned to degradation, to satisfy the necessities of the other sex. This view of the case is so abhorrent to every instinct of womanhood that all the horrors of the loathsome bodily disease seem but the outward sign of the moral malady which is threatening not only England but all civilized nations."

It is only fair to the editor of *The Voice* to follow with his reply, which is this: "We are, it is perhaps needless to say, in thorough accord with the above. What we intended to convey in our suggestions was this: That certain venereal diseases, wherever they occur, in men or women, should be treated on the same basis as any other dangerous communicable diseases, such as small-pox or cholera. A quarantine law is not a license law. The idea that the advocates of former contagious diseases acts seek to convey is that those acts are necessary to prevent the spread of the diseases. We don't believe it. If all that is desired is to prevent the spread of the diseases, treat them as cholera is treated. Compel the physicians to report every case and compel the health authorities to quarantine each person so afflicted. This, instead of making vice more secure, will make it the more odious, and the public health will be much better protected than under the abominable system against which the above letter is a protest."

The plan proposed by the editor of *The Voice* is not practical. It would simply lead the victims of the disease to conceal their malady, treat themselves with such specifics as they could obtain, and risk the result. In the primary stages, and often in the more advanced, they are not physically compelled to take to their beds and call a physician as when prostrated with small-pox or cholera. They are able to go about and attend to their business while complaining of not feeling quite well because of a cold or a little indigestion. Just enough of this explanation to allay suspicion. Nor does the plan of examining a courtesan amount to much. One fact alone is sufficient to indicate its inadequacy. The disease may be transferred from one infected patron

of the harlot to another without the exhibition of the malady in the medium through which it has been conveyed. In other words, the courtesan may impart diseased virus which has been deposited in the folds of the vagina to a healthy visitor before it has had time to produce any direful effect upon herself. Then, too, there are those, doubtless, who are immune, and consequently could be only the medium of its transference. While this is the true situation, it may be said that under State regulation the courtesan would feel secure from police interference, and her patrons would labor under a mistaken notion of immunity from venereal contagion. Such measures have proved their inefficiency in Europe and in India. They have been in a measure tried with no better results in this country; notably in St. Louis and in Cleveland.

According to the statistics of Dr. Nevins, of Liverpool, which were exhibited as authoritative, there was an increase of prostitution and venereal disease during the years of license in England up to the repeal of the law in 1886; "also," says this authority, "in India, where the object of the system was especially to lessen venereal disease among the soldiers, at different places the number of prostitutes provided for the soldiers varied from about one for seventeen men, one for nine men, and one for three men. Yet, the venereal disease was more prevalent among the soldiers provided with the greatest number of prostitutes."

It has been argued, and with a show of plausibility, that prostitution is a *necessary evil*. That did it not exist, our wives and daughters would be unprotected from the insidious advances of libertines, and the forcible outrages of men of reckless passion. My own observation has convinced me that libertines in towns of moderate size, where prostitution is not tolerated, are more given to the seduction of thoughtless wives and unsophisticated young girls than the same class in large cities. But the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw asks, and with propriety: "What special title have the wives and daughters of those who employ this plea to the protection of *their* virtue, more than other wives and daughters? Why are theirs to be protected at the expense of others, and not the others at the expense of theirs? Who, in the community, are to be the victims—the vice-doomed safeguards of the virtue of the rest—the wretched safety-valves of unprincipled and unbridled passions? Are we to have a decimation, by lot, of the virginity of the country?—or is some inferior class to be sacrificed to the demon of lust for the benefit of those above them? Is vice essential to the preservation of virtue? That were indeed a hard necessity. Where is the individual, male or female, and in what rank soever of society—whom I am not to dissuade from vice?—whom it would be wrong so to dissuade?—the successful dissuasion of whom would be an injury to the public?—by prevailing with whom to give up the evil course, I should incur the responsibility of one who shuts a high pressure safety-valve?—where

the individual whose body and soul I am bound to leave to death and perdition, lest perchance some others should come to be exposed to temptation?" These questions are suggestive, and cannot fail to awaken reflection in the minds of those who claim that prostitution is a necessary evil. If such an institution is inseparable from our civilization, we need a radical change in some department, and if this is impossible, we might at least learn something of our new neighbors, the Japanese. In Japan prostitution and prostitutes are entirely respectable. At least, prostitutes of Japan are far from being regarded as outcasts or disreputable.

Mr. Gerry tells us: "For a long time previous to the contact of Japan with the enlightened nations of the earth, the social evil was looked upon as one necessary and unavoidable, and the government took entire charge of the matter. In a suburb adjacent to the Capital (Tokio), large houses were built for the purpose, some of them elaborate in construction, and the whole guarded most thoroughly by the soldiery. The number of prostitutes in Tokio alone is said to be about five thousand. The children of the poor are usually utilized for the purpose and sold by their parents, who receive a stipulated income as the result. It is not an unusual thing for these girls to marry, and they are *not looked upon as outcasts or pariahs of society by any means*. The girls in these establishments range in age from ten to eighteen, and owing to the developing influences of the climate, at the latter age they are as mature as most of our women at twenty-five to thirty. These are the regular, so to speak, licensed or recognized prostitutes. The women are permitted to leave and marry when they choose. This number, of course, does not include the kept mistresses of foreigners or others, who occupy small houses at the expense of their maintainers. Of these districts, which are known as Yoshiwara, there are five in Tokio and two in Yokohama, the latter possessing probably the largest and best known. The government has entire charge of the system, derives extensive revenue as the result, and under the Japanese code of morals, from which sexual morality is practically excluded, it is said to be a success so far as engendering public peace and quietness. Such a course," says Mr. Gerry, "naturally destroys all appreciation of the vice as vice, and the nation itself being heathen, a very different view is taken by it of women from that recognized by the principles of the Christian religion."

When we call the Japanese "heathens," they may well retaliate upon us by calling us barbarians in view of our heartless treatment of those in our civilization who seem doomed to fill the ranks of harlotry. Whether they succeed any better than we do in preventing the spread of venereal diseases, I have no statistics within reach to inform me. But I see no reason why syphilis should not be as widespread there as elsewhere.

SOME OF THE AVOIDABLE CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION.

Perhaps a little inquiry into the causes of prostitution will help to settle a difficult problem. One of the primary causes, I maintain, is the premature development of the amative passions of youth by a too stimulating diet. Most parents allow their children in swaddling clothes to indulge in a diet only suitable for adult age. Do they not

FIG. 73.



WHEN SUCH REWARD IS OFFERED FOR VICE.

know that condiments, animal food, and coffee early arouse the slumbering sexual passions of the young? These articles of diet at once impart undue warmth to the blood, and awaken early sexual desires in their children, leading boys to early acquire the arts of the libertine, and rendering girls susceptible to the amorous advances of the opposite sex. Thus, from one parental error, spring up on one side a host of amative libertines, and on the other, scores of voluptuous women who have not the power to resist temptation, all of whom are required by custom to abstain from legal marriage until they have nearly or quite passed their teens. Accompanying this dereliction on the part of

parents is their disposition to rear their children in utter ignorance of their sexual organs and their true function. As a general rule, mothers know very little themselves in this domain, and that little they keep hidden within their own closely knit craniums. I would call the attention of mothers to the essay in this volume giving "Ignorance" as one of the many causes of nervous and blood derangements. What I have offered there need not be

FIG. 74.



AND WANT AND THREATENED STARVATION HELD OUT TO VIRTUE.

repeated here. "Youth has been unprotected and parents unwatchful because ignorant," says Dr. Fisher. "Our work has been curative. It should be broadened, and become educational and preventive." The same writer further says: "As a step in educational work, why should it not be made obligatory upon the physician to place in the hands of his patient circulars regarding syphilis, such as are now furnished by Boards of Health relating to small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc., telling the people how to care for the patient, and its dangers, present and future," and I would add, why should it not be obligatory for parents to impart this valuable information to their children? The remedy for these evils suggests itself.

Another cause is unhappy marriage. This creates thousands of reckless men and imprudent women. The indissolubility of the marriage contract drives both parties to desperation; makes the husband a willing patron of the harlot, and the wife an easy victim to the libertine. Ignorant of the laws that should govern marriage, men and women are daily rushing into matrimony whose physical, mental, and magnetic uncongenialities are only discovered to them after the "honeymoon" has cooled down their impulses, and left their reasoning faculties unobscured by the infatuation of passion. When they awaken from their dream, they find the civil law a reality, and that they must content themselves to live in their adulterous relation one with the other or incur public disgrace by the commission of some misdemeanor which will entitle them to a divorce. They may not in all cases aim directly at this, but they feel a kind of recklessness which leads them to decide that they cannot, under any circumstances, plunge themselves into a worse condition. Some suggestions for removing this evil will be given in Part Fourth.

Another fruitful cause of prostitution in large cities is the small compensation awarded to female labor. In consequence of this, few are able to earn more than enough to supply present necessities; and when "hard times" prevail, they have neither work nor other resources for subsistence. In such extremities, a few, whose pure souls abhor a life of shame, choose death rather than the princely abode of the courtesan, and end their existence by poisoning or drowning. Many rush into harlotry, for observation has taught them the humiliating fact that men will pay dollars for sexual gratification who will bestow only pennies in charity. It is estimated that over twenty millions of dollars are annually paid in this city alone to courtesans! When such reward is offered for vice, and want and threatened starvation held out to virtue, it is only surprising that more do not abandon the flickering night-lamp and needle for the dazzling chandelier and the easy cushioned *tête-à-tête* of the fashionable brothel.

Hard times and lack of employment drive unknown numbers into a life of prostitution, and in a large city like New York, where there are thousands of women working at an average wage of only sixty cents a day, the margin between life and death is so narrow that absolute necessity must too often be the direct cause of "the first step downward." Imagine their extremity when work slacks, and there are no savings to tide over a dull spell. The periodical expansions and contractions in all business, as at present carried on, are a factor in the causes of prostitution which indicates the impossibility of eradicating it without an entire change in business methods and social arrangements. Speaking of these, W. J. Strong, in *The Public*, is quoted as saying. "Chattel slavery is not as inhuman as economic slavery. True, chattel slavery

was the breeder of lust and licentiousness. True, it separated husbands and wives in some instances, when slaves were sold; but is not the economic slavery of our day responsible for nine-tenths of the prostitution of to-day? Are not many of the wives and daughters of to-day sold body and soul for the necessities of life?"

The late Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in an address in London before a convention of that organization, stated the situation in the following unmistakable language: "Poverty and dependence are the curse of women and all the world. Very few women ever sink so low that the virgin dies out of their hearts. When they meet one whom they deem worthy to be the father of that future child, for whose sake every woman is, in the thought of every reputable man, a Madonna, either actual or potential, they have risen rather than fallen. It is the hunger that cries out for bread, and the cowardice that cannot cope with death, which lead women to that awful commerce so much worse than death could be, which is the fountain of disease and diabolism to men and women both, as they find out; and which is far worse even than that awful blight of African slavery, which was characterized by Dr. Livingstone as 'the great open sore of the world.'"

It is said that out of 5,000 prostitutes in Paris, whose cases have been minutely examined, 1,400 were reduced to that state by sheer destitution! A writer remarks that "there are fifty or sixty families in Edinburgh who are almost wholly supported by the secret prostitution of the mother, and three times that number who are partially maintained in the same manner. A daughter had struggled on six years to support herself and bedridden mother by the needle; before sacrificing her virtue she sold the last blanket from her mother's bed and her own last dress."

"Who will deny," says a writer, "that these are startling statements? And what is true of European cities is true of American municipalities to a greater or less degree. Young girls can always get money in our large cities by bartering their virtue. It is an unfailing *dernier ressort*. Why should it be thought strange that a female, pressed by pale want, should submit to an act which a male will commit in the absence of this necessity, and without a scruple? And why, especially, should it excite wonder, while black-hearted seducers and procuresses, knowing this want, swarm thick around, ever ready to take advantage of their distressed condition?" And why should there not be seducers, procurers, and procuresses, when such an example is set by civilized governments in procuring good-looking young women to satisfy the lascivious desires of their soldiers?

For this evil it is difficult to suggest an immediate remedy, such is the spirit of rivalry, speculation, and selfishness in the commercial

world ; but there is one which time and change in public opinion is slowly introducing. It is the educating of girls as we do boys, in the practical business matters of life ; opening to them the pursuit of all trades and professions to the end that their fields of industry may not be unreasonably circumscribed. Our social regulations, which unjustly limit the industrial sphere of women, frequently place them in a condition of want, without shelter for their heads, or food for their stomachs. They are confronted by two alternatives, beggary or prostitution. In pursuing the former, they meet the frowns and whining excuses of those more fortunate in life, while in the latter money comes freely from the hands of willing patrons, who not only give them sustenance, but privily flatter their vanity. All trades and professions should be open to women, and they should be compensated as liberally as men for their services. "One of the greatest boons and one of the surest prophecies which can be offered as a result of the industrial emancipation of women," says Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, "will be the frank admission on the part of the true and chivalric man, that she is the sole rightful *owner of her own being* in every respect, and *that whatever companionship may exist between her and man shall be as thoroughly honorable to her as to him.*" The cure certainly does not lie in driving the poor creatures, who eke out a miserable existence in the brothels, from one quarter of the city to another with the relentless policeman's club, and treating them as hopeless outcasts. There is a deal of cruel hazing outside the college campus.

Another cause of prostitution has its origin in the ignorance which prevails concerning the power and phenomena of animal electricity, or magnetism, as it is generally termed. All classes of females, from the daughters of the affluent to the pretty shop-girls, contribute inmates to the brothel. In consequence of ignorance in this matter, they are not aware that some men possess electrical power to charm like the snake. Nor are they sufficiently educated in regard to the strange passion existing within themselves, to know how weak, under some circumstances, they may become to resist temptation. The philosophy of this charming power will be thoroughly explained in Part Fourth, but the consequences admit at least an allusion here.

Coquettish ladies are apt to invite the attention of prepossessing strange young gentlemen, and coquettish young ladies, I am sorry to say, are numerous. They commence flirting with their admirers with the predetermination of keeping their affections to themselves ; still they will venture much to ascertain the sentiments of their pretended lovers. Sometimes they are pleased to see how they can amatively exasperate them ; but gradually they become practically mesmerized, when pretty coquettes find themselves, like the fluttering bird before the charming serpent's mouth, utterly unable to control themselves.

The keepers of houses of ill-fame in large cities know that many men possess this singular power to charm, though perhaps not one of them knows the mysterious agent they employ to produce this fascination. The result is, that men who are so powerfully electric or magnetic as to be able to exercise such a controlling influence over young women, are stationed in all large manufacturing towns, where female operatives are numerous, to obtain fresh victims for the fashionable dens of prostitution. A partial remedy for this evil may be given in a few words. Young ladies must not make too free with young gentlemen, whose characters are not favorably known in the neighborhood in which they reside. Observance of this rule may sometimes cause Julia to turn her back upon an angel; but as devils are more numerous in travelling trousers and waistcoats, so serious a slight will seldom be given to celestial broadcloth.

Still another cause of prostitution is "sexual starvation." As the preceding essay is devoted to this subject, I will only allude to it here as a promoter of licentiousness. There is a natural appetite—an insatiable craving, if denied—of one sex for the society and magnetism of the other. If free social intercourse between men and women be provided and encouraged in some rational and elevating manner, magnetic equalization would take place in a great measure simply by social contact, and that intoxicating attraction, aggravated by isolation, which, when the sexes come together, is liable to lead to direct venery, would be forestalled. The free interchange of the sexual magnetic elements in an elevated social way would greatly tend to prevent those earthquake and tornado outbreaks of passion which result in rape and sexual pollution. The man who is stomach-starved will devour the flesh of his fellow-man, or even his own tissues, as illustrated in narratives of shipwrecks; and the man of strong amative passions, who is sexually starved and isolated from the female element will, when opportunity occurs, outrage the persons of passionless little girls; or appease his heated desires in sexual contact with women reeking with disease, in the low dens of harlotry. It is utterly useless to shut one's eyes to these facts, and the only way to avert them is to try, by morally elevating means, to so equalize the magnetism of the sexes as to prevent thunder-storms of passion, such as newspapers daily chronicle from one end of Christendom to the other. A partial remedy for sexual starvation is given in the essay on this subject, and those philanthropic men and women, who hope by combined action to repress or exterminate the natural passion of amateness in other people, while they do not expect to effect such a result in themselves individually, had better expend their ammunition in the direction I have pointed out.

In reviewing some of the principal causes of prostitution, can we not see that if it really be a necessary evil, it is so because of important errors

in the training of children ; unsuitable civil laws regulating marriage ; despotic customs circumscribing the industrial sphere of women ; ignorance of the electrical power of every individual for good or evil ; and of the social despotism which separates the sexes ? Reformation in the training of children is the first place to begin to extinguish prostitution. So long as the sexual passions of children are stimulated to precocity by an exciting regimen, and goaded to illicit gratification by all sorts of fictitious and exciting literature ; so long as they are reared in utter ignorance of the function of the sexual organs and of the passion which is sure to take possession of them ; so long will there be men who will violate the marriage-bed, and destroy virgin purity where the institution of prostitution is not tolerated ; and so long will houses of ill-fame be furnished with women from all ranks of society.

In full view of the moral and physical degeneracy of the condemned courtesan, however, it is wrong and uncharitable for her sex to abandon and leave her in her unhappy situation without persistent effort for her reformation. Popular opinion and action are all wrong here. Let a woman—no matter how destitute—no matter what palliating circumstances may be urged in her behalf, once become the inmate of a brothel, she is condemned to stay there until she comes to moral and physical rottenness, unless she have force of character sufficient to rise unaided from her degradation ; and even then she must buffet social isolation, and the chilling contempt of her more fortunate sisters ! What wonder that the poor prostitute considers herself an *abandoned* woman ! Even when death rescues her from social and physical wretchedness, her body is denied a “ Christian burial ! ” Think of it, men and women who profess Christianity, and then call to mind the words of Jesus : “ The publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of God before you.”

There are thousands of women to-day, whose naturally pure spirits are chafing and their divine forms wasting in the atmosphere of prostitution, who are better educated and possess better qualities to make good wives, mothers, and thorough workers in the cause of humanity than many daughters of affluent parents. All they need is a sympathetic, encouraging, and loving hand extended to them across the almost impassable gulf which a false society has too rigidly fixed between the condemned ground upon which they stand and the fields of usefulness and respectability. A little moral and material assistance, extended by women and encouraged by men, would deliver thousands of females—naturally good—circumstantially bad, from brothel hells. Shall they receive it, or will woman continue to be cruel, uncharitable, and unjust, to the more unfortunate of her sex, who are perishing morally, and whose gradually dying bodies are inoculating the whole human family with putrefactive disease ?

Unhappy Marriage.

I.

"Last year we paced the yellow sands
 Beside the restless sea ;
 I held in mine your tiny hands
 And drew you close to me.
 I marked your blushes come and go,
 The sigh, the smile, the tear ;
 The words you whispered soft and low,
 Were music in mine ear.

II.

"We two were dreaming Love's young dream
 Beside the murmuring sea ;
 Your presence made the whole earth seem
 A paradise to me.
 We said our love would never change,
 Would no abatement know
 While life should last—it seems so strange
 'Twas just a year ago.

III.

"Once more we pace the yellow sands
 Beside the summer sea ;
 I do not hold your tiny hands,
 You do not cling to me,
 I do not press you to my heart
 And kiss your snowy brow—
 We're strolling twenty yards apart,
 For we are married now."

The foregoing from the *Boston Courier* presents one sorrowful picture, and those instances where the motive at the outset is to secure home, position, or wealth, without the sentiment which animated the mistaken pair described in the quoted verses, usually turn out infinitely worse. Unhappy marriage contributes greatly to the lowering of tone and vigor of both the nervous and vascular fluids. The mind chafing in the galling fetters which bind it to an uncongenial companionship, almost forgets its corporeal dependency, and consumes within itself the nervo-electricity which should be dispensed through the nervous system, to impart vitality and healthy action to the blood and the organic machinery. Unhappy marriages are unlike any other troubles, because society is so constituted that a majority of their victims prefer rather to fall suicides to their self-inflictions, than to encounter the frowns of their friends and acquaintances by practically severing a contract which yields little but mental disquietude, affectional suffocation, and nervous and vascular debility.

The world little knows the extent of matrimonial inharmony. Each pair who find themselves unhappily mated, imagine that they

belong to the unfortunate *few* who have made the great "mistake of a lifetime;" but the physician, in whom is generally confided the secrets of the broken heart, after the constitution has also become broken, knows, from the frequency of such confessions, that they form a part of the great majority instead of the minority.

FIG. 75.



UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics that will show by figures the exact extent of matrimonial infelicity. Many years ago some English statistician undertook to measure this phase of unhappiness, and placed it before the readers in round numbers with the following surprising result: There were in London 1,132 runaway wives; 2,348 runaway husbands; 4,175 married people legally divorced; 17,345 living in open warfare; 13,279 living in private misunderstandings; 55,340 living in mutual indifference; while only 3,175 were regarded as happy; 127 nearly

happy; and 13 perfectly happy.

In what way the English statistician obtained these facts, if they are facts, I am unable to say. In this country it would be impossible to gain correct information of the amount of connubial infelicity as compared with the real happiness in the domestic relation, unless every physician of extensive practice should contribute the results of his observation. Seldom are the most gossiping neighborhoods of the United States acquainted with the actual state of feeling existing between the husbands and wives who live therein, and it is not uncommon for husbands and wives to deceive each other with regard to their real sentiments when they find that they have mistakenly entered into a companionship distasteful, and perhaps disgusting, to one or both. The family physician, or any physician in wide practice, hears the innumerable murmurs of discontent from his confiding patients, and never betrays the confidence which is reposed in him. As remarked by Marie Howland in "Papa's Own Girl," "The kind-hearted and high-minded physician, especially if he be a man of the world, as all great physicians have invariably been, is the priestly confessor among Protestants. He no more thinks of betraying the confidence of his patients than the Catholic priest does those of the confessional." Every community is aware of this, and consequently the physician knows more of the matrimonial unrest existing in the world than any other person, not excepting the minister. Dr. Samuel Johnson once facetiously said: "Marriage is like flies on the window-glass; those who are outside are wanting to get in, and those who are inside are wanting to get out,"

and Sir John Davies put a similar statement of fact in verse, as follows :

“Wedlock, indeed, hath often compared been
To public feasts, where meet a public rout,
Where they that are without would fain go in,
And they that are within would fain go out.”

This is, however, too serious a matter to incite levity. The divorce courts give only a partial glimpse of the skeletons in the domestic closet, and such as are attainable are indeed surprising. Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia for 1889 gives the report of the Commissioner of Labor covering a period of twenty years from 1867 to 1886, inclusive, in 96 per cent. of the 2,700 counties of the United States. From this report it appears that there were 328,716 divorces ! “Of the six New England States, Massachusetts had the greatest number, 9,853 !” And this staid old commonwealth only grants divorce for one or two flagrant causes. “The little Republic of Switzerland makes the startling exhibit of 10,501 in eleven years.” “Among the Greek Catholics of Russia for nineteen years there were 17,601 !” “The total in the German Empire during six years was 34,082 !” In France, before the passage of the “Naquet Bill,” there were 5,000 judicial separations granted annually, and after that bill was passed in 1883, permitting complete divorce, there were, when last reported, about 13,000 divorces granted each year ! Returning once more to our own country, it has been said of Tolland County, Conn., that there is one divorcee to six marriages. Then out in Fargo, North Dakota, in 1896, a local newspaper reported the divorcee colony in that city alone at that precise moment to number 150 members. As these depart with the coveted decree, as many new ones come in to take their places. “The conditions that exist in Fargo,” says an encyclopædic writer, “are to be encountered in all large cities, but the business is conducted on a smaller scale.”

If one should gather and publish the divorce statistics of all the States in our Union and in all other countries, they would probably surprise people who give little thought to these matters, and still it must be constantly borne in mind that in many foreign countries and in some of our States it is extremely difficult to obtain divorce. For instance, in South Carolina divorce cannot be obtained for any cause. This fact, taken in connection with the further circumstance that most people will suffer deeply in silence rather than exploit their family troubles in court, it can approximately be seen how much there is of human misery, causing not only mental unrest, but physical disturbance, resulting from unhappy marriage. Many and many a time have I been consulted by women whose minds were nearly unbalanced and nervous systems exhausted because of unhappy alliances with men whom they found they could neither respect nor love ; but they had great benevolence, and rather than make their husbands unhappy by

the disclosure of their real feelings, they concealed their discontent, and their hidden troubles were steadily bearing them to a premature grave. Ah ! how many wives whose eyes fall upon this story will see in it the mirror which reflects their own miserable situation ! Rest assured that these women are not the only ones whose benevolence and pride bind them to an unnatural union, and the concealment of their wretchedness.

Unhappily, the victims to uncongenial marriages are not alone sufferers thereby. The nervous, puny offspring, which is the issue of such adulterous alliances, opens its eyes on a world of physical and moral wretchedness, and hence the sin of the parents is visited upon their children of the first and every succeeding generation. So marked are the physical influences of unhappy marriage on the offspring, I can generally tell at once, when I see a family of children, whether the father and mother are happily or unhappily mated. Both mental and physical suffering is the inevitable inheritance of the unfortunate child who is born of ill-mated parents ; and if it survives the fatal tendencies of a poor constitution till it becomes a parent, its child, in turn, will possess at least a trace of its progenitor's infirmities, and so on through the whole line of its posterity.

For further remarks on this subject, embracing a treatise on the causes, effects, and partial remedies for unhappy marriages, the reader is referred to Part Fourth of this work, where it will receive the attention its importance demands.

Impure Vaccination.

About the year 1796, a country-woman astonished her surgeon by telling him that she could not have the small-pox because she had already been affected by the cow-pox. The woman was fresh from the cow-yard and the country, and the surgeon was Dr. Edward Jenner, a physician at that time of no very great prominence. Dr. Jenner at once set himself to the work of investigating the country-woman's whim, when he found that the dairy-maids frequently contracted a disease from an eruption on the bag of the cow, which affection was called cow-pox. Jenner therefore supposed, and attempted to prove, some close relationship between cow-pox and small-pox, with the hope of placing the practice of vaccination on a scientific basis. He experimented with several forms of pox disease with variable results, but finally settled down on the theory that a disease of the horse's hoof, known as "horse-grease," was the source of human small-pox and of cow-pox. A boy named Baker, whom he inoculated with "humanized grease," taken from the hands of a man who had caught it from the heels of a mare, died from the severity of the malady, and so he was induced to modify it by working it through the cow. His own child he inoculated with swine-pox, and this he would have advocated as a

regular practice, except that he appreciated that it was too disgusting to secure popular acceptance. Jenner's "great discovery" has been celebrated by an artist's statue (by Monteverde), which pictures him in the act of "vaccinating his son," but it doesn't seem so pretty when we remember that it was "porcination," instead of vaccination, he was inflicting on his first-born, and that the boy subsequently died of consumption before reaching manhood ; but that is only one of thousands who have since that time succumbed to scrofulous and infectious diseases implanted with the virus used in vaccination. It seems remarkable in view of Jenner's few experiments, shifting arguments, and the many early failures of vaccination to protect, that he should have succeeded in overcoming the numerous objections to it, and establishing a general belief in its efficacy, which, in course of time, led to its official adoption and legal enforcement in many of the most civilized countries of the world ; but this is, after all, but one of many curious medical errors and superstitions that have dominated the minds of men ; and in the home of its birth, England, there is a strong and growing reaction against it which is surely destined to lead to its abolition. With our increasing proneness to ape English customs, when vaccination shall be turned down in England our "scientists" and authorities will be pretty sure to follow master.

The English people suffered the inconvenience and distress of compulsory vaccination from about 1850 until 1880, when, under the leadership of Mr. William H. Tebb, a society was formed for the abolition of compulsory vaccination. Under his masterly and untiring leadership the movement grew to great proportions, and in 1889 a Royal Commission was appointed which took about six years to study the subject in all its phases and render its report. The report was unfavorable to the compulsory feature of vaccination, and in August, 1898, a law was passed which provided that during five years it should be possible for the objectors to vaccination to save their children from it by announcing their objection to a magistrate before the child is four months old. It was said in Parliament during the debate on this measure that about one-third of the children born, already escape vaccination, and a few months' experience under the new law made it appear likely that less than one-third of children born from that time on, would be subjected

Fig. 76.


JENNER VACCINATING HIS CHILD
WITH SWINE-POX.

to voluntary vaccination. The vaccinists, of course, regard this as a very dangerous experiment, while the objectors, of course, expect that it will prove so satisfactory to the mass of the English people that it will be made permanent after the five years of trial. The results of this experiment in England will, no doubt, in the course of time, influence legislation and the action of Health Boards all over the civilized world, and especially in the United States.

For many years arm-to-arm vaccination had the preference, because the local sores thus resulting were less liable to take on severe forms, but as it became generally known that other diseases might be also transmitted, including syphilis (many hundreds of cases are on record), and leprosy, the profession, for the sake of allaying popular prejudice, favored "bovine virus," that cultivated on the abdomen of calves in farms conducted with a view to provide a safe and "pure virus;" but the most competent students of the matter are obliged to admit, as Dr. Klein has done in an official report, that they cannot recognize in any virus the precise elements (microbes, probably) which they presume to be useful, while mixed colonies of undesirable bacteria have been observed in "points" obtained from all "reliable" sources of supply in the United States, as stated by Surgeon Walter Reed of the United States Army in the *Journal of Practical Medicine* for July, 1895. High authorities among the advocates of vaccination could be quoted to show their admission of the possibility of as many as twenty-two complications resulting from vaccination, including nine forms of skin disease, erysipelas, tuberculosis, leprosy, and syphilis, though it is claimed that instances of the three latter are rare, and can arise only from the use of "humanized virus," and that erysipelas and other serious local "accidents" need not occur if a pure animal lymph is used with sufficient care—at least, so says Dr. George F. Shrady, editor of the *New York Medical Record* (June 15, 1895); and if his position be tenable, it is fair to say that the frequency of the occurrence of serious and crippling complications of vaccination, and the occasional deaths directly traceable to it, offer damning testimony against the care and expertness of the vaccinators and the *purity* of the virus they use. I am not disposed to lay more than half the blame of accidents, risks, dangers, and complications upon careless operating, fully believing that with the utmost care, some proportion of vaccination would turn out badly, and some deaths occur.

There has been a great deal of difference of opinion among vaccinators as to the best way of preparing a virus and applying it, and the variations in practice have been so numerous that the meaning of vaccination has varied greatly with time and place. In the English parliamentary debates on the law of 1898 great claims were made for what was offered as a new style of virus compounded with glycerine,

and about this date many Health Boards in the United States were adopting this kind of virus, although not long before, an authority on vaccination had called it "a preposterous adulteration." The main claim for it was that it was sterilized of all other germs but the one which imparts vaccination. But the *Sanitary Review* (English) of March, 1898, said: "Laboratory workers have about come to the conclusion that it is at present impractical to produce a sterile vaccine. The results of the use of this so-called germ-free-lymph have not secured freedom from the inflammatory complications of vaccination. On the contrary, it is the general testimony that inflammatory reactions occur in about the same proportion of cases as before this lymph was introduced." A German official report on vaccination for the year 1894 tells of eleven deaths from this glycerinated "what-is-it," and a circular of the New York Board of Health cautions those who use it not to expect entire avoidance of inflammatory complications. It therefore appears that there is no safe and pure virus, and that anyone who claims that there is, is either talking ignorantly or mendaciously.

The history of vaccination shows great changes of opinion among its most ardent supporters, and never any unanimity of opinion as to very important practical points, so that there are generally as many contradictory opinions regarding its essentials as there are about religious creeds; and yet the one claim that most of them are agreed upon is that vaccination is so great and good a method of protection against small-pox that it is above criticism, and that its utility is so thoroughly settled as to be beyond dispute.

Mr. Alexander Wheeler, in an article entitled "A Changing Medical Dogma," written December, 1883, reviewed the history of vaccination from its origination by Jenner to the last statement which had then been made from the side of those favorable to the practice, by Dr. Guy, a statistician, as well as a vaccinator, who wrote for the *Statistical Society's Journal* a résumé of two hundred and fifty years' history of small-pox. "Taking," concludes Dr. Guy, "a careful and comprehensive view of all the facts that bear upon the question, it is allowable to conjecture that while vaccination does not act as a sufficient protection in epidemic years, it does effectually guard against attacks of small-pox in all other years, and that where it does not protect it mitigates." If, in the opinion of one favorable to vaccination, it is "merely allowable to conjecture" these small benefits from its practice, we unhesitatingly affirm that its known dangers far outweigh its doubtful benefits; but let us quote, after Dr. Guy's feeble apology for the continuance of the practice, Mr. Wheeler's brief review of the gradual modification of opinion favorable to vaccination. "Thus we find," says Mr. Wheeler, "the original dogma, that one vaccination protects absolutely for life; the doctrine of 1804, that it protects with exceptions; doctrine of 1809,

it gives as much protection as small-pox itself ; doctrine of 1818, it does not protect absolutely, but modifies the disease ; doctrine of 1868, it requires repetition, as it wears out (the doctrine of many marks, the more the merrier) ; doctrine of 1877 (Grayton), 'a repeated vaccination after a certain age confers an almost absolute protection ;' doctrine of 1881 (Guy), 'it is allowable to conjecture,' etc. Mr. Wheeler asks, "May I not be permitted to think that a confession of absolute failure must before long close this series ?"

Two of the most effective contributions for dispelling the vaccination delusion have been the writings of Professor E. M. Crookshank, M.D., of King's College, London, and Dr. Creighton. Both made original, deep, and thorough investigation of the subject, and have expressed themselves decidedly opposed to it in works whose scientific facts and arguments have not been disproved.

Professor Crookshank's work on the "History and Pathology of Vaccination," in two volumes, scientifically demolishes the theoretical foundation for vaccination, and exposes the insincerity, incapacity, and vacillation of its founder, Edward Jenner. Dr. Creighton, in the last edition of the great "Encyclopædia Britannica," and in special books, demonstrates the fallacy of the statistical or practical experience basis of vaccination, so that now it has no demonstrable value except what it is worth in fees for the doctors, business profits for vaccine farms, public jobs for health (?) officials, and other incidental interests.

While those who do have faith in vaccination, and desire to employ it, should have every facility for doing so, no one should be compelled by law to submit to its employment. The argument that the State may make it compulsory for the protection of the community at large loses all its value in the face of the allegation of pro-vaccinationists that vaccination affords absolute protection, for the penalty for refusing the alleged boon will only fall upon those who resist it, while those who meekly accept, according to its advocates, will be exempt from the danger of contracting small-pox. Under such regulations it would not require many years to demonstrate which party is in the right. In the present state of uncertainty, compulsory vaccination is an outrage.

Space cannot be spared here for further discussion of the claims for and objections to vaccination, but those seeking fuller information can find it in several interesting books and pamphlets, free from technicalities, and suitable for the general reader. A list of such publications can be had from the office of *The Vaccination Enquirer*, published monthly at No. 4 Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E. C., England. The publishers of this book are prepared to offer a dime pamphlet on "Bacteria," a discussion of the germ theory of disease, by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and several handy, cheap tracts for distribution by those who wish to fight off compulsory vaccination laws.

Adulterated Medicines.

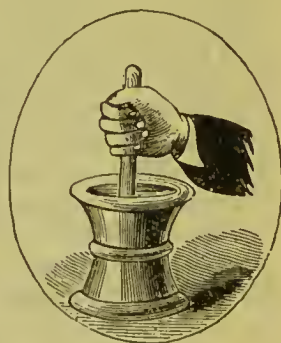
That man's cupidity should so far transcend his native humanity as to lead him to imperil the lives of thousands of his fellow-beings by the base adulteration of those things to which the sick resort for relief from their physical sufferings, thus depleting their pockets simultaneously with corrupting the vascular and nervous fluids of their already enervated systems, is a fact almost sufficient, one would suppose, to destroy what little confidence men do entertain in the integrity of each other.

The extent to which the adulteration of medicines is carried is truly surprising. Says Normandy: "Adulteration is a widespread evil, which has invaded every branch of commerce, everything which can be mixed, or adulterated or debased in any way, is debased." There is, indeed, better opportunity for adulteration of medicines than of foods, and more temptation because of greater profits in such fraud. All adulteration is not necessarily directly injurious, since much consists in merely weakening the proper article with some inert substance, but this spoils the physician's reckoning as to dosage, and is responsible for much of the disappointment in medical practice. Whenever State officials make their rounds they discover many inferior samples.

A writer remarks that "more than half of many of the most important chemical and medicinal preparations, together with a large quantity of crude drugs, come to us so much adulterated, or otherwise deteriorated, as to render them not only worthless as medicines, but often dangerous."

Nearly all kinds of vegetable medicines, such as sarsaparilla, yellow dock, elder flowers, uva ursi, rhubarb, Iceland moss, and other useful roots and herbs which are thrown into the medicine market, are either adulterated in such a way as to clude the detection of those unacquainted with the botanical description, fragrance, and flavor of the pure articles, or have been rendered inefficient by being gathered at the wrong season of the year. To secure absolute purity and strength I have my own private laboratory, with a pharmacist who has been in charge of it for nearly thirty years, and here all my preparations are carefully prepared from material gathered from the most reliable sources and submitted before used to a careful examination. Expense is never considered in obtaining the very best material that can be had.

FIG. 77.



THE HAND THAT DOES IT.

It is impossible for a physician to predict, with any certainty, the effects of a prescription upon a disease, if it be prepared from the ingredients furnished by most medicine dealers, however honorable, for if they do not themselves practise adulteration, those of whom they purchased may have done so, and the worthlessness of any root or herb cured in the wrong season, can only be determined by a trial of its strength. "Upwards of one hundred persons," says a newspaper writer, "are fatally poisoned in New York City every year through the practice of druggists of substituting one drug for another, either by mistake or to increase profits."

Those who reside in the country, surrounded with the numerous antidotes which Nature furnishes for the diseases of mankind, might easily avoid this species of imposition, and do much to preserve and restore their own health, by acquiring a little knowledge of the medicinal properties of the numerous plants springing up about them, and preserving, in their season, such as are valuable in sickness. It is true that adulterations in roots and herbs are not so positively injurious as those of mineral medicines, which I shall soon consider, but time is too valuable in sickness to be trifled with by the administration of medicines of an uncertain efficacy.

Those living in cities might more safely employ physicians who supply the patient with medicines prepared by their own hands or under their personal supervision.

The Botanic System of practice has not gained that high reputation for success which it would have attained had its practitioners been their own botanists, and gathered by their own hands, or by those of agents of integrity and ability, *in their season*, the many health-restoring plants which they rely upon in the treatment of the sick.

The industrious farmer knows how difficult it is for him to buy as good corn, potatoes, eggs, and butter in the city markets as he can raise himself. Now, it is just as difficult for the botanic physician to purchase at random, at the medicine stores, as efficient medicines as he can collect through private sources with a little extra trouble and expense.

I have cured hundreds of cases of difficult chronic diseases with botanical medicines *bearing the same name* as those the invalids had been using for weeks and months without benefit, under the direction of other physicians, which fact can only be explained by the supposition that adulteration, or carelessness in curing, had been practised upon those administered by my medical contemporaries.

There are, of course, some medicinal vegetable productions of foreign countries which we can only get by importation. Nearly all are generally more or less adulterated, which fact should lead the careful physician to double diligence. Indian opium, for instance, is often

adulterated with mud, sand, powdered charcoal, soot, *cow-dung* (hold your stomach, opium-eater) ! powdered poppy-petals, and powdered seeds of various descriptions. Smyrna scammony frequently contains chalk, guaiacum, jalap, sulphate of lime, gum tragacanth, bassorin, etc., and some samples are met with which do not possess a particle of that drug which it is pretended to represent. The Mexican jalap is of two varieties, one of which is almost worthless. The latter is called male jalap, and often comes mixed with the better article, and sometimes unmixed. The Spanish licorice is also much adulterated. Hassall found in twenty-eight samples of the powdered, *eleven* which were adulterated, and the extract can seldom be obtained pure.

ADULTERATIONS OF MINERAL MEDICINES.

When so much injury results from the adulteration of vegetable medicines, what shall be said of those arising from the adulteration of mineral medicines, whose counterfeits are often more pernicious in their effects than the genuine ? According to Normandy, Bingley, and Wakley, calomel is adulterated with chalk, sulphate of barytes, white lead, clay, sulphate of lime ; mercury with lead, tin, bismuth ; mercurial ointments with Prussian blue, clay, etc. ; nitrate of silver with nitrate of potash, and so on through the whole catalogue of mineral remedies.

While writing this the New York morning journals inform their readers that E. W. Martin, Chief Inspector of the Health Board, has discovered that phenacetin, a coal-tar preparation much used as an antipyretic, has been imitated. The newspaper reporter says : " One chemist examined two hundred samples of what was sold for phenacetin, and found in many cases a spurious drug had been used. A common substitute was acetanilid for phenacetin. Starch, sugar, bicarbonate of soda, chalk, and citric acid were also used in place of phenacetin."

Why, the disclosure of this wholesale deception in drugs and medicines is enough to make a man see red and blue lights in the apothecaries' windows, if all the " big bottles " of colored fluid were taken out. It is no wonder that the patients of old-school physicians make ugly faces at their family doctors, and call them hard names. Mineral doctors, under the most favorable circumstances, are unsuccessful enough, without having their already uncertain remedies perverted.

As a general rule all internal medicines, whether vegetable or mineral, are potent for good or evil. They seldom have a passive effect, but a positive or negative. It is all-important, therefore, that they should be just what the prescriber supposes them to be, or serious mischief must necessarily occur. Although the records of crime indicate that mankind places a trifling estimate on human life, its most depreciated value is quite too great to warrant the carelessness which is

often manifested in the preparation and administration of drugs, particularly when the extent to which adulteration is practised is so widely known among the intelligent members of the medical profession. One of the secrets of my success lies in the fact, that I spare neither labor nor expense in obtaining the best things from the vegetable kingdom that mother earth furnishes for the ills of mankind—and I can say too, that they are prepared in a laboratory with facilities second to none in this or any other country.

Brutality and Inhumanity.

Shocking instances of brutality and inhumanity are constantly straining the nerves of all good people, and affecting to a frightful degree those who are finely organized physically. Some people delight

FIG. 78.



AN ILLUSTRATION.

in whipping horses; others in kicking dogs; and there are those who cannot pass an animal of any kind without hitting it with stick or stone. Almost everybody seems to enjoy to some extent the destroying of life. Boys, for the mere fun of the thing, catch flies in order to kill them. Very bad boys delight in putting pins through insects, and fastening them to boards to watch their painful writhings and flutterings. Older boys and men find pleasure in shooting little birds, rabbits, squirrels, and other pretty animals which beautify and enliven the landscape. Very bad men enjoy pummelling and killing each other. In brief, nearly all men possess the impulse, to some extent, to destroy life. It is small in those who simply like to step on worms, pull the wings from flies, and catch and torture the busy honey-bee; but at the same time this is one of the worst and most inexcusable exhibitions of the impulse. It is larger in those who can entertain themselves for days and weeks with guns on their shoulders, searching wood and stream for something to destroy, merely for the pleasure of taking life. It is tragically enormous in men who delight in the carnage of war; who boast how much they like to fight; and who can look with fiendish complacency upon the bleeding form of a brother slain; but it presents the dimensions of a fiend incarnate, and a power incomprehensible even to those we commonly esteem as bad, when it compels a man, in the absence of any serious provocation, to murder a large family, as illustrated in the case of Probst. As I see the wasp, ever ready to inflict his sting; as I read of the serpent, ever alert for an object into which he may fasten his poisonous fang; when I am told by the traveller of the blood-thirsty habits of the tiger, the panther,

and other animals of this class, I sometimes think that this disposition to inflict pain and destroy life, is, in a measure, derived from man. Man fills the whole animal world with magnetism bearing more or less of his qualities of mind and disposition. Place a good man for awhile in the magnetie atmosphere of those who are bad, even if the latter be mute or asleep, the good qualities of the former will be, in a measure, modified. No one can habitually live in the atmosphere of cruel people without being to some degree contaminated. There are places which good men cannot enter without having their moral nature somewhat injured. Now, if men are so under the influence of their fellow-men, may not the inferior animals also be affected by the moral atmosphere of mankind. We find where men are the most savage, most brutal, and most given to the pastimes of torturing and killing, that there, too, animals of all kinds exhibit the most blood-thirsty instincts. The same animals removed to regions of civilization, and among men of greater kindness of feeling, lose very much of their savage disposition; and, too, these ferocious animals are often subdued by the presence of one noble, generous man. All successful tamers of ferocious animals, as well as our best horse trainers, are men of kind hearts. It is impossible to subdue the tiger with a club, or a vicious horse with a whip; and may it not be that the promised millennial era, "When the lion and the lamb shall lie down together," will make its advent on earth so soon as man shall have subdued all his cruel passions—so soon as he shall recognize the rights of animals of every grade to exist and enjoy life—shall love his neighbor as himself—and shall love everything that creeps upon the earth, because they are his fellow-creatures.

The health of the nervous system of many good people is, as it were, sacrificed by their being compelled to witness cruelty to animals. The more sensitive are shocked at cruelty to insect life; but all noble souls tremble in their nervous centres when they see horses lashed, dogs kicked, and other animals rudely treated. No really generous, kind-hearted man can see the songsters of the forest, and the quadrupeds which enliven wild and uninhabited resorts, shot down from pure wantonness, without a feeling detrimental to the nervous harmony.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.

Inhuman conduct between man and man, however, produces the greatest discord in the nervous system. It not only affects injuriously the perpetrator and victim of the cruel act, but it convulses the nervous systems of those who witness it, and those in the radius of thousands of miles, who may read, or be told the affecting tale. Burus, ever glowing with sympathy, never uttered truer poetic words than those in which he said:

"Man's Inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

It is shamefully the rule, instead of the exception, that men, created, as we are told by Christian teachers, in the image of God, do not treat each other more kindly. Selfishness abounds everywhere, and constantly generates a spirit of inhumanity. This, in turn, leads to acts of cruelty, and when these culminate in murder, then again we witness the inhumanity of scores of people gathering in mobs to be revenged upon the unfortunate murderer; and the law, through its officers, jealous of its inhuman prerogatives, protects its victim, not only from the ferocity of the mob, but with stomach-pump takes from the wretched man the poison he has swallowed, in order that it may have the satisfaction of putting out his poor life; and when he has sufficiently recovered from this attempt upon his life, he is conducted, tremblingly, to the guillotine, the garrote, the scaffold, or electric chair! Readers, not one in ten of you have stopped to consider the moral and physical injury the human family suffers from the inhuman practices of beheading, choking to death, hanging and electrocuting those who, through unfortunate mental organization, or more unfortunate circumstances, commit murder or other crime. The effect upon the child, and in fact upon all, is to create the impression that murder is justifiable, if the provocation is what the law regards a capital offense; and the result is that many people, impatient of the law's delay, take, as they say, the law into their own hands, making themselves judge as well as executioner. This is true, not only of mobs organized to lynch and kill some offender, but often of individual action. A man feels himself aggrieved by the supposed or real injustice of another and thinks his injurer ought to be killed; and fearing or knowing that it cannot be effected by due course of law, he does the bloody work himself, after arraigning the accused before his own excited imagination, and pronouncing sentence of death upon him. Now, if law will not countenance killing for any cause whatever, will it not have a healthful effect upon the passions of men who are now taught by its example that killing is right under certain circumstances, and by methods prescribed by law, and who, consequently, convinced in their heated judgment that some enemy of their happiness should be killed, proceed at once to do the murderous work? Would it not be far better to teach our children, as they are growing up, impressible and easily moulded, that no one, ruffian or sheriff, has a right to slay his fellow-man.

Should not the law be made a good exemplar, in order that immature minds may be correctly formed, and those which have received the development of adult age, impressed with the sacredness of human life. There is no difficulty in placing the murderer where his existence will no longer be dangerous to society. Let it be the law, if necessary, that men guilty of capital offenses shall not be pardoned by President, by governors, or other officials, and we may safely await the natural

processes of nature for their final removal. So long as the law recognizes murder as necessary in some aggravated cases, individuals will entertain the same sentiment, and act upon the conviction. While writing, my eye falls upon a newspaper containing the following paragraph, dated at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco: "San Juan and Nevada stage robbed at four A.M. of \$3,000; reward offered at seven A.M.; robbers shot and all the money recovered at two P.M.; coroner's inquest at three P.M.; funeral of the thieves at six P.M. The foregoing programme of a 'spirited little affair,' came off on the 15th of May. First part of programme not so pleasant as the last." Of course all of this must have been done under the law of Judge Lynch, and as the newspaper seemed to regard it as a cute way of disposing of such matters, it is presumable that public sentiment also approved of it. With this and other precedents in mind, somebody will shoot his neighbor for invading his orchard; some lover send cold lead into the heart of his rival; and some fellow in a barroom brawl, plunge the fatal knife into the breast of his adversary; for each one feels that the object of his dislike should be speedily put out of the way, and that killing is not, in all cases, morally and legally wrong. This conclusion is borne out by what is actually transpiring. In 1897 there were 167 lynchings in States which uphold the death-penalty, and *not one in those States which have abolished capital punishment*. And it can be further added that more murders are committed in Massachusetts where the death-penalty is rigidly administered, than in Wisconsin where it has been for several years abolished. People laboring under violent passion seldom pause to consider consequences; while, as before remarked, the fact that public opinion and the law approve the taking of life in some cases, affords them an excuse for so doing, for they frantically imagine, for the moment, that there never was so great a provocation—never a better cause for the adoption of extreme measures.

THE DEATH-PENALTY MUST GO.

The death-penalty, happily, is becoming unpopular, though too slowly. In the earlier period of man's history, a murderer was pursued and slain by the friend of the murdered man. The early Hebrews punished blasphemy, disobedience to parents, desecration of the Sabbath, idolatry, witchcraft, and many other misdemeanors, with death. The Athenians considered people guilty of open disrespect for religious rites or popular faith deserving of the death-penalty. From those earlier periods to the present time, public sentiment has been slowly, but steadily, undergoing a wholesome change, and laws have, accordingly, been made more humane. It is only about one hundred years since a woman was hung on Boston Common for snatching a bonnet and reticule from a lady on one of the streets leading from Fort Hill.

It was pronounced a clear case of highway robbery, upon which charge she was convicted, and for which the penalty was death. To-day, in most of the States of the Union, only treason, murder, and homicidal arson are visited with death.

The death-penalty, according to General N. M. Curtis was abolished in Michigan in 1847; Rhode Island in 1852; in Wisconsin in 1853; and in Iowa in 1872. Let us hope that in time every state in the

FIG. 79.



GENERAL N. M. CURTIS,

Who justly won military distinction during our Civil War, but who has achieved still higher honors in peace by his persistent and able advocacy of the abolition of the death-penalty in the Legislature of the State of New York and in the Congress of the United States.

of civilization, and have done away with the hideous practice of killing murderers. Since taking this humane step, *homicidal crimes have actually lessened in frequency within their borders*. Russia, since the reign of Catherine II., has not applied the death-penalty for any crimes excepting those of a political nature. In our own country we have been greatly indebted to General N. M. Curtis for the progress made in the abolition of the barbarous custom. During the seven years he was a member of the New York Legislature, he introduced a bill at every annual session, having that object in view. Twice the bill passed

Union will follow their humane example. In Kansas a death-sentence must have the approval of the Governor to be effective, and if he withholds his sanction the culprit is sent to the State prison for life. During the last year of the nineteenth century Kansas had a Governor who was opposed to the death-penalty, and consequently a man convicted of the crime of murder by a jury of his countrymen went quietly to the State prison instead of being used for a dramatic and tragic show and thereby shocking the sensibilities of the entire community. The name of this enlightened Governor was W. E. Stanley. All honor to his humanitarian character and wisdom, and his appreciation of sanitary science. May Kansas have many such governors.

If we cast our eyes abroad we find that Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Tuscany, and Portugal have kept pace with the advance

the Assembly, but did not receive the approval of the Senate. Public opinion, in the estimation of many, is not yet ripe for sustaining the measure. While a member of Congress General Curtis succeeded in securing the passage of a bill limiting the death-penalty to three crimes, and doing away with its execution for eighteen offenses. Under existing National statutes the death-penalty may be inflicted for murder, rape, and treason, unless the jury adds to its verdict—without capital punishment. Before this change was made in the National penal code, the laws of the United States were the most barbarous of any nation in the world !

General Curtis's humanitarian work has been greatly aided by the voice and pen of General Stewart L. Woodford, William D. Howells, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Drs. Ecob, A. Jacobi, Alexander Wilder, E. Park Lewis, George F. Shady, and many others whose names I cannot at this moment recall. Of those in the earlier years of the Republic who have left a record of their opposition to the death-penalty, may be mentioned Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Benjamin Rush, Edward Livingston, and later, Governor J. A. Andrew, Reverend Theodore Parker, Governor William H. Robertson, William Cullen Bryant, John G. Whittier, Albee Cary, Henry W. Longfellow, Horatio Seymour, Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Charles Sumner, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, M. H. Bovee, Roscoe Conkling, Father Mathew, and other eminent men and women whose names are entitled to the homage of their fellow-men. Abroad, the opponents of the death-penalty have been Pericles, the Athenian, Cicero, Cesare Bonesana Beccaria, Voltaire, Elizabeth of Russia, Victor Hugo, Wilberforce, Dr. William Paley, Sir Thomas More, General Lafayette, Lamartine, Jeremy Bentham, and doubtless many others.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES OPPOSE THE DEATH-PENALTY.

The medical societies, recognizing the evil effects of cruel and barbarous punishments upon public health, have taken the subject up, and two of them at least have passed resolutions in opposition to the infliction of the death-penalty. The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, at its annual meeting in 1892, put itself on record with the following resolutions, which were two of six bearing upon the subject :

Resolved, That when the death-penalty is inflicted, it is the community rather than the culprit that is punished. Sensitive minds and delicate nerves are greatly and injuriously shocked by the tragic event and the reports thereof that inevitably appear in the press, while the victim of the barbarous usage goes out quickly, even though shockingly, and is soon oblivious to the circumstances which for days, weeks, and

possibly years, haunt the minds of those who are endowed with humane attributes.

Resolved, That when the penalty of imprisonment is inflicted upon one who has taken the life of another, the punishment but justly and naturally falls upon the one who most deserves it, and the public is spared the painful recitals following the infliction of the death-penalty. He is silently, and without the inevitable excitement attendant upon executions, conveyed to his living tomb.

See how quietly the assassin of the Empress of Austria was disposed of in Switzerland in the autumn of 1898.

The fifth resolution recommends the Legislature of the State of New York to substitute imprisonment for life for the present method of punishment in such cases. The Homeopathic Medical Association of the State of New York also passed resolutions in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. The Allopathic Society had the same subject under discussion, with what result I have not been informed.

This subject should receive the careful attention of physicians and sanitarians. General Curtis informs me that the tragic reports of the hanging of the Chicago anarchists caused forty gravid women to become insane ! Think of the effects of this tragedy upon not only these expectant mothers, but upon the unborn child ! Under the influence of prenatal impressions what evils must have happened to the children of these women. Some of them doubtless heirs to insanity or idioey ; others marked with tendencies to crime. Try, if possible, to measure in the imagination how greatly these tendencies will be handed down through succeeding generations, bringing an inevitable blight upon their posterity. Are we not shocked and made sick enough by the violence of badly constituted men and women without having the State contribute such shocking examples ?

It is becoming a serious question if criminals should be punished for the especial purpose of inflicting suffering upon them for their violent acts ; whether indeed, they should not be treated in the same manner as the dangerously insane are cared for. In an address at Geological Hall, in 1892, on the "Relation Between Crime and Disease," which received considerable favorable comment from the press, I took the position that it is as natural for some people to commit crime under great provocation or extraordinary temptation as it is for a consumptive to contract a cold or cough with exposure ; that, too, we have mental monstrosities as well as physical deformities ; that we have those with us who are as unfortunate in their mental make up as others are in their physical conformation. In brief, that the hump-backed, rickety, club-footed, and knock-kneed have their analogues in those who are no less mentally deformed, and that society should simply seek to have the latter segregated instead of being punished or killed. This paper

may be found in the "Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York," Vol. XV., p. 328 *et seq.*, where this phase of the subject is treated at considerable length.

"The facts collected by Lombroso," says Helen Zimmern in *Ap-pleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "place beyond all doubt the intimate connection between crime and mental derangements which has so long been suspected to exist. Madmen and criminals belong to the same family; not in the sense of the vulgar and unthinking expression that all criminals are mad, though every-day experience in the police courts puts it beyond doubt that many are actually deranged, but in the sense that both classes are in a similar pathological state, which manifests itself on the one hand in lunacy, on the other in crime. This position is rendered still stronger by the revelations of genealogical statistics, which reveal the heredity through long generations of criminal tendencies, as they do of insanity, and alternations of criminals and mad men, in the same or successive generations."

When this view of crime shall be generally accepted by our law makers, the death-penalty will not only be abolished, but the unfortunate classes will be more humanely treated than they now are as prisoners. All that society will ask will be the removal of such mischievous people from their more fortunately organized neighbors, and their retention where they cannot annoy peaceable and law abiding citizens.

Perhaps when as much thought and attention shall be given to stirpiculture as is now bestowed on the rearing of improved specimens of domestic animals, the unfortunate classes may be saved from taking passage to this beautiful planet. The world moves, though on some lines painfully slow. Our social advancement is far from keeping pace with our material improvements. When the works of the botanist, Linnæus, were burned because they treated of the sex of plants, there could have been little progress made in the culture of flowers or trees. So long as it is considered obscene to instruct the human family in regard to the true functions of the sexual organs, and all that legitimately relates to physical, mental, and temperamental adaptation in parentage, progress in race culture must necessarily be greatly retarded.

18 THE DEATH-PENALTY A DETERRENT ?

In regard to Wisconsin, Governor Washburn, when occupying the executive chair, said: "It is twenty years since the abolition of capital punishment. No State," he added, "can show a greater freedom from homicidal crime." Crime decreased instead of increased with the growth of the State. The statistics of Rhode Island bearing on this matter are equally favorable to the abolition of the death-penalty. They show in all the States that have done away with these barbarous methods that convictions are more easily obtained, and that

a far less number of capital crimes are committed within their boundaries as compared with contiguous States wherein the death-penalty hangs mercilessly over the head of the murderer. The difficulty in convicting those who are charged with murder under the existing statutes in the majority of States is illustrated in the following facts gathered by General Curtis: "In 1885 there were 1,808 murders, only

FIG. 80.



THE ELECTROCUTING CHAIR.

108 executions, while there were 181 lynchings. In 1886, 1,499 murders, only eighty-three executions, and 133 lynchings. In 1887, 2,333 murders, seventy-nine executions, and 123 lynchings. In 1888, 2,184 murders, eighty-seven executions, and 144 lynchings. In 1889, 3,567 murders, ninety-eight executions, and 175 lynchings. A little over three per cent. of the murderers are legally executed, while the efficiency of Judge Lynch's court seems to be from two to three times as great. It is worthy of note, that Judge Lynch's proceedings are wholly carried on within the limits of capital States."

Those who have given attention to the subject are impressed with the conviction that the death-penalty has no deterrent influence upon the criminal

mind. "The pretext of warning," says Professor Alexander Wilder, M.D., "is gossamer. The experience of England demonstrated that the more capital punishment was resorted to, the more occasion was found for it. Indeed, the severest courts and the most rigidly enforced penalties are found on pirate ships, yet we hardly look to such a community for personal security. There is something in the familiarity with bloodshed that maddens men to be murderers. * * * Children reading or hearing particulars of an execution imitate it in their play. Men attending such an occurrence are maddened and made murderous in temper. This fact has led to the executing of men in private with only witnesses enough to make sure that the work has been properly done. Yet if it were so holy, so religious, so necessary for an example the logic is inevitable that executions ought to be public and that every

man, woman, and child ought to be encouraged, if not forced, to attend them for the sake of the moral influence."

Cicero said: "Away with this cruelty from the State! Allow it not, O judges! to prevail any longer in the commonwealth! It has not only the fatal effect of cutting off so many of your fellow-citizens in a most atrocious manner, but it hath even banished from men of the mildest disposition the sentiment of mercy by the familiar practice of slaughter."

And Victor Hugo, in a speech in the National Assembly, exclaimed: "What is the death-penalty if not the special and eternal sign of barbarism? Wherever capital punishment is frequent savagery predominates; wherever capital punishment is rare civilization reigns."

In a letter to the English poet, William L. Linton, John G. Whittier said: "I have given the subject of capital punishment much consideration, and have no hesitation in saying that I do not regard the death-penalty essential to the security and well-being of society; on the contrary, I believe that its total abolition, and the greater certainty of conviction which would follow, would tend to diminish rather than increase the crimes it is intended to prevent."

In New York it was attempted to exclude from the daily press all descriptions of the events of the death-chamber when the electric chair succeeded the gallows. This was found to be impracticable, and the reading public is served up with a chapter of horrors whenever a condemned man is shocked to death. It seems difficult for the mind of man to devise any means of killing criminals humanely. Electricity is clearly a disappointment, and those who are called to witness the execution by this method are nearly shocked to death themselves by the convulsions of a fellow-being strapped to the chair while the painful current is doing its murderous work. Better than this plan would be to put the unfortunate man in a ear and sink it to the bottom of a river, as the pound-master used to drown dogs, for we should at least be saved the horror of beholding the victim in his last agonies! But there can be no humane or elevating device for perpetrating judicial murder.

When statute law ceases to provide physical torture as a punishment for crime, we may reasonably hope to see less cruelty exhibited by man toward his fellow-man, and to the lower orders of animal life. Remove this barbaric example from high places and the influence will be humanizing to the entire race; and with this regeneration of man, even the ferocity of beasts will ultimately be subdued by the magnetic power of benevolence and fraternal love. This is not too much to hope for by those who really believe in the predicted millennium; but let us not lose sight of the sanitary motive for reform in this particular. Let every one remember that all cruelty, and all inhumanity is not only felt by the victim thereof, but by all good men and women who are

cognizant of the violence or unkindness, and that their nervous systems are seriously impaired by all that is commonly and correctly denominated "Shocking," and that the perpetrator suffers physically, to some extent, in consequence of the allowed presence of the passions which instigate him to commit the offense. Let me also add that it would greatly conduce to health of nerve if people of delicate organizations would suppress the morbid taste or curiosity which leads them to witness a stage or real tragedy ; which makes them attentive readers of a tragical story, or accounts of actual murder ; which induces them to apply to the sheriff for permission to witness the dying convulsions of a convicted murderer, or fly to the newspaper for the harrowing description of the last moments of the condemned man. Let us rather try, so far as possible, to turn away our eyes from the bloody acts of depraved human nature and barbaric laws, and thus preserve our nerves in tranquillity while watching and applauding the examples of the good, and trying to make kindness of heart a quality of earnest and universal aspiration.

Wealth.

Wealth, with its attendant dissipations, is a prolific source of nervous derangements and blood impurities. Many physiologists have described money as the "elixir of both mind and body." Dr. Hall, in his *Journal of Health*, remarks as follows :

"This idea of the hygienic value of money on men is strikingly illustrated in the report of M. Vallerme, secretary of the poor-house commissioners in Havre, where the average age of the rich is twelve years greater than that of the poor. Thus, 1,088 prosperous persons died at an average of forty-two years ; 4,791 of the middling classes at twenty-nine years ; and 19,849 poor at twenty years."

Now, these statistics, at first glance, look like "knock-down arguments"; but those who argue from them that wealth is a promoter of health and longevity, overlook one important consideration which strikes at the very root of their philosophy, to wit : *health begets wealth, instead of wealth begetting health*. It must be remembered that a large proportion of mankind is born into the world with hereditary disease or enfeebled constitution, which disqualifies them for the active pursuits of life, and consequently, unless they become heirs to wealth they must live and die poor. Look over our country now, and learn the history of its wealthy men ; what do we find ? Two-thirds at least have been the architects of their own fortunes. They have amassed their wealth by that indomitable perseverance and industry which they could only have maintained under the encouragement of vigorous physical organization. What chance has the invalid to gain wealth, or even a competency ? He is interrupted in his business pursuits by the

visitations of disease, and the harvests he may reap during the intervals of comfortable health are at once absorbed in the expenses of sickness which follows. If, as the statistics indicate, the average age of wealth over poverty is only twelve years, the argument is in favor of the latter ; for if, with good health to start with, and subsequent wealth to enable them to live as they choose, rich people cannot exceed an average of twelve years over a class, a majority of which is born in sickness and physical deformity, we may justly conclude that wealth, with its usual dissipations, shortens the lives of its possessors. Dr. Hall has fallen into the same error that many other physiological writers have in treating on this subject.

Men who have been gifted with that mental and physical energy, united with extraordinary powers of endurance, which has enabled them to stem with success the opposing currents of life, ought to live from twenty to fifty years longer than the sickly crew who follow in their wake with spirited oars to-day, and exhausted strength to-morrow. But it appears they can only average twelve more, and probably these are obtained from the extraordinary longevity of the minority of wealthy men, who have attained remarkable age in consequence of an adherence to temperate and industrious habits, unallured by the vices of wealth.

FIG. 81.



HORN OF PLENTY.

A few men use riches as if they were a loan from the Deity, strewing the paths of indigency and suffering with blessings ; many men value riches only because they enable them to live in sluggish idleness—to glut their bellies with besotting wines and rich viands—to gratify in full measure their stimulated passions, and dazzle the world with glittering gew-gaws. The former possess placidity of mind and harmony of body ; the latter, mental uneasiness and physical debility, and from the dissipations of these arise the common evils of wealth. The mind, under constant excitement, the blood hot with excessive stimulus, and the muscles paralyzed with habitual inactivity, cannot fail to destroy the tone of the nervous and vascular systems.

There is a happy medium between wealth and poverty, which promotes physical health and social comfort, and beyond this boundary it were well if none could pass. Inasmuch as man can carry nothing with him at the close of life except a record of good works, he who possesses a competency during life enjoys all the pleasures that money can buy, without surfeit. But some wish for wealth to be enabled to do good. An excellent lesson for such may be found in the life and

sayings of Socrates : A Grecian youth, who saw the errors and follies of the people, and wished to reform the world, exclaimed : " Oh, that I were rich, and famous as an orator, I would move the world so soon ! Here are sins to be plucked up, and truths to be planted. Oh, that I could do it all ! I would reform the *whole world*—and that so soon ! " Socrates, hearing the youth, said : " Young man, thou speakest as silly women. This gospel in plain letters is written for all—'LET HIM THAT WOULD MOVE THE WORLD, MOVE FIRST HIMSELF.' It asketh neither wealth nor fame to live out a noble life. Make thy light thy life ; thy thought thy action. Others will come round, and follow in thy steps. Thou askest riches to move the world. Foolish young man, as thou art, begin now. Reform thy little self, and thou hast begun to reform the world. Fear not ; thy work shall never die."

The general tendency of wealth is not benevolence, but prodigality, selfishness, idleness, and gluttony. There is more true benevolence exhibited by the poorest than the wealthiest classes. The late Hon. Geo. S. Hilliard has beautifully remarked : " I confess that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used. Heaven is said to be a place for those who have not succeeded on earth ; and it is surely true that celestial graces do not best thrive and bloom in the hot blaze of worldly prosperity. Ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities in themselves good—from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say, with a living poet, that the ' world knows nothing of its greatest men,' but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, which ' die and make no sign ; ' there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake ; there are heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph."

The view I take of the *physical* effects of riches is sustained by the late Dr. Channing. He gives it as his opinion that the difference between the rich and the poor in regard to physical suffering is not as great as has been imagined, in support of which he says : " That some of the indigent among us die of scanty food is undoubtedly true ; but vastly more die from eating too much than from eating too little ; vastly more from excess than from starvation. So as to clothing, many shiver from want of defence against the cold ; but there is vastly more suffering among the rich from absurd and criminal modes of dress which fashion has sanctioned, than among the poor from deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are oftener brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness. So the poor are often overworked ; but they suffer less than many among the rich who have no work to do nor interesting object to fill up life ; to satisfy the infinite cravings of man for action. According to our present modes of

education, how many of our daughters are victims of *ennui*, a misery unknown to the poor, and more intolerable than the weariness of excessive toil."

Failures in Business.

Of those casualties which, through their depressing influence upon the mind, disturb the harmony of the nervous system, there are none, which prudence has power to avert, more prolific of nervous derangements than failures in business. In fact, financial prosperity often sustains men in apparent health, whose systems are loaded with diseases in embryo, and the first stroke of misfortune which causes the brain to withhold and consume within itself the measure of vital electricity which it habitually dispenses to the various organs of the body, removes the restraining power which holds the latent disorders of the system in check, and, all at once, the unfortunate business-man becomes the tenant of a sick-bed, or the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

The human brain sustains a similar relation to its dependency—the body—that the bank does to the commercial world. Its medium is not silver or gold certificates, but vital electricity; and its depositors and patrons are not merchants and manufacturers, but organs and functions. When trouble overtakes a man, a physiological "panic" ensues, and the brain discounts sparingly. If a "run" is made upon it, it partially or wholly "suspends." The process of digestion and the action of the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, etc., are dependent upon the vital electric forces emanating from the brain, and when the latter is over-exercised with trouble and hard thinking, it reserves its electricity for its own use, leaving the body only partially supplied; and if the organs retaliate by denying nourishment to the brain, as they are obliged to do, in a measure, the delicately organized man becomes a lunatic, and the vigorous man, whose system is filled with inflammatory matter, a victim to some corporeal disease, acute or chronic.

"Hard times" invariably increase the labors of a physician, although they do not always increase the gold in his coffers. A bankrupt man is generally an invalid, a prostrate patient, or a mental imbecile. The statistics of lunacy show that in periods of industrial and financial depression there are large accessions to our asylums. The press is filled with accounts of suicides, and painfully anxious faces swarm in great business centres.

FIG. 82.



OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION GONE.

Such being the effects of business failures upon the health of a people, they should be avoided, as far as possible, by prudence and economy. "Live within your means," is an old and good proverb, and he who does not, almost invariably brings upon himself nervous derangements which are sure to lead to fatal results.

Every married man should confide to his wife the real condition of his finances. Much is said of the extravagance of married women. Their conduct is often pronounced the cause of their husbands' ruin. Much truth is uttered in such assertions, but not the whole truth. Men are apt to represent their pecuniary resources much greater than they actually are. As a sequence, wives laugh at their admonitions of economy—think their consorts "stingy"—and govern their wants by the supposed capacity of their purses. Nothing short of a failure reveals to them their insolvency.

The average wife's condition, under the most favorable circumstances, is a hard one, and she cannot be blamed for reaching for the good things of life, if her husband leads her to believe he is rich, particularly if he gives plausibility to her delusion by indulging in such superfluities as Havana cigars and expensive wines.

It is high time that men began to appear to their wives exactly what they are, pecuniarily, morally, and socially. Frankness in these respects would not only tend to lessen the number of business failures, but would greatly diminish the evils of prostitution. But deception, in most cases, commences in the moonlight nights before marriage and continues until some pecuniary or physical disaster reveals things as they are. This sometimes happens unexpectedly early.

There are unquestionably some wives who, with full knowledge of their husband's limited resources, endeavor to vie with their wealthiest neighbors, and bring upon their indulgent providers premature ruin and death. Such, however, are exceptions, and, when the grave closes over the victims of their foolish extravagance, they bitterly reflect on the errors of their conduct.

Running in debt to an extent beyond all present prospect of liquidation, is a common cause of failures in business. This error is almost characteristic of the Yankee, whose enterprising spirit leads him to embark in hazardous speculations. His organ of "Hope," generally predominates over his "Causality," and "Caution," and, urged on by largely developed propelling faculties, he frequently finds himself in deep water, without plank or life-preserver. He is, too, of all men, least calculated, physically, to endure reverses, for although he may succeed, by his indomitable will, in buffeting the waves of adversity, his physical health suffers from all such encounters. Here, too, the proverbialist whispers—"Live within your means."

Dishonesty causes many failures. Let one man of extensive reputation and high-standing in the commercial world turn trickster and defraud a bank or railroad of a large sum of money, and the whole community suffers. Public confidence is shaken. Men who have contracted debts with a good prospect of being able to pay, cannot extricate themselves from an unexpected dilemma. Failure after failure follows in the wake of the defaulter, destroying the prospects of many careful as well as careless men. Do defaulters ever reflect that their dishonesty carries thousands to premature graves? Observation proves such to be the fact. But reckless men seldom look at consequences, and if they can only raise themselves from the ashes of a financial ruin, which their dishonesty has brought upon a community, their humane curiosity is not sufficiently awakened to inquire how many have been buried in it.

Financiers, who are supposed to regulate the monetary affairs of the world, should realize the powerful influence they exert over the physical well-being of the race. Recklessness by the few should not be tolerated by the many, or at least, not countenanced. Every "false step" brings with it multitudinous failures, and failures in business produce depression of mind, and depression of mind disturbs the harmony of the nervous system, and this leads to mental and corporeal diseases of every variety, according to the predisposition of victims. Do not strive to acquire sudden fortune. Remember that contentment is wealth, and that there is no real wealth without it. He who passes through life with a sufficiency of food and clothing, and a contented mind, has the benefit of all the wealth the world possesses. In the language of Homer, "The best of things beyond their measure clog."

Excessive Study.

"The mind, just like the stomach, takes
Its food for pleasure, profit, use,
Reflection all the virtue makes
And serves it for its gastric-julee."

The mind may be overloaded as well as the stomach. Reading too constantly and studying too closely is as injurious to the mind and nervous system as is eating too much to the stomach and blood. The back doors of many of our colleges and seminaries open into lunatic asylums and cemeteries. The literary world is full of physical wrecks, and many a mind has become bankrupt by trying to acquire knowledge too fast, like the ambitious business-man who fails, through his exertions to get rich. Avarice for knowledge is generally more successful than avarice for money; but while the failure of the former leads to an empty head, that of the latter only leads to an empty pocket. Every man is born into the world with a certain amount

of mental capacity which will admit of cultivation, but not of forced growth. By gentle discipline the mental powers of a man will gradually develop, and reach maturity as early as good physical health will permit, but when the student attempts to crowd his mind with learning all at once, he not only fails to reach the high summit of his inordinate ambition, but often falls a helpless imbecile.

"Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin," says a newspaper writer, "has published some curious chemical computations respecting the relative amounts of physical exhaustion produced by

FIG. 83.



THE STUDENT AT HIS BOOKS.

mental and manual labor. According to these chemical estimates, two hours of severe mental study, abstract from the human system as much vital strength as is taken from it by an entire day of mere hand-work." This fact, which seems to rest upon strictly scientific laws, shows that the men who do brain-work should be careful, first, not to overtask themselves by too continuous exertion, and, secondly, that they should not omit to take physical exercise each day sufficient to restore the equilibrium between the nervous and muscular systems.

Studies, to be improving, must be pursued with a relish, the same as good edibles are sought after by the epicure. If the mental appetite is too craving, gratify it sparingly, as every man should his corporeal appetite; if too dull, nurse it gently. An observance of this rule will prevent our institutions of learning from sending thousands of *mental dyspeptics* into the world to flash and flicker with intellectual light, and then go out like a used-up tallow candle.

Excessive Labor.

"The night is come, but not too soon—
The laborer's hand is weary growing."

Foolish pride and aspirations for wealth, more frequently than necessity, drive men to excessive labor. Both the mental and physical system demand rest, and inflict a penalty on the individual who refuses to grant it. Not only has nature ordained night as a season of repose, but usage among all civilized or semi-civilized peoples has set apart one day in each week as a period of rest for all human beings, and has so impressed the necessity of such a regulation on the human mind, that, however diverse may be the religious opinions of different worshippers, all have a day *professedly* set apart for that purpose. Thus, Sunday is

appointed by the Christians, Monday by the Grecians, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews. The strict observance of the day is, however, unusual. The business man, although he be a constant attendant at church, is apt to look over his accounts and lay down his programme for the week, while the literary character meditates on what he will write or speak, regardless of the sentiment of the Roman philosopher, Seneca, who said that "the mind of man is like the fields, the fertility of which depends on their being allowed a certain period of rest at the proper season."

FIG. 84.

And a great deal of this over-work is for the frivolous purpose of driving a prettier span of horses than some neighbor, wearing a finer coat, holding larger estates, or possessing more of that attractive commodity—gold! The best remedy for this evil is *contentment*. This should be cultivated, for it is *wealth*. A contented man with fifty cents in his pocket, and a clear conscience, is far wealthier than the millionaire, whose daily thought and night-dreams are all about gold, and how more may be accumulated.



THE OVERWORKED MAN IN HIS COUNTING-ROOM.

Dismiss your avocations, all who can, at night and on the one rest-day of the week, and acquire contentment if you would preserve your nervous systems in health, and your minds in happy placidity. There are, it is true, many so pressed with want that they can hardly do so. Our sewing-women are the most unfortunate representatives of this class; but even they would be able to accomplish more in the end by religiously observing some hours for rest, divided between sleep and out-of-door exercise. Sickness, and consequent compulsion to entirely abstain from work for weeks and months, would not occur so often, if those who are obliged to support themselves by the needle would pursue this rule. A healthful position can hardly be maintained in plying the needle steadily, in consequence of which the activity of the vital organs is interrupted, and the circulation of the blood impaired. Exercise of some kind every day, and a reasonable amount of repose every night, are absolutely necessary to preserve health of body and mind. To assist in preserving the strength of the eye, it has been wisely suggested by the Surgeon of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital of London, that "needle-women, embroiderers, etc., should work in rooms hung with green, and have green blinds and curtains to the windows. In China, this rule is adopted by the exquisite embroiderers of that country." Thus it seems we can learn something of the "heathen Chinee."

Worry.

“What’s the use of worrying,
Of hurrying
And scurrying,
Everybody flurrying
And breaking up their rest?
When everyone is teaching us,
Preaching and beseeching us,
To settle down and end the fuss,
For quiet ways are best.”

Some rhythmical writer, whose name I do not know, perpetrated the above jinglish verse. But while the advice is good, who can absolutely follow it? When a child is sick, nigh unto death, how can the

FIG. 85.



A WORRYING WOMAN.

devoted mother help worrying? When a country merchant has sold nearly all his goods on credit—merchandise for which he paid good money—and one by one the people he has trusted move out of town without paying their bills, what can he do but worry? How can he help it? When the doctor has some patients on his visiting list whose symptoms will not yield to his remedies, how can he lay his weary head upon the pillow at night without worrying? And so I might go on with a great variety of illustrations to show that it would be quite impossible to avoid some kinds of worry.

There is, however, a deal of worrying which might well be avoided, and it is of this kind I wish to speak. Good wise thinking uses up a great amount of vital force, but anxious, troubled thought, metaphorically speaking, makes a bonfire of the entire brain, leaving for the moment little but trembling fibres and hot ashes. Usually one little live spark is left to enkindle anew the same round of trouble, and the unfortunate sufferer nearly collapses with exhaustion. Only wonderful recuperative power could restore the normal condition, and this power may be spent by too frequent drafts upon its endurance. Jean Porter Rudd has well said: “One might as well take frequent spoonfuls of poison as to worry; while to think thoughts of resentment, malice, hatred, or revenge, is less wise than to thrust one’s hand into a fire.”

Theodore F. Seward tells us that “worrying is a species of insanity. We would,” he says, “count a man insane who took a dose of poison every day to improve his health. He is no less mentally unbalanced who desires happiness, yet allows himself to indulge a habit of worry-

ing. It is like walking south to find the North Pole. It is going into a cellar to look for rainbows. It does not prevent or modify the dreaded ill, but paralyzes the powers by which the evil thing may be averted. Moreover, in nine cases out of ten the evil does not come. 'Children,' said a good man to the family gathered around his death-bed, 'during my long life I have had a great many troubles, most of which never happened.' A prominent business man told me the other day that his father worried for twenty-five years over an anticipated misfortune which never arrived."

The London *Standard* says: "If Mr. Seward can induce the American people to give up their worrying and fidgeting he will accomplish more for them than all that was done by his cousin, the distinguished Secretary of State, and all the Cabinet officers since the Revolution."

There are innumerable little annoyances which with practice can be put aside, and it is a wrong to one's self to let them find lodgement in the brain. The one to suffer is the person who harbors them, and it is not often that he can be made any better by dwelling upon them. Banish them, for they greatly lower the tone of the nervous system, and in many instances inflame the blood. An attack of rheumatism has often been induced by worry. Headaches are common results. Heart-aches always. Whatever disease the system may be subject to, is inevitably made worse by mental unrest. The most common causes of worry are simply borrowed or imaginary troubles. If one allows these to take lodgement in the mind, they will return as frequent unwelcome visitors, unless one resolutely shuts them out. They must be summarily ejected. Some people have a chronic habit of worrying. Their minds are mostly occupied with evils which are not present, but apprehended. By employing the mental powers in some useful manner, or by seeking the company of cheerful companions, this kind of worry can usually be avoided. There are those who are constantly dreading illness or death. Every little ache or pain is magnified. A slight throat cough is at once thought to be consumption—a tiny pimple is believed to be a cancer. Such worry is really liable to induce the very disease which is dreaded. Dr. Herbert Snow, of the Cancer Hospital, says worry is the chief exciting cause of cancer.

In a sermon on Worry, the Rev. M. J. Savage once said: "If you can help a thing, do not worry, but go to work to help it. If you cannot help it, do not worry, but wait, and preserve your strength for something you can do. There is no use in beating yourself against the bars of the universe. This is to be a child, and cry because it does not now when your new sled comes home. To fret against the weather, or instance, is to think your convenience ought to interfere with and hang an adamant chain of cause and effect that stretches from

eternity to eternity. To annihilate one drop of moisture or one ray of light in the heavens to-day would be as much a miracle as to pitch the Catskills into the Hudson by a wish. The wise man tries to get on the side of the movements and forces of the world, but never wastes his strength in beating against the barriers of the inevitable. * * * Now in all these things, friends, what shall we do? Is it not really best to do all we can calmly, to plan as well and wisely as we can, and then hope for the best, and only take the worst when it really comes? I have about made up my mind, that since I have not got to die but once, instead of making it my life-work, I am going to 'live while I do live,' in the best sense, and then die all at once and have it done with! It is not worth while to die by piece-meal, spreading it over years and making all life dark with its shadows. Let us pick up and carry bravely the burdens that duty lays in our path, but let us not be cheated out of the best of our life by bugbear phantoms that tell us that something dreadful is always about to happen. Let it happen first, and then we will take care of it afterwards."

A newspaper reporter asked Senator Chauncey Depew how he kept young and ardent. "I don't worry," Mr. Depew replied. "My father and mother died of worry. Fifteen years ago I was gravely annoyed. I had endorsed more paper, lost more money. Things were dark indeed. My health was poor, my nerves were gone. I said to myself: 'Old man, that will never do. Stop worrying.' I ceased to worry. No matter what happened during the day I went to bed, leaving all my annoyances behind." Thus we see Mr. Depew is a philosopher as well as a good after-dinner speaker.

Anti-worrying societies and clubs are being formed in various parts of the United States, and they are beneficent institutions. It is a good thing for the chronic worriers to gather together, compare notes, and see how much misery they are unnecessarily bringing upon themselves. One can always laugh at another's phantoms, it is irresistible, and when the company of worriers get together and display their wares (in this connection it might be spelt *wears*), one would suppose that they would all become hilarious—pretty nearly laugh themselves to death. Then, inasmuch as worrying and hilarity are not compatible, the former would have to go. When worry proceeds from real causes, the skilful doctor can usually be of some service. Without administering mischievous opiates he can prescribe nerve-soothing remedies and supporting tonics. He can brace up and put your vital machinery in the way of re-establishing itself. In this way troubles that are nearly enough to kill can be bridged over, and the unhappy patient spared to enjoy many prosperous years. To once more quote the bard whom I introduced at the opening, I will close by saying, in the language of this poet:

" 'Tis better far to join the throng;
That do their duty right along;
Reluctant they to raise a fuss
Or make themselves ridiculous.
Calm and serene in heart and nerve,
Their strength is always in reserve."

Melancholy.

Some writer has facetiously remarked that "there are many people who keep pet griefs as certain other people keep lap-dogs, that they carry about with them wherever they go. These are the people who feel the best when they feel the worst, and are never so happy as when they are utterly miserable. Like the maiden 'who milked the cow with the crumpled horn,' they are always '*all* forlorn,' and they keep a figurative dog to be 'tossed,' and a cat to be 'worried,' and a rat to be 'killed' upon every possible occasion. They turn down the leaf at, 'Oh, that my head were waters and mine eyes a fountain of tears,' as if griefs were like bulrushes, and flourished best in wet places."

FIG. 86.



THE MELANCHOLY MAN.

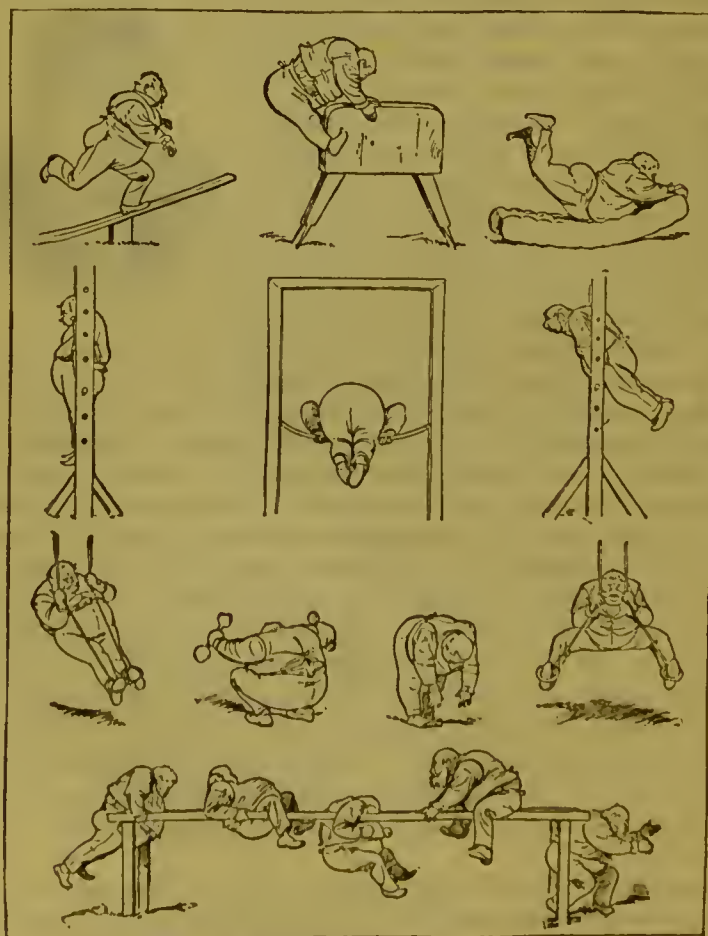
Melancholy seriously disturbs the circulation of the nervo-electric forces, and causes an undue consumption of the latter in the brain. Melancholy people are almost invariably dyspeptic, because a full supply of the electric element is withheld from the pneumo-gastric nerve, which conveys from the brain the force that gives tone and activity to the digestive organs. Despondency, in fact, affects all the organs of the system on the same principle; the brain consuming, in its excitement, more than its natural allowance of nervo-electricity, and, as a consequence, withholding the vital element from the organs which are dependent upon it for healthful action.

Cheerfulness should be cultivated by every one. It is an antidote for many ills; and a laugh is of immense value, physiologically. It produces an electric effect throughout the whole system. It is felt in no one place particularly, but every nerve, muscle, and fibre is simultaneously titillated with the electric flash from the brain. All who have melancholy friends should try to excite them to laughter. A few hearty laughs will cure the most desperate case of melancholy. It is a social duty to look cheerful, and a blessed privilege to laugh. "Away with melancholy."

Really the only melancholy which we may be excused for indulging in is that which must come over every one in observing the general ill-health with which we are surrounded, by the unfortunate customs

and habits which we recklessly observe and blindly pursue. They are so multitudinous, and so impertinently insinuating, that they may be compared to the insects of summer. They creep into a man's hat; they crawl into his boots; they nestle in woman's waistbands, and they conceal themselves in her trailing drapery. They fall into the food we eat, and drop into the liquids we drink. With the greediness of fabled vampires, they suck out the little brain some people bring into the world with them, leaving a sting that destroys all moral sense. They penetrate not only the tenement basement, but the drawing-rooms of the affluent. They mark the faces of the poor with pock-pits, and cause the rich to hobble about on gold-mounted crutches. Science must find a cure for their sting, and common-sense must devise means for their extermination.

FIG. 87.

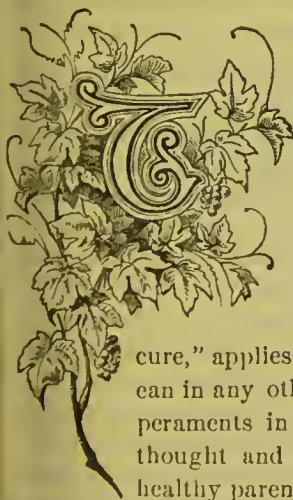


A CURE FOR MELANCHOLY.

CHAPTER III.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

If half the thought and sentiment that are spent on the subject of death, were bestowed on the practical duty of strengthening, lengthening, and ennobling life, we should be more fit to live worthily and die contentedly."—*Harriet Martineau.*



SOME proposition may sound shocking to many, but it is a living truth ; and it may be added, that if half the time and money expended by the sick to *recover* health had been timely devoted to the *preservation* of health, life would be a more enjoyable and less expensive luxury. The trite maxim that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," applies with greater force, in this connection, than it can in any other. If people would properly consult temperaments in marriage ; then, if they would take some thought and pains to prepare themselves to become the healthy parents of viable children ; and then again, if the children of such careful progenitors would take reasonable care of the valuable legacy bequeathed to them, after a few generations the good people could tip their hats with a sarcastic good-by to the doctors, use patent nostrums for poisoning troublesome insects, and limit the business of the undertaker to the burial of those who die by accident or old age. A writer in the *Atlantic Magazine* says : "In our civilized sedentary life, he who would have good health must fight for it. Many people have the insolence to become parents, who have no right to aspire to that dignity ; children are born who have no right to exist ; and skill preserves many whom Nature is eager to destroy. Civilized man, too, has learned the trick of heading off some of the diseases that used to sweep over whole regions of the earth, and lay low the weakest tenth of a population. Secondly, while the average duration of human life has been increased, the average tone of human health has been lowered. Fewer die, but fewer are quite well. Many of us breathe vitiated air, and keep nine-tenths of the body quiescent for twenty-two or twenty-three hours out of every twenty-four. Immense

numbers cherish gloomy, depressing opinions, and convert the day set apart for rest and recreation into one which aggravates some of the worst tendencies of the weak, and counteracts none of them. Half the population of the United States violate the law of Nature every time they take sustenance, and the children go, crammed with indigestion, to sit six hours in hot, ill-ventilated, or unventilated school-rooms. Except in a few large towns, the bread and meat are almost universally inferior, or bad; and the only viands that are good are those which ought not to be eaten at all. At most family tables, after a course of meat, which has the curious properties of being both soft and tough, a profusion of ingenious puddings, pies, cakes, and other abominable trash, disagrees with the young, disgusts the mature, and injures all. From bodies thus imperfectly nourished we demand excessive exertions of all kinds."

The proprietor of an expensive steam-engine would never permit such a "Gump" to take care of it, as he allows to take care of his own delicate physical machinery. He will not employ an engineer who does not fully understand the entire mechanism of the engine. He will employ one who knows when to increase and when to decrease the amount of fuel; when to let off some of the superfluous steam, and when to augment it; when to clean out the ashes and cinders; and when to add a lubricator to all the various parts subject to friction. Well, now, the human system is a thousand times more intricate and delicate in its mechanism than the steam-engine, and yet people all over the world are "running it," who know nothing of its complicated parts—are in absolute ignorance of the functions of many of them; and are entirely incapable of selecting the proper food (fuel) to keep it in first-rate order.

To the ear of an observant, reflective physiologist, it sounds almost like an insult to the Creator to say that providence has taken this or that young relative or friend from the family of which it is a dearly loved member. An anonymous writer disposes of this fallacy with the following pointed interrogatories and sensible replies: "Take, for example, the young girl bred delicately in a town; shut up in a nursery in her childhood, in a boarding-school through her youth, never accustomed to air or exercise—two things that the law of God makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is inadequate to meet the demand upon it. Her beauty fades early. 'What a strange Providence that a mother should be taken in the midst of life from her children!' Was it providence? No! Providence has assigned her three-score and ten years, a term long enough to rear her children, and to see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and, of course, she lost it.

"A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side, of 'What a striking Providence!' This man

has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office and the courts, of eating luxurious dinners, and of drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The evil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

"It has been customary in some of our cities for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid-winter. A healthy, blooming girl thus dresses in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty—a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death. 'What a sad Providence!' exclaim her friends. Was it Providence, or her own useless and sad folly?

"A beautiful young bride goes, night after night, to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slight sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; by day her shoulders are loaded with furs, but on these occasions she must wear her neck and arms bare, for who ever heard of a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over. 'What a Providence!' exclaims the world. Alas! Did she not cut the thread of life her own self?

"A girl in the country, exposed to our changeful climate, gets a new bonnet instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly, with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it to her own vanity, and avoid the folly in future? Look, my young friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating and drinking, in study or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, and pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, etc., and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut life short, and a long list of maladies that make life a torment or trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this 'goodly temple,' would gradually decay, and men would die as if falling asleep."

No one but a fanatical pietist can find fault with the foregoing, and how can he consistently? Is he not taught to regard the Heavenly Father as the author of all *good*? "How about the loss of our dear baby?" some afflicted mother may inquire: "It surely had committed no physical sin; and I was careful in feeding and clothing it; and scarcely allowed it out of my sight." Ah, woman, you must look farther back for the causes of your infant's early death. They may have been as remote as the violations of the laws of health by its grandparents, or great grandparents. They may have originated in your ignorance, or

wilful non-observance of those laws which govern healthy propagation of which I shall shortly speak. Health and longevity greatly depend upon what is termed a good constitution at the outset. Many a baby is conceived with the germ of disease and early death, and it strikes me that "Divine Providence" has little to do with the removal of such a child. Disease may not be apparent at its birth. It may even have a healthy appearing skin and plump body, while in its blood lurks a poison or taint of disease which needs only the contact of the atmosphere of scarlet fever, measles, or whooping-cough, to develop. Its blood may be possessed of properties which render it susceptible to colds, resulting in croup, diphtheria, inflammation of the brain, or something equally fatal. I have picked open the fairest of rosebuds, and found beneath its delicate leaves worms that would have prevented it from ever blossoming. I have eaten apples that had the external appearance of soundness, and the rich complexion of perfection, which were rotten at the core. You cannot always conclude that your children are constitutionally healthy because they are fat and fair. Indeed, scrofulous babies are usually remarkable for clearness of skin and plumpness of body. I shall therefore tell you, in the opening essay of this chapter,

How to Have Healthy Babies.

With some childless people, I am aware, it is a question of chief importance, "How to have babies at all?" All such persons I would refer to Hints to the Childless, in another part of this work. The relevant question to be considered here is, what means are necessary to secure healthy offspring when people are physically capable of healthy reproduction. The human family is not sufficiently interested in it, I know, but the physiologist should, nevertheless, endeavor to improve the physical and moral condition of the human race by calling attention to it. If boys and girls, and men and women were marketable in the civilized world, as they are in some semi barbarous countries; if they could be sold like horses, cattle, and sheep, the commercial and practical spirit of the age would irresistibly demand an improvement in the stock of human beings, as it demands, and is busy in securing, an improved stock of domestic animals. Celebrated stock raisers in Europe and America, and many of our scientific farmers, are superintending, with much care in field, stall, and pen, the propagation of fine breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs, while at home, their offspring are creatures of accident; conceived, in many instances, under circumstances which render them inevitably puny, sickly, and ill-natured, if not constitutionally immoral. Now, certainly, an argument is not necessary here to show that we should devote as much attention to the proper propagation of children as we do to the breeding of calves and colts.

Look at the statistics of infant mortality. One-quarter of the people on the earth are said to die before the age of six years ; one-half before the age of sixteen. If we seek our statistics among the poor and unfortunate classes we find that fifty per cent. of their offspring succumb before the age of five years ! I shall, therefore, defer no longer in coming directly to the advice I proposed to give in this essay.

My first proposition embodies the proscription of a certain class. People who are physically infirm should not have children while such infirmities exist, because they are almost certain to transmit them to offspring, and the combined infirmities of each parent (when both are diseased) frequently result in most lamentable consequences to the innocent victims of this indiscretion. In some semi-barbarous countries, diseased and malformed children are destroyed as soon as born, or when the abnormal manifestations appear, and to the little sufferers this seeming inhumanity may be in reality a mercy ; but disregard of the true laws of propagation, followed by such wholesale butchery of the products, would forever keep a people in barbarism, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve only the best specimens of humanity they might find themselves able to produce. It may be hard for the hopelessly incurable to deny themselves the pleasure of becoming parents ; but it is questionable if this self-denial brings more suffering to their philoprogenitive nature, than the sickness and early death of offspring inflict upon them, while their enlightened, moral, and benevolent faculties—if they possess such—must upbraid them for the evil they achieve by bringing into the world a little, living, conscious being, *susceptible to the keenest suffering, immediately coupled with physical derangements only capable of inflicting pain.* To do such a deed pre-meditately would require the fiendish attributes of a demon. It is the ignorance of infirm parents which brings into the world such pitiful specimens of humanity ; and it is to the credit of the intelligence and benevolence of some hopelessly diseased men and women, that they do not become parents, for the reason, simply, that they do not wish to bring children into the world certain heirs to their own sufferings.

There is, however, a large class, embracing invalids of both sexes, who think themselves hopelessly incurable, when really, under proper treatment, they might be restored to a comfortable degree of health. Physicians of the reformed school of practice often meet these wrecks of the old-school methods, and triumphantly set them on their feet. In some cases these people may not attain firm health, but if they will unite with those of opposite temperament, having perfect health, and have connection for the purpose of offspring only at such times as they feel in the most buoyant physical and mental condition, they may be blessed with healthy children, if other necessary rules given in this chapter are observed. The proper combination of temperaments is a

very important consideration. If the parents themselves possess perfection of health, and they have coalesced without reference to physical adaptation, the children may be physically as imperfect as they would be if they were the products of diseased progenitors. In Part Fourth this subject of temperamental adaptation will be presented in such a way as to afford a guide to those contemplating marriage.

HINTS TO PARENTS IN AVERAGE HEALTH.

My second proposition embraces hints to those who, having health, do not make the most of it in the act of propagation. People claiming entire immunity from disease, have seasons of feeling less vigorous and vivacious than at others, and unfortunately for offspring, coition is sometimes resorted to at such periods, by way of experiment, to see if better feeling may not be induced. If more convenient, a glass of wine, beer, or other stimulant, or a narcotic is taken for the purpose; but if the drug fail, the exhilarating delirium of sexual excitement is sought; and if offspring is produced, it not only receives at the moment of conception the organic impression of the physical derangements leading to the momentary depression of the parent, but probably also the embryonic formation of vitiated appetite and passion. With people of this class, offspring should not be accidental, and propagation should only be allowed when they are in the enjoyment of their best physical and mental moods.

The medical profession is greatly to blame for this state of things. The average physician gives little attention to anything but prescribing for the ills of his patient. He seldom advises how to escape disease, much less how to avoid bringing sickly offspring into the world. Those who are impressed with the importance of having children born right are not given a patient hearing. At a National Convention of medical men held in New Haven, in 1892, I offered a resolution urging every physician to become familiar with the laws of heredity and prenatal influences, and to impart such knowledge to those of his patients contemplating marriage, and to give such advice to pregnant women seeking his counsel, as would aid in securing healthy offspring. Also to do everything in his power to discourage the present haphazard method of reproduction. Was it adopted? Hardly considered! It was referred to a committee which reported it without recommendation, and when submitted to the convention was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote! Was this because physicians, as a body, are increenary? Do they want invalids to be conceived, gestated, and born, "to bring grist to their mills?" This would indeed be a lamentable conclusion. The real reason is that doctors, no more than laymen, are sufficiently impressed with the importance of such information, and in most cases do not possess it themselves. Many of them are overworked

and poorly paid for saving human wrecks, and have little time to give to humanitarian or economic questions. Under such circumstances, the people are left to gather knowledge from other sources, and these sources are not numerous nor always attainable. Law-makers are more to blame than the doctors. They have so formulated the statutes that a conscientious wife has no means of protecting herself from becoming the mother of defective offspring by a consumptive, inebriated, or insane husband, nor can one subject to ill-health exercise her own wisdom in selecting the most opportune time to assume the responsible duties of maternity, especially if she has an unreasonable husband. The proper education of the masses must right this wrong.

THE SECRETIONS ARE AFFECTED BY MENTAL CONDITIONS.

My third proposition possesses something of value to people who are subject to periods of fretfulness ; to attacks of melancholy ; to fits of violent temper ; to quarrelsomeness, etc. Such persons should be made acquainted with the fact that if, while under the influence of any such feelings or passions, or for some time after they have been subdued, the germ of a new being is planted in the womb, it is liable to be marked or influenced by them. The settling up of a matrimonial misunderstanding is, for instance, a most inopportune time to beget offspring, yet the conception of many a child has celebrated the conclusion of a family fracas. It should be understood that it takes time for the system to recover from the effects of bad passions, and that the incoming good feeling, incident to "making-up," does not for some hours erase the impressions produced on the nervous system, the fluids of the body, and the germs inhabiting the procreative organs of either sex. In my first chapter I have spoken of how all the organs and secretions are affected by the various passions of the mind, and that matter need not be repeated here. With people belonging to the class under consideration, offspring should not be accidental, and conception should take place only when both parties have been in good temper, spirits, and health for at least a period of twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

ADVICE TO THE PREGNANT.

My fourth proposition should be heeded by the pregnant woman and those who are associated with her during this important period. She should avail herself of every means at her command to preserve her physical health unimpaired ; and should avoid all things calculated to fret, annoy, or distress her. He who is to be the recognized father of her child, should employ every resource within his reach to preserve tranquillity of mind and vigor of body to this woman, who is freighted with a germ which is developing the soul and body of a new human being. Critical period ! How greatly it decides, and, too, how early,

whether the earthly existence of the future man or woman shall be happy or miserable. Shall the fœtus of to-day wish twenty or fifty years hence that it had never been born? The friends of the pregnant woman, and all those who surround her, should be united to prevent this. She may maintain her physical health by seeking for residence such locations as are proverbially healthful; living and sleeping in well-

Fig. 88.



A CLUSTER OF BABIES.

No. 1 represents poor scrofulous little Job—the offspring of parents who ought not to have had children. No. 2 represents suffering John—the offspring of parents in an unhealthy condition. No. 3 is fretful Pete—the child of fretful, bad-tempered parentage. No. 4 is poor Benny—the child of sensuality, liquor, and tobacco. No. 5 is healthy Charley—the fortunate offspring of healthy and intelligent parents.

fulness, if a religionist; by sweet communion with Nature, if a moralist; by avoiding jealousy, selfishness, peevishness, and outbursts of temper; by indulging in the passion of hatred toward no one; and by cultivating a love of humanity. The more closely a pregnant woman can observe the foregoing rules, the more nearly will she succeed in giving birth to a being that shall possess at once a healthy, vigorous brain, a happy temper, and a spirit of philanthropy.

ventilated rooms; carefully watching diet—eating only those things which seem to agree with stomach and mind; avoiding excessive and irregular eating; exercising daily in the open air without reference to the criticism of Mrs. Grundy on one corner, or the smoking loafer on the other; observing habits of personal cleanliness; and, in brief, by patient, constant watchfulness, doing every thing within her power to promote a feeling of health, and avoiding every thing which in any way produces the contrary effect. Mental tranquillity may be maintained by carefully keeping up the physical health; by association with those who are cheerful and entertaining; by reading books and newspapers of an interesting and elevating character; by doing acts of kindness and benevolence when opportunity offers; by prayer-

SOME GENERAL HINTS.

There are some hints to be observed which could not be properly classed under any of the foregoing heads. Conception should not be allowed to take place without a preparatory season of abstinence from sexual indulgence, in order that the procreative systems of both parties may be free from morbid excitability and exhaustion. It should not occur when the muscular system is exhausted by overwork or exercise. It should not happen immediately, or for some time, after eating, when the nervous forces are being largely employed by the digestive organs in doing their work, and consequently refuse to be sufficiently engrossed to perform the function of reproduction as well as the procreative organs are capable of performing the latter function when the stomach is at rest, and can "lend a hand." It should not happen while the mother is already nursing, thereby causing a division of nourishment between two, which is sufficient for one only; for it must be borne in mind that the pregnant mother has to feed the growing unborn babe, as well as the one in the arms. It should be known to the reader that some women conceive during the period of lactation, and that this evil should be guarded against. Nor should it be allowed to occur in less than two or three years after the birth of a child; and in some cases five years should intervene between the ages of the children, for the mother to sufficiently regain a physical condition capable of imparting health to one in utero-life.

During the period of pregnancy, excessive sexual indulgence unduly develops, in the unborn child, the passion which leads so many young people to a destructive vice. Even amative excitement, on the part of the mother, without indulgence, has a tendency to do this. She should consequently avoid such food and drink as stimulate the amative impulse. When the impulse becomes strong—when the desire is so great as to take possession of the mind, it is then better that it should be gratified, lest the fœtus be marked by this unsatisfied appetite, thereby producing the very evil sought to be avoided. Sleeping in separate beds may be advisable in some cases, to prevent the tendency to excitement by contact. Association with deformed people, or those having birth-marks, or diseases which cause unnatural manifestations and expressions, should be avoided so far as practicable, to avert the danger of marking the unborn child with any of these peculiarities. Cramped positions in sitting, stooping, bending, and sleeping; falls and contusions; and violent coition in sexual intercourse, should be cautiously avoided, to save the precious little being in the womb from displacement of its limbs, or spinal distortion, which might result in permanent physical deformity; for although remarkably well protected by surrounding membranes, fluids, and the muscular walls of

the uterus, the fœtus is sometimes deformed by one or more of these causes.

Lastly, when labor-pains commence, and the doctor is called in, do not urge or allow him to hasten a work which old Dame Nature is usually able to do herself, without intervention or aid. If you do, you may injure the child. Especially is this danger imminent if instruments are employed. Women in labor are naturally impatient, and surrounding friends must not be too much in sympathy with this impatience. Physicians are often impelled by the solicitations of those present to make the period of labor as brief as possible; and it would be well for all to know that this effort to help matters along not unfrequently results in retarding it, and increasing the sufferings of the patient. It is better to give her moral encouragement; cheer her up; keep up a running conversation, that will divert her from the discomfort of the moment; but keep hands off—at least do not employ them locally to hasten the birth. It is well for her to move about, for by exercise and bodily motion labor may be safely accelerated. In some parts of Mexico the native women fasten ropes in the beams above their heads, and, taking one in each hand, suspend themselves perpendicularly, and remain in this position until the affair is over. This position is a good one to facilitate the process, and some such arrangement might well be adopted by women generally, for labor is often rendered unnecessarily tardy and painful, by a bad position of the patient, as well as by the drugs and instruments employed to assist.

With this brief caution to women at the critical period of parturition I will close this essay, and proceed to answer the next question in order.

How to Preserve the Health of Children.

After the baby arrives, the next duty is to take care of it properly. The nurse, grandma, aunt, or some other kind attendant knows how to wash it, and sometimes, not often, how to dress it, and many other etceteras are to be thought of. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a great and sensible woman, as well as an experienced mother, in her book entitled "Eighty Years and More," says: "An important fact has only been discovered and acted upon within the last ten years, that children come into the world tired, and not hungry, exhausted with the perilous journey. Instead of being thoroughly bathed and dressed and kept on the rack while the nurse makes a prolonged toilet and feeds it some nostrum supposed to have much needed medicinal influence, the child's face, eyes, and mouth should be hastily washed with warm water, and the rest of its body thoroughly oiled, and then it should be slipped into a soft pillow-case, wrapped in a blanket and laid to sleep. Ordinarily, in the proper conditions, with its face uncovered in a cool,

pure atmosphere, it will sleep twelve hours. Then it should be bathed, fed, and clothed in a high-necked, long-sleeved silk shirt and a blanket, all of which could be done in five minutes. As babies lie still most of the time the first six weeks, they need no dressing." Mrs. Stanton also advises the nurse "to wash the baby's mouth with pure cold water morning and night, and give it a teaspoonful to drink occasionally during the day, thereby avoiding the danger of red gum." In one instance she telegraphed a young couple: "Give the baby water six times a day." With Mrs. Stanton's hereditary wisdom and her experience as a mother, her advice for the management of babies is more reliable than that of any masculine physician, however noted and skilful.

Babies are generally dressed too tightly. Their bones are as elastic as cartilage, and their flesh is spongy, in consequence of which the little lumps of humanity give way easily to pressure. The baby clothes which have been so studiously prepared in anticipation of the event are unconsciously if not intentionally pinned or sewed on too closely to allow circulation and physical development to naturally go on. Mrs. Stanton disapproves of bandaging, which is quite in keeping with the advice I give to avoid tight-fitting garments. She demonstrates in the chapter from which the foregoing quotation is made, that bandaging is entirely unnecessary. The next error deserving criticism is usually an excess of clothing, both by day and by night. Mothers think their babies are such tender little things that they must be warmly clad, hence the flannels, etc., are put on like so many layers of onions. As a consequence, the little sufferers wriggle and twist and cry all day to get out of them; and kick them off altogether by night, which last act of the triumphant heroes gives them a cold.

Let me now appeal to the observation of mothers. You know, don't you, that your babies at night *will* kick the clothes off? You tuck them in here, and pin them down there, but when you rub your eyes open at midnight, or near morning, you are surprised to find them nearly or wholly outside of their bed-covering. What can it mean? Now will you tell me what causes you to kick off your bedclothes sometimes? Do you do it because you are cold? Is it always because you are nervous or fidgety?

How often, an hour or two after you have put your child to bed, you will find by laying your hand on its brow, that it is bathed with perspiration. Is it necessary that you should give it a sweat? If not, why do you not remove a portion of its covering? The skin should not be wet; it should be scarcely perceptibly moist. If you have night-sweats, you become frightened, and run to the doctor; but you persist in giving your babies night-sweats! By careful observation you may ascertain just how much clothing your child needs, and just how to vary it to suit all atmospheric changes. Nearly always when it

wriggles out of, or kicks off clothing, you may rest assured that it is too warmly blanketed. Remove a little of the covering and watch again. If it repeats the same thing, take off still more, and so continue to do until the restlessness of the little creature subsides. You will be surprised, at last, to see how very little covering an infant needs. In rigorous winter, the indigent mother sometimes freezes to death ; not so the babe beside her. Who cannot call to mind some illustration of this remark ? I think I have fully demonstrated the assertion that babies and children require less clothing than adults ; but if any fail to

FIG. 89.



THE TRIUMPHANT BABY AND SURPRISED MOTHER.

be convinced, let me ask them which they suppose will best conduce to the health of the child—to make it tender by much clothing, so that by getting the clothes off at night, or some other exposure, it inevitably takes cold ; or by clothing it sparingly so as to accustom it to cold weather and its changes ?

THEIR LITTLE LEGS NEED CLOTHING.

Another important suggestion in regard to clothing is, that it be so distributed to the various parts of the body, that the circulation may not be impaired. In my essay on the clothes we wear, and in some observations in other places on tight-lacing, I have sufficiently cautioned the reader against tight-fitting clothing, and I will not in this place do more than call attention to those remarks ; but let me here speak of the great error of dressing the neck, chest, and abdomen warmly, and leaving the limbs scantily covered. I have seen children dressed like High-

landers—with nothing on the limbs at all, while the upper portions of their bodies were clad in flannels. “The dear little things look pretty, don’t they?” Well, I must confess that they do to those who do not know the physical consequences of such an unequal distribution of raiment. Their plump legs, white or rosy skin, and dimples in the knees are charming; but the exposition of them should only take place when their whole bodies are equally exposed. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that the circulation of the blood in any part is more or less governed by the temperature of that part. Warm dressing of the feet and limbs, for instance, invites the blood into them; and if they are more warmly dressed than the rest of the body, there will be an undue presence of blood in the extremities. If this habit of dress be reversed, and the upper portions of the body be more warmly clad, then the lungs, liver, stomach, heart, and head become congested by the excessive presence of blood, while the extremities are cold, and the circulation in them insufficient. Want of common-sense on this point is a great cause of nervous and blood derangements; and in many cases the immediate cause of headache, congestion of the lungs, dyspepsia, and constipation among adults, particularly women. I once heard the late Dr. Dio Lewis very felicitously describe the dress of women before a gymnastic class. I will not attempt to give any portion of his remarks, but some things I have to say here were substantially presented by him. Let us for a moment look at the dress of women, especially that worn in winter. An ever-varying head-dress, exposing, during the continuance of one fashion, that part of the head which had been covered by the style of hat and head-dress in vogue immediately previous. Fur collars about the neck, and in many instances fur cloaks enveloping the whole upper portion of the body. Flannels extending from the neck to the waist, with sometimes many other garments over them, thus producing undue warmth in that part of the body containing the vital machinery, while the limbs are protected only by cotton, or cotton-flannel, at best one thickness of flannel in the shape of drawers, coming a little below the knee, where they meet and lap under white cotton stockings.

Now, with such a costume as this, where does the blood go? A skirt and a petticoat or two, will not compensate for the furs and other garments about the neck and waist, and the blood will congest those parts which by warm covering are kept at the highest temperature. Hence the complaints: “Oh, what an awful headache I do have!” “Doctor, what do you suppose is the matter with my stomach?” “I am habitually constipated,” etc. It would be well for all women to remember, both in clothing themselves and their children—if they are mothers—the whole body should be equally clad to insure a good circulation. The mere fact that you have lung difficulties will not

excuse you for covering your chest with woollen and fur unless you put precisely the same covering on your limbs. For every garment put over the chest, one of equal warmth should be placed over the limbs, or you will defeat the very object you desire to attain ; and mothers, if you will be reckless of your own comfort, health, and life, by obeying the caprice of fashion rather than the laws of hygiene, I pray you heed the hints herein given for taking care of your children ; for, possibly, by the time they become men and women, health will become more attractive than dress.

HOW BABIES SHOULD BE FED.

Leaving the criticism of dress, we will next turn our attention to the food of children. It would seem hardly necessary to start out with the remark that babies should not be fed on cow's milk when that from the breast of a healthy mother or nurse can be obtained ; but observation proves that mothers are careless—wilfully ignorant—or wantonly indifferent in regard to this matter. I would call the attention of all who are interested in it, to the comparison between the milk of the cow and that of the human mother, in the essay on milk, in Chapter II. The breasts of women are nowadays too much cultivated with reference to a pretty form and figure ; and while this need not be discouraged, the necessity of developing the mammary glands, with a view to making them productive of nutritious milk when their possessors become mothers, is of far greater importance. It is especially so when young mothers decline to nurse their babies, lest the breasts should become flabby, or otherwise affected in their symmetry. Speaking of women, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham very truly remarked : “It may be a great thing to be a merchant, a financier, an advocate, judge, writer, or orator, but before these can exist, there must be men ; before these can be what they should be, there must be healthy, disciplined men ; there must be well-bred youths, carefully instructed, and carefully trained children ; *infants lying on deep motherly bosoms, and sucking rich motherly milk.* Yes, more than that, inhaling the pure womanly spirit. It may be a fine thing to have control of their property ; to help in making the laws they live under ; but to be good mothers of men and women, is the greatest thing in all this world.” Many mothers in fashionable life, who are endowed by nature with well-developed organs for nourishing their babies, shirk the responsibility because it is a task—it soils their fine clothes—or what is still more nonsensical—because suckling their young is doing so much like the inferior animals. To such folly has an undue love of ease, and a false idea of refinement led many women ! When, however, such considerations govern mothers, or when an imperfectly developed body has failed to endow the mother with the power to nurse her child, it should not be fed on the milk of

cows or goats if a wet-nurse can be obtained, for it is quite unlike human milk in its qualities, as already remarked ; and then, too, some discrimination should be used in the selection of a nurse. A cross, ill-natured woman ought not to be employed, because bad tempér affects the secretions of the mammary glands, as well as it does other secretions. A scrofulous nurse will not answer, because she not only gives the child scrofulous food from her breasts, but daily bodily contact with her affects a healthy baby injuriously. Recollect what Dr. Combe said about the atmosphere of a scrofulous person being contagious. A puny, sickly nurse, is also incapable of imparting to a child the nourishment it requires. A nurse must, indeed, be a healthy, temperate, good-natured, kindly woman, with the milk of human kindness flowing from her soul, and pure, wholesome milk issuing from well-freighted bosoms. When such a nurse cannot be obtained, there is manifestly no nourishment so wholesome for babies as the milk of healthy animals diluted sufficiently to agree with the infant stomach, for all vegetable preparations for babies have a tendency to cause acidity, and contain particles which the young digestive machinery is not strong enough to dissolve. Meats, and the juices of meats, will not answer, as they are too stimulating. They are not, indeed, fit for a child under ten years of age, as the reader will observe in my next essay on dietetics.

BATHING, EXERCISING, DOSING, ETC.

In addition to clothing and feeding babies properly, attention must be given to bathing and exercising them. If they are fat and full of animal spirits, they should be sponged every morning with tepid water and a little (very little) castile soap. If lean in flesh, they should be so treated only every alternate morning ; but their little bodies should be rubbed down gently with a healthy hand, from head to foot, every day. If the child be absolutely wasted so that marasmus is threatened, it would be better to use a good quality of sweet oil instead of water, and rub it from head to foot with the magnetic hand ; after which wipe it down with a dry napkin. This will keep the skin healthfully active and cleanly ; and the absorbing pores may be provoked to take up some of the oleaginous matter, and with it assist in inaugurating plumpness. Babies should be carried into the open air daily in all weather, and shaken and jostled by their nurses. Babies, as much as adults, need muscular exercise to develop the muscular system. They are not strong enough to take that exercise themselves, and it is, therefore, necessary to tumble them about, squeeze their muscles, pat them, and attend to all those little matters which go to promote muscular development. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* very sensibly advises nursery tales, rhymes, and other good things. "I would," he remarks,

“say to every parent, especially to every mother, sing to your children, tell them pleasant stories; if in the country, be not careful lest they get a little dirt upon their hands and clothes; earth is very much akin to us all, and children’s out-of-door plays soil them not inwardly. There is in it a kind of consanguinity between all creatures; by it we touch upon the common sympathy of our first substance, and beget a kindness for our poor relations, the brutes. Let children have free, open-air sport, and fear not though they make acquaintance with the pigs, the donkeys, and the chickens; they may form worse friendships with wiser-looking ones. Encourage a familiarity with all that love them. There is a language among them which the world’s language obliterates in the elders. It is of more importance that you should make your children loving, than that you should make them wise. Above all things make them loving; and then, parents, if you become old and poor, these will be better than friends that will neglect you. Children brought up lovingly at your knees will never shut their doors upon you, and point where they would have you go.”

Babies must also be carefully guarded from all poison, external and internal. Vaccination often destroys the health, if not the life of a child. Read what I have said under this head in the chapter on the Causes of Nervous and Blood Derangements. Mothers should be careful that their nipples are free from eruptions which might possibly inoculate the baby with their impure secretions. Nurses and other attendants should have clean hands and well-washed calico gowns. Look out for the napkins and towels which are employed about the baby. Carefully exclude from the nursery all poisonous or unwholesome things which the baby can, on floor or in chair, lay hold of. Every thing, you know, goes into the mouth of an infant. Painted toys have sometimes caused the most serious consequences in the hands of babies.

Excessive and injudicious dosing is a common cause of ill-health among children. If a child take a slight cold—if it have a little pain in the stomach—if the bowels move a little too frequently—if it have carache—if it be restless and fretful—the doctor is sent for, who, either through ignorance of the injurious effects of unnecessary drugging, or from fear of not pacifying the mother, deals out a little of this, that, and the other thing, to be taken at various hours of the day or night. In the majority of cases children do not need mediating, and a mother more often injures her child by sending for the doctor too soon than by delaying too long. *External* applications of proper remedies will, in a majority of cases, cure all sorts of baby complaints. I do not exactly want to assume the character of a panacea pedler, but I feel moved to say, in this connection, that if you possess a bottle of my magnetic ointment, such as I speak of in the closing part of my book, a doctor need seldom be called. If a child have a cold, attended

with any affection of the throat or lungs, apply the ointment thoroughly to the throat and chest ; if wind colic, cramping of the stomach or bowels, loss of appetite, worms, diarrhœa, or the opposite—constipation—apply the ointment to the stomach and bowels for several minutes with the hand. If the child receive a bruise, cut, or burn, the ointment will prove a never-failing remedy. For weakness of the spine, weakness or pain in the limbs, stiff neck, for cold feet, etc., it may be successfully applied to the part affected. It may be effectually applied to the region of the bladder in incontinence of the urine, or other affections of the bladder. In brief, there is hardly an infant ill which the external use of this ointment will not relieve, and generally completely cure ; while grown-up children, who have once introduced it as a family medicine, feel that they cannot pass a night without it in the house. The reader should have the formula except for the fact that you would not prepare it if you had it. It requires the skill of a pharmacist and much experience to prepare it properly. Nor could it be prepared economically in small quantities, suited for family use.

FIG. 90.



THE EDITOR'S PLAN FOR DIVERTING THE BABY.

Simple hand friction will often relieve the local difficulties of children. Do anything—do everything, mother, but administer to the sensitive little stomach a dose of medicine. Soothing syrups are invariably anodynes in their properties, and almost invariably contain morphine or opium. Rather than use them for a nervous or fretful child, I would resort to the ridiculous remedy proposed by a Buffalo Editor. "As soon," he says, "as the squaller awakens, set the child up, propped by pillows if it cannot sit alone, smear its fingers with thick molasses ; then put half a dozen feathers into its hands, and the young one will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to another, until it drops asleep. As soon as it awakes—more molasses and more feathers, and, in the place of nerve-astounding yells, there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable." It is well to bear in mind that a child may at times be restless and irritable from thirst, and that a half cup of cool water will comfort it. If it have colic, try plain hot water, but try it yourself first.

THE EDUCATION OF AN INFANT.

In regard to the education of an infant, a review of a work by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim, entitled "The Development of the Child," gives the results of his observations and researches. He having been the attending physician to the children's department of Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, ought to be qualified to advise in such matters. The reviewer says: "Children are regularly sent to school so that their time for a large part of the day may be well taken up, and that the parents may thus have a season of freedom. In addition the little ones are taught too much. Dr. Oppenheim observes that the facts which are learned by a tremendous outlay of nerve-force are of little, if any, use. He shows that the nerve-cells concerned in the process of learning are immature, and therefore not in a condition to do fine work. Instead of being benefited, the children are apt to be definitely harmed by a system of teaching which is supported at a tremendous expenditure of time, trouble, and money. He wants to apply to ordinary education some of the methods of Froebel and Pestalozzi, after simplifying and purifying them by a scientific training which those great teachers never had." A well-conducted kindergarten is undoubtedly the proper place for a young child.

"DON'TS" FOR THE NURSERY.

Among my scraps I find a list of "don'ts" which may well appear in this essay. I do not know who was the author, but as this method of giving instruction by "don'ts" originated with my son, Dr. Foote, Jr., it does not matter much. Literary indebtedness is about even. These "don'ts" are sensible, of practical value, and the reader shall have them: "Don't hang curtains around the cot. Children need plenty of air, especially when sleeping. Don't place the cot in a position where the light will fall on the child's eyes; nor in a draught. Don't make up the baby's bed on the floor. The air is most pernicious near the floor, and purest in the middle of the room. Don't forget that children's clothing should be reasonably warm, but light. Don't forget to remove the child to a cot with a hair mattress, when old enough to leave the cradle. Don't neglect to air the child's bed-clothes every day, taking them in about noon. Don't allow a child to sleep with an elder person; its rest will be less disturbed and more beneficial alone." "Don't cover the baby's face completely with a blanket shawl." So says Mrs. Stanton. She also says: "Ignorant nurses and mothers have discovered that children sleep longer with their heads covered. They don't know why, nor the injurious effect of breathing over and over the same air that has been thrown off the lungs, polluted with carbonic acid gas. This stupefies the child and prolongs the unhealthy slumber." I

will add to the foregoing list the following: Don't strike a child on the head. The brain is a great nervous reservoir where all the nerves centre, and a blow here may kill it outright, or make it idiotic. Don't "box its ears." There is danger, by doing so, of rupturing the eardrum, thereby rendering the hearing defective if no greater evil ensue. Don't whip it with a stick or lash—such a punishment deranges the action of the capillaries and the circulation of blood through them. Don't fill its imagination with hobgoblins, and shut it in a dark room. Kept for moments or hours under the influence of fright, the nervous system is fearfully affected, and made susceptible to attacks of a spasmodic nature. Don't punish it by depriving it of its regular food, for then stomach derangements are inaugurated. All kinds of punishment should be avoided if the child can be controlled by moral influences; but where punishment is necessary, a "good spanking" is the only physical chastisement the body presents a proper place to receive; while those acting upon the fears of the child should be avoided altogether.

Dietetics for Old and Young.

Little space will be occupied under this head, because the reader may learn from the essay entitled "The Food we Eat," in the second chapter, the author's views on what may be regarded as wholesome food; but I have something important to offer in this place which, if observed, will have a tendency to build up the physical man, and guard against the insidious approach of disease. Nowadays, children and youth accustom their systems to a stimulating diet, suited only to the sluggish systems of older people, so that when old age comes upon them, they have nothing to turn to but medicinal tonics to impart to the infirm body and mind strength and vivacity. So long as animal food continues to find a place upon our tables, and stimulating liquids are tolerated by nearly all, and used by a large portion of mankind, the rule should be as follows:

"Milk for babes," and that only, if possible, which issues from the breasts of healthy mothers. "Mush and milk," for children under six years of age; and during this period all wholesome vegetables may be permitted, but no stronger animal food than milk. Passing the sixth year—butter, eggs, and fish may be allowed to enter sparingly into the diet of the child; and from the twelfth year—poultry, broths, and the soups of other meats. Not before he is fifteen or twenty should he be permitted to taste of steak, roast beef, or other strong meat. Not before he is twenty-five or thirty, should he allow himself to drink coffee or tea. Not earlier than forty or fifty should beer or other liquors pass his lips. Then, when the infirmities of age begin to creep upon him (and they will come later under this regimen), if it be neces-

sary to resort to stronger stimulants, such inventions as Bourbon whiskey, French brandy, Holland gin, Jamaica rum, etc., may be called to the rescue. But, understand me—I do not advise malt liquor or strong drinks ; I merely say, so long as animal food and stimulating liquors are used, the foregoing rule is the proper one to be pursued, and now for the reason :

Children cannot well endure a stimulating diet. Their little vital machinery, fresh from the ingenious hands of nature, is full of life, electricity, and animation. At birth their palpitating little hearts contract from 130 to 140 times per minute. At the age of three, a child's pulse is about ninety, while that of an adult averages seventy-two. Stimulating food, of course, quickens the activity of the vital organs of children, and this morbid activity renders them susceptible to inflammatory diseases. Hence the prevalence of measles, scarlet fever, canker-rash,

FIG. 91.



A HEALTHY MOTHER AND CHILD.

chicken-pox, and other ills, hardly known to adults. I really believe that these disorders would never affect children if they were fed and clothed properly, or in such a way as not to derange the activity of their vital machinery as set agoing by good old Dame Nature. The blood of children is richer in solid constituents, and especially in blood corpuscles, than that of adults, and as animal food tends to increase this richness and solidity to a greater extent than vegetable food, allowing to a child the former, inevitably causes an undue

proportion of those constituents to go to the blood, thereby rendering the vascular fluids as ignitable to the breath of contagion as powder is to the touch of fire. Intelligent mothers, who set their children's blood on fire with the flesh of animals as food, and then let their doctors kill them in endeavors to quench it with poisonous drugs, should hesitate before they add fuel to the flame. Children do not crave meats, they would not eat them if they were not introduced into their toothless mouths while they are in swaddling clothes, while they have not sense enough to reject them, by which means they acquire a taste for this kind of diet. If meats are denied the children, strong drinks will not be craved by the middle-aged ; for in a perfectly healthy condition of the human race, meats and strong drinks would not be needed, and the promptings of appetite might be trusted ; but now pandemonium exists in the palates and stomachs of men because they are not started right in babyhood and childhood ; and the hydra-headed gourmand

looks forth from behind decayed and broken-down teeth, for things totally unsuited to the development of the inner man.

Fruits are excellent preventives of disease in children and men. The value of apples as food is suggested by Liebig, who says: "The importance of apples as food has not hitherto been sufficiently estimated or understood. Besides contributing a large portion of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive compounds in the form of food, they contain such a fine combination of vegetable acids, extractive substances, and aromatic principles, with the nutritive matter, as to act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of ripeness by rural laborers and others, they prevent debility, strengthen digestion, correct the putrefactive tendencies of nitrogenous food, avert scurvy, and maintain and strengthen the power of productive labor."

Nature has kindly looked to sanitary effects in providing summer fruits. As mankind emerges from the winter season, more or less loaded with carbonaceous dregs which have accumulated under the influence of a keen appetite, and the use of hearty food to warm the body in spite of the cold atmosphere, strawberries, currants, and other acid fruits of a relaxing nature to the bowels are presented for his use; and these dissolve and wash away the effete accumulations of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Lest, however, this process be carried too far, raspberries, with a mild astringency, quickly follow, checking any undue activity of the bowels; and, finally, when hot weather comes upon us, rendering the system an easy prey to diarrhœa, along come the luscious, dimple-faced blackberries, with still greater astringent qualities, which have the power even to cure an attack of summer complaint. The provident housewife not only welcomes their advent, and provides them abundantly for the table, but from their rich juices she prepares blackberry syrup for use in all seasons when the little ones are attacked with bowel complaint. Good, loving, kind-hearted, old Dame Nature; and wise, maternally affectionate, and ever-to-be-remembered mother, who receives and properly uses the fruits of her bountiful hand! These remarks, of course, apply to our latitude where these fruits are raised, but it will be found in all climes that there are fruits of corresponding qualities, whose effects aid nature in keeping up a healthy condition of the system.

Next, a word about fasting. If people would enjoy good health fasting should only be resorted to in obedience to physiological requirements. While fasting, the solid constituents of the blood decrease rapidly. It is customary, even in the nineteenth century, for our rulers, moved by a mistaken religious sentiment, to appoint days of fasting, which, unhappily, are generally observed exclusively by the very people whose abstemious and religious lives not only render them

unnecessary, but whose bloodless condition makes it really a sin for them to fast. It is said that "the monks and the anachorites of old sought to serve God and win an immortal crown by spending their lives in self-inflicted penances and mortifications, the severity of which seems almost incredible. It is related of them that they would live for years in cells and caves scooped out of rocks, which were scarcely large enough to turn round in. They would load themselves with heavy crosses and chains; or put collars and bracelets of massive iron about their limbs. They would stand in uncomfortable attitudes until permanently deformed; or look at the sun without winking until they were blind. They would pass many days without food, many hours without sleep, and many years without speaking. One of the most celebrated of these ascetics, Simeon Stylites, lived on the top of a column sixty feet high, for thirty years, exposed alike to the heat of summer and the cold of winter, and at length died without descending!" All of these things look ridiculous to people nowadays, just as the present custom of fasting will ultimately appear to coming generations. There is not a particle of doubt but that fasting would do thousands of people good, but the days appointed for the purpose are only in exceptional cases observed by these; while pious and weakly men and women who cannot possibly afford to fast, almost invariably do so, most scrupulously, much to their injury. Fasting, unless called for to counteract the effects of gluttony, also deranges the stomach. This organ must have its due and regular supply of aliment to preserve the digestive machinery unimpaired. Parents should never punish their children by depriving them of their dinner, as is sometimes the practice. A dinner neglected to-day, prepares an unnatural appetite and a weak stomach for to-morrow. A plain dinner, in place of the usual family dinner, would answer just as well for a punishment for a child, and physically do him good; and plain living for the glutton would be better than fasting, while regularity in eating is important on fast days as well as on others.

A few remarks on regulating the diet and selecting the food according to the condition of the bowels, and I will close this essay. Many people predisposed to constipation, and others affected in an opposite way, are ever hitting wrongly in their eating. Those who are habitually costive should not eat their meats and vegetables cooked brown; nor such binding food as boiled rice, boiled milk, wheat-bread toast, &c. Such things will do for those who are predisposed to excessive and too frequent movements of the bowels. Nor should the latter eat meats rarely cooked, nor brown, Graham, and corn bread, hominy, baked beans, or other relaxing articles of food. These are just suited to constipated people. Among fruits—oranges, figs, sour apples, &c., are well known as relaxing in their properties; while sweet apples, raspberries, blackberries, black currants, and all fruits

having a puckering flavor, are binding. Consequently, fruits should be selected in their season suited to the over-active or inactive condition of the bowels.

As remarked before, other matters regarding food and diet would be relevant here, were they not treated upon in Chapter Second ; I will, therefore, leave this subject and invite the reader's attention to

The Physiological Instruction of Children.

In view of the startling wretchedness and vice growing out of physiological ignorance, an essay bearing the above title may properly find place in this chapter. An essay in the second chapter, as well as facts appearing in various pages of this book, exhibits the necessity of proposing some radical course for the proper instruction of children in regard to their bodies, the organs composing their bodies, and the functions of those organs. In our favored country, every district in our cities, and every village in the rural regions, has its school-house. Now, is a knowledge of the alphabet, of spelling, of reading, of writing, of grammar, of arithmetic, of history, of philosophy, etc., more important than a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene ? Some schools, public and private, have introduced physiological works, which treat, in a "gingerly manner," of the human system. They are doing good, but are not just what we want. The most important organs, and those which are most abused, are so delicately alluded to, if spoken of at all, that the student obtains little information regarding them. In our large public schools, academies, and colleges, teachers, male and female, should be appointed to attend to the anatomical, physiological, and hygienic departments, where children and youths should be classed according to age and sex, and instructed, not in the technical, jaw-breaking name of each nerve, muscle, and bone (these may be acquired in a medical college), but in the *uses*, and consequences of the *abuses*, of the various organs of the body, not omitting those most sinned against—the organs of generation. To girls just entering womanhood, lectures should be given on conception and pregnancy, and the duties attending maternity—on every subject, in fact, which prepares them to become the healthy mothers of healthy children, when they shall be ready to assume such responsibility. In smaller village-schools, although as thorough training may not be practicable in this department, a very successful plan may be adopted where but one teacher is employed. A female should be kept in the instructor's chair during the summer, and a male teacher during the winter—a custom not uncommon now in many country places, as a matter of economy. These teachers should be supplied with two sets of plainly written lectures on all the organs, functions, diet, etc., suited

to various ages. One set of lectures should be adapted to girls, and the other to boys. In summer the girls should be classified according to age, and daily, during the boys' recess, the teacher, with such assistance as she might select from the older female pupils, should deliver, in as effective a manner as possible, to the various classes, a lecture appropriate to each. In winter, the male teacher should pursue the same course with the boys, during the recess of the girls. These lectures could be interspersed with such further instruction as the teacher might be qualified to give. A good manikin would be a profitable investment for any school, large or small, with which to illustrate the instructions given in this branch of study. Anatomical plates might also be obtained for school purposes, exhibiting the formation of the sexual organs, or those organs which are the more commonly injured in boyhood and girlhood—those which Nature instituted for perpetuating the human family. Some such plan will be carried out in a not far distant future, depend upon it. Let us all try and hasten the day. It is necessary, however, that something be done immediately. Boys and girls are annually destroying themselves or making wrecks of their constitutions, for the want of physiological instruction. Parents must take this matter in hand, until our institutions of learning are complete in this respect. If unwilling to counsel their children themselves, then they should throw in their way books containing the needful information. Almost daily am I receiving letters from young men and women, who commence their epistles with something substantially as follows: "If I had only read your 'Plain Home Talk' five years ago, I should have saved myself the necessity of addressing you now." It should be borne in mind that if children do not obtain physiological information from proper sources they learn enough to contract vice through hidden and vitiated channels, and sooner or later the physician is consulted for the relief of diseases which never would have presented themselves if parents had religiously discharged their whole duty.

Mental and Physical Recreation.

These are both necessary to the preservation of health. In this busy practical age, the mental and physical energies are too much concentrated upon money-making. Business men wear themselves out in their counting-rooms, and die just as they are about to reap the golden fruit of their labors, having denied themselves all social and physical enjoyment, with the delusive promise to themselves and their friends, that after a certain end is attained, they will give rest to their over-worked faculties. This end reached, another one is substituted, and still another, till the worn-out, cheated brain seeks in the repose of death that rest which its possessor denies it in the whirl of busy life.

The tiller of the soil, who caresses mother earth, and inhales her vital breath, lives longer, but his mental faculties are dwarfed by the monotonous drudgery with which he seeks to obtain the golden bauble, and his overworked muscles shrink, and his shoulders droop with excessive toil. He, too, plants his ambitious stake afar off, moves it onward still farther as he approaches it, and finally reaches it too exhausted to enjoy what he has so long labored to attain.

FIG. 92.



MAGNETIC EXERCISE.

The wealthy idler too often pursues his avocation of doing nothing with such singleness of purpose as to induce depression of spirits, and thereby enfeeble both mind and body. His imagination becomes tired at grasping empty shadows, and his faculties wear themselves out in striking at nothing.

Many people mistakenly imagine that mental and physical recreation consists in idling away time, while it really consists in doing something all the while, but with such a change of thought and action as to give rest to those powers which are the more constantly employed. There is, for instance, but little recreation in a game of chess for a man who has been employed in the counting-room all day. His play should be out of doors, and his diversions of a character to free the mind from calculation, and give healthy exercise to the enervated muscular system. The farmer may advantageously shorten his days of toil, and

spend some hours in every twenty-four in visiting his neighbors, and in the perusal of books and newspapers. The wealthy idler will find happiness and health in industry of some kind, even if it be not remunerative. For the accountant, professional man, or for any one closely engaged in sedentary pursuits, there is probably no exercise so beneficial as horseback riding. Much walking exhausts the magnetic forces of the system, if they are deficient, but in riding a horse, the animal does the work, and the rider takes the exercise, and not only do the stomach, liver, and other internal organs get wholesomely jostled, but every muscle of the arms and limbs partakes of the invigorating shaking. Then, too, the horse is a regular battery for the generation of animal electricity. The vapors from his nostrils, and the steam from his body, are loaded with magnetic life. The busy brain-worker, seated upon the saddle, is enveloped in an atmosphere of vital magnetism, which his attenuated body drinks in as the parched earth takes in the evening showers.

Although consumption prevails to a serious extent in the British Army, investigation has proved that the cavalry regiments suffer much less than the infantry. There is no other way for accounting for this fact excepting this : while the infantry are exhausted by their weary marches, the cavalry have the exercise and magnetism of horseback riding while performing their military duties. For women of sedentary habits in our civilization, horseback riding is deprived of a good share of its advantages by the cramped position they are obliged to take on the detestable side-saddle. It seems as if every pernicious crotchet entering into the popular sense of propriety, invariably bears the most heavily upon woman. We call her the "weaker vessel," and while we pile upon her shoulders the most unhealthful burdens, we also require her, whether walking or riding, to be trammelled with something that lessens the value of her exercise. If she walks, her limbs are impeded in their motion by cumbersome skirts ; and if she rides one limb is put to sleep on the pommel of the saddle and her body placed in an attitude which would naturally nearly face the side her limbs occupy, while she is required to face and address her attendant back of her.

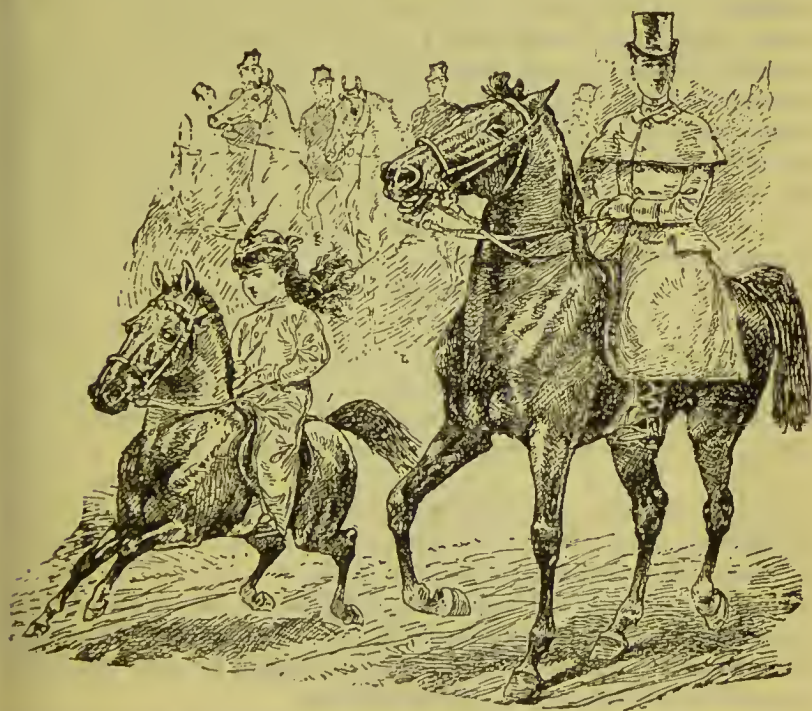
In Peru, the Sandwich Islands, and among many people we call heathen, or semi-barbarian, women ride astride ; and since the advent of the bicycle, this sensible position is being encouraged in England and our own country. I strongly advocated it over forty years ago. Mrs. Clara B. Colby says :

"The 'New Woman' is only copying after the ancient dame when she rides astride, as is now the fashion of the royal princesses and the leading equestriennes of both England and America. Joan of Arc rode astride at the head of the French Army, and Queen Elizabeth used to ride to falcon hunt in this fashion behind Lord Leicester. It was only

in the sixteenth century that the side-saddle came into use in England, and women rode astride in Germany until the close of the eighteenth century. In most foreign countries the fashion of riding on one side has never been adopted by women."

For people of sedentary habits who have not the means to keep horses, or to hire them, dancing and gymnastics afford healthy recrea-

FIG. 93.



THE COMING FASHION FOR LADIES ON HORSEBACK.

(From a cartoon in Philadelphia "Life.")

tion, if the former be not carried to the extreme of midnight dissipation, and the latter to the point of physical exhaustion. Among the ancient Hebrews, dancing formed a part of their religious ceremonies, and even in the Christian Church at an early period, "the dance was united with the hymn in Christian festivities." To-day the Shakers of our own country unite dancing with worship, but among what are popularly denominated orthodox people, dancing is considerably in disrepute, unless conducted in private assemblies, or in the parlors of those whose means enable them to entertain rooms full of their friends on appointed occasions. If conducted without excessive eating and drinking—at seasonable hours and in healthful costumes, dancing is an exercise which

promotes health of body and grace of motion. It has been remarked that a young woman fond of dancing, traverses, in the course of a single season, about 400 miles, while no lady would think of walking that distance in six months. Nor is it simply by the exercise of the muscles, and grace of movement, that benefit is derived. The commingling of the sexes is highly beneficial. In an assemblage of ladies and gentlemen where there is almost constant contact of hand with hand, and interchange of sentiment, there is also an interchange of sexual magnetism, which imparts a daintier glow than paint is capable of giving to the cheek of the maiden or matron, and to those of the "sterner sex" who participate in these festivities, it gives mental and muscular vivacity never derived from association of gentlemen alone. At the opening of dancing *soirées*, the ladies generally begin the festivities with cold, clammy hands and feet, but after a few commands from the prompter of "right and left, all around" their circulation becomes healthful, and the pleasant temperature of the hand is an evidence that the feet too have become warm by exercise and masculine magnetism. Nature has ordained it, and man-and-woman-kind cannot disregard the law that sexual isolation impairs the physical health, and renders the mind more or less fretful, peculiar, and taciturn. It still further enfeebles the nervous systems of the weak, and inaugurates nervous derangements and mental eccentricities in the strong. It makes man rude and gross; it makes woman weak and capricious. Had it not been intended that women and men should commingle in their work and play, the earth with its flowers and birds would have been given to women, and the moon, with its rocks and arid mountains, would have been the abode of men, and like some of the representatives of the lower order of animal life, each sex would have had within itself the power of reproduction. But enough on this point. If the reader is interested in this partial digression, he may turn to the essay in Chapter Second, on Sexual Isolation.

Parlor or light gymnastics, as introduced by the late Dr. Dio Lewis, may be pronounced "the king and queen of indoor exercise." This system of gymnastics encourages the commingling of the sexes in physical movements, which are so devised as to bring every muscle of the body into exercise. It possesses all the social and magnetic charm of dancing, while the movements more fully and uniformly develop the whole muscular system. Especially is this remark true when placing light gymnastics in comparison with the modern fashionable style of dancing, which precludes all lively motion of the limbs, or other parts of the body. The gymnastic march brings the sexes together in a frolicsome exercise, which gives as much motion to the limbs as the old-fashioned "jig." The ring exercise again unites the sexes in movements and attitudes which bring into play every muscle belonging to our wonderful bodies. With the wooden dumb-bells and wands, a

series of exercises may be indulged in at home or in the class, which call into play muscles which men or women of sedentary habits hardly know they possess. The "breathing exercises" give ladies, who, from long habit of pernicious dress and short breathing, might imagine their lungs were no larger or deeper than a chicken's crop, some rational idea of their respiratory capacity. In the vocal exercises, the voice receives not only cultivation, but an increase of strength, and these, combined with the breathing exercises, afford an excellent medicine for people of a consumptive diathesis. In the class, all of these movements are made under the inspiration of music, and music itself is better than medicine for many people. "Luther and Milton found the greatest solace in music." "Nothing," said Alfieri, the Italian tragic poet, "so moves my heart, and soul, and intellect, and rouses my very faculties like music; almost all my tragedies have been conceived under the immediate emotion caused by music."

There is one peculiar advantage which light gymnastics possess over dancing, so long as the latter remains in disrepute among strict religionists, and that is, they are encouraged and patronized by the clergy, and no one could reasonably object on religious grounds, if they were introduced as a part of the education of children in all the schools, or made a part of the festivities at ministers' donation parties, and social entertainments of all kind; public or private, religious or secular.

Parlor gymnastics have been considerably neglected of late years. When introduced about the middle of the nineteenth century they were all the rage. It would be well for the rising generation to obtain Dr. Dio Lewis's book, which teaches and illustrates the movements in light gymnastics, and bring them to the front once more. They are graceful. They are beneficial. They are greatly enjoyed by young people.

Gymnastics originated with the ancient Greeks, who made it a rule to spend not less than two hours each day in physical development. Their children were required to take exercise in a nude state, so as not to encumber the muscles while undergoing motion and development. And here I may say, that one of the peculiar advantages of light gymnastics over dancing is, that in all classes where they are taught, the men are required to dress in loose trousers and blouses, and the ladies in loose-waisted and short dresses. Bathing was religiously attended to by the Greeks of old, and every conceivable plan was devised and practiced to build up and strengthen their physical organism. They despised themselves for any manifestation of physical weakness. The Spartans were the first to require their women to be good gymnasts. They were not allowed to marry till they publicly exhibited their proficiency in this kind of physical exercise. In our day, the Germans seem to have some of the spirit of the ancient Greeks.

They give much attention to gymnastics, both light and heavy ; but among our American people, the credit is due to Dr. Lewis for having perfected and introduced a system of gymnastics suited to all ages, and to both sexes, and conducted like dancing to the time of inspiring music. Those not familiar with his system, and who may feel interested in looking into it, may, as before intimated, find at the book-stores an illustrated work by Dr. L., descriptive of the series of exercises which he recommended for muscular development. Swimming may

FIG. 94.



THE SWIMMER.

When you swim, imitate the frog.

One of the most extensive and finely appointed bathing establishments in the world is in San Francisco. This was erected and bountifully supplied with every convenience by the late Mayor Sutro. It covers five acres and contains several large swimming-tanks of different temperature, so that the swimmer can select the one he likes. One can move his arms and limbs in the Sutro baths under the inspiration of music, as an excellent band is present during the most popular hours to enliven the exercises. Boston doubtless comes next to San Francisco with its twenty-three public baths, and probably stands at the head of all cities of the United States in respect to the number of such establishments. Then, too, at the "Hub," they supply, at the expense of the

be reckoned among the accomplishments which promote physical health. Buoyed up by the water, the limbs are at liberty to move without impediment, and while the arms are moving in such a way as to develop the chest, shoulders, and back, the action of the limbs strengthens their own muscles and those which are remotely connected with them. This exercise is not available to all, nor can it be enjoyed at all seasons unless it be in cities where facilities are provided by individual enterprise or municipal government.

city treasury, teachers to instruct in the art of swimming. In 1898 3,500 children were taught to swim, according to the statement of Mayor Josiah Quincy. The number who enjoyed the baths during that year was 1,900,000. "The expense to the city for all this," according to the Mayor, "was about \$38,000, paid mostly in salaries, and the average cost of each bath was about two cents. When we consider the incalculable benefit to the public," remarked the Mayor, "I believe this money was a tremendous factor in the development of the health and morals of Boston."

For those living near rivers, lakes, or the ocean, or for those who visit the seaside in summer, bathing is a recreation in which both sexes during the months of the year when exercise is apt to be neglected, may indulge freely and greatly to their advantage, because it cleanses and invigorates the skin at the same time that it develops every muscle of the body. The art of swimming is so easily acquired that those who make a practice of bathing should also learn to swim. Many are injured by bathing who would be benefited by swimming. It is never well to creep or step cringingly into the water. The slow movements, the fear, the low temperature of the water, all tend to drive the blood to the head, and the bather, under these circumstances, emerges from the water with chills and disturbed circulation. Not so with the swimmer. He plunges in with the alacrity of the frog; his head is as cool as his body; his motions to keep afloat send the blood frolicking through the body to its extremities. He comes out of the water with a glow of warmth. A little friction with a towel makes him feel as if he had experienced a new birth. There is no reason why women, as well as men, may not swim. There is no better fun for a party of girls and boys than to put on bathing suits and imitate the pranks of the finny tribes in the water. I have seen many expert female swimmers. One young woman of my acquaintance, who recently acquired the art, in one brief summer expanded her chest several inches by the exercise, so much, indeed, as to attract the attention of her friends on her return from the seaside. Her avowed experience was that bathing injured her. Before learning to swim, if she entered the water she came from it cold and shivering, but so soon as she became a swimmer, her aquatic exercises became beneficial, and were no longer attended by the recession of the blood from the extremities. A word of caution is not to be omitted. Do not remain in the water too long. The difference in temperature between the water and the human body is usually very considerable, and there is rapid giving-off of the caloric of the latter to the cooler surrounding element. Fifteen to twenty minutes should be the limit. I have spent my summers for more than thirty years at popular seaside resorts, and I have not failed to observe that those men and women who stay in the water for thirty or forty minutes, or in some instances, an hour or two.

dle, get ill, or give up the exercise with the plea that bathing does not agree with them. Some one of these results has invariably happened to those who were reckless in their indulgence in this otherwise healthful and delightful exercise.

BICYCLE EXERCISE.

Among popular modes of exercise, outing, and "sport," bicycle riding is the "up-to-date" recreation at the beginning of the twentieth century, and has, without doubt, tempted more people of all classes to healthful effort than any other form of exercise. It has been taken up by men, women, and children, of all ages, from three to eighty, and is even being recommended as a new "cure-all" for a large variety of common complaints. Many physicians have not only experimented with its effects upon themselves, but also made a close study of the effects upon the people in general. Veteran riders have been subjected to inspection, to discover if any impairment of physique or function has been occasioned by it, but the tests thus far reported are very favorable to riding "the wheel." The lung capacity is markedly increased (about half an inch), and the heart (itself mainly a bundle of muscles) is somewhat increased in size and power—an effect which may in some cases be carried too far. In short, the whole muscular system shows development, for the muscles of the back, chest, and arms are largely called into action, as well as those of the legs. Even in the men who ride "hump-backed" it has not been possible to discover any permanent physical deformity, though the position is ungraceful, if not actually disgraceful. As Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué puts it,

"Then here's to the wheel! And the joy we feel
When speeding from care away.
To the bicycle strong I sing my song,
Though it be but an humble lay."

Nevertheless, those who carry bicycling to excess, especially when not originally extra robust, are likely to suffer from nervous exhaustion, or by over-strain of the heart and arteries; and many sudden deaths, some from apoplexy, have followed speedy or long "runs."

The greatest evil of this exercise is the tendency to overdo it, and while this may be said of any good form of exercise, the temptation to excess in speed or distance on the wheel is a propensity inherent in its fascinations. In reasonable moderation it seems suitable, with but few exceptions, to all who need exercise of any kind. Specialists in diseases of women seem pretty well agreed that even many having diseases peculiar to the sex need not be ruled off—that it may even help to relieve local congestion and improve the position of the affected parts by restoring a better muscular tone. It is generally known that the

treadle motion in working the sewing-machine is injurious to one having womb trouble, and it has been seriously urged by some writers that the bicycle must be equally objectionable, but the position of a woman on the wheel is widely different from that seated before a sewing-machine. In the latter instance the body is cramped, and the

FIG. 95.



A GROUP OF CYCLERS.

limbs are nearly in a horizontal position, confining and chafing the uterus with every motion of the foot. In the former the body is or should be nearly erect, the limbs nearly straight, and there is neither downward pressure nor friction brought to bear upon the delicate reproductive system. Facts are better than theories, and those who have the best means of judging are unanimous in the opinion that the bodily position and action in working a sewing-machine are no more like those employed in riding a wheel than the position when sitting is like that when standing. In cases of functional nervous disease, dyspepsia, constipation, and even gont and diabetes, the bicycle has been regarded as of good effect, and my own observations alike with these and uterine affections are in accord with the testimony of other

specialists. But how about the heart and the wonderful arteries and veins which circulate the blood ?

Sir Benjamin W. Richardson has taken much pains to observe the effects of bicycle exercise, and in a paper read before a medical society in London he summed up its favorable and unfavorable effects upon the heart and circulatory system. He is reported by the press to have said as follows :

"1. Cycling, when carried on with moderation, might in so far as the healthy heart was concerned, be permitted, or even recommended, by practitioners of the healing art. 2. In all cases of heart disease it was not necessary to exclude cycling. It might even be useful in certain instances—where the action of the heart was feeble, and where signs of fatty degeneration were found—since increased muscular exercise often improved the condition of muscle, and of no muscle more than the heart itself. 3. As the action of cycling told directly upon the motion of the heart, the effect it produced on that organ was phenomenally and unexpectedly great in regard to the work it got out of it. 4. The ultimate action of severe cycling was to increase the size of the heart, to render it irritable and hyper-sensitive to motion, the cycling acting upon it like a stimulant. 5. The over-development of the heart under the continued and extreme over-action affected in turn the arterial resilience, modified the natural blood-pressure, and favored degenerative structural change in the organs of the body generally. 6. A fact that had only been incidentally noticed in the paper was worthy of notice—namely, that in persons of timid and nervous natures—'neurotics'—the fear incidental to cycling, especially in crowded thoroughfares, was often creative of disturbance and palpitation of the heart, and ought to be taken account of as a piece of preventive advice. 7. In advising patients on the subject of cycling, it was often more important to consider the peripheral condition of the circulation than the central. Enfeebled or worn-out arteries might be more dangerous than the feeble heart, and when connected with a heart that was over-active were seats of danger. This same remark would, of course, apply to cases where there was local arterial injury, as in aneurism. 8. Venous enlargement seemed rather to be benefited than injured by cycling, and conditions marked by sluggish circulation through veins were often greatly relieved by the exercise. 9. There were three things which were most injurious in cycling—(a) Straining to climb hills and to meet head-winds ; (b) excessive fatigue, (c) the process of exciting the heart and wearing it out sooner by alcoholic stimulants, and the omission of light, frequently repeated, and judiciously selected, foods."

Too much cannot be said against what is commonly called "scorching." Any amount of mischief has been done to many young men and women in racing on the wheel. Tests of endurance in this exercise, as

well as in all others, are to be deprecated. They bring disease and death to the riders and prejudice to a commendable means of exercise. Dr. S. C. Stanton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the United States Army in Chicago, has "caused a sensation among medical men by declaring that an habitual fast rider of bicycles, or a 'scorcher,' is unfit, physically, to serve as a soldier in the army." He has made this matter the subject of his severest tests in his examination of applicants for enlistment, and many men have been rejected because of a "bicycle heart," as the practitioner terms it, caused by excessive exercise in riding a wheel. The doctor says: "Persistent scorching or fast riding has a tendency to enlarge the heart, and thus interfere with its proper action. This being the case, the riders would be unable to endure the hardships that army life imposed, and should not be permitted to enter the service."

Dr. Patton, Chief Surgeon of the National Soldier's Home of Dayton, Ohio, is quoted by the *Providence Journal* as saying "that of the 5,000 soldiers in the Dayton Home, fully eighty per cent. are suffering from heart disease, in one form or another, due to the forced physical exertions of the campaign." "And," says the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, "he made the prediction that as large a percentage of the athletes of to-day will be found twenty-five years from now to be victims of heart disease, resulting from the muscular strains that they force themselves to undergo. As for the likelihood of exercise to prolong life, it may be said that according to the statistics of M. de Solaiville there are more people living in France to-day who have passed the age of sixty than there are in England, the home of athletic sports. And there is probably no nation in Europe more averse to muscular cultivation for its own sake than the French. Great athletes die young, and a mortality list of Oxford rowing men published a few years ago showed that a comparatively small percentage of them lived out the allotted lifetime. Dr. Jastrow has demonstrated, in some very elaborate statistics, that men of thought live on an average three and a half years longer than men in the ordinary vocations of life."

This is disheartening to one who believes in, and enthusiastically advocates, rational exercise, but it is well to give it place here for the purpose of impressing upon the impulsive and reckless mind, as nothing else would, the importance of reasonable moderation in taking it. In one respect Dr. Stanton's views are quite sustained by mortality statistics. In England, of 10,000 deaths by various diseases, 620 are from heart disease, while in France there are only 290 from the same. But the figures are not as favorable for France as they are for England in deaths by apoplexy, consumption, pneumonia, and some other physical ills, and comparing the mortality of the two countries from all diseases, the rate is not far from equal, although a little in favor of

France. Not enough difference to lead to the conclusion that it is best for the Anglo-Saxon to give up muscular exercise for its own sake. Far better reform in the way it should be taken.

The young especially need cautioning and restraining, lest in their impetuous and emulative ardor they overtax their strength, and do themselves irreparable injury; and the man of fifty or more years must remember that he has not the elasticity of youth, and may overstrain or burst a blood-vessel if he attempt to keep up the hot pace of men in their prime. Women, too, handicapped as most of them are by heavy machines, skirts, and muscles less trained to severe and continuous effort, should make haste slowly in their attempts to become experts, and be especially particular to have a comfortable saddle.

“SHUT YOUR MOUTH.”

This may be said in an aggressive, rude, and offensive manner, but in this instance it is meant for good advice to the wheeler. It is not an uncommon practice for both men and women riding the wheel to have the lips parted, and in some cases the mouth quite open, and taking in the breath by the latter rather than through the nose, as Nature intends that we should do. The nasal cavity is well provided with all that is necessary to filter the air that we breathe. The lips were intended not only as ornaments to the face, but to protect the mouth from dust and bacteria. It is no unusual thing for a wheeler to complain of dryness of the mouth, and some even adopt the vulgar habit of chewing gum to awaken the salivary secretions and give moisture to the mouth. “Wheeler’s Rests” have sprung up along the roadside, where soda-water, beer, and other drinks, both soft and strong, are provided for the thirsty cyclist. Some complain of sore throat. Both thirst and throat irritations can be avoided by resolutely compressing the lips, and breathing through the nose. Then, when returning from a spin, rinse the mouth, gargle the throat, and wash out the nasal passages with a solution of sulpho-carbolate of soda. For this purpose, put half a teaspoonful, or a little less of the latter, into a tumblerful of pure water. Let it stand a few moments until the salts are nearly or quite dissolved. The water will take up no more of the salts than is necessary to give the solution sufficient strength. Then use this solution as a mouth and nose wash and a throat gargle. If a little passes down the throat it will do no harm.

There are, in addition to equestrian exercises, dancing, gymnastics, swimming, and wheeling, various other sports which afford mental and physical recreation, such as golf, lawn tennis, croquet, billiards, tennis, base-ball, parlor and pond skating, etc., all possessing more or less merit; but those should be chiefly encouraged which bring the sexes together, because they are not only more beneficial physically.

but also because women are too generally neglected, and too often left at home by fathers, husbands, and brothers, and even lovers, when they drop the cares of business for rest and relaxation. In addition to this consideration, the sexes should fraternize in their sports, in order that men may become more womanly and kindly, and women more manly and practical in their characteristics. We are slowly, but I think surely, approaching an age of greater sexual equality, and the race will be better and happier when it is reached. We have had enough of rough and heartless men, and of debilitated and babyish women. The lawyer and sheriff fatten on the former, and the latter mainly supply the bread and butter wherewith the doctors are fed.

Sleep.

Nearly every one who is not a baby sleeps too little. Babies are in the way, and are dosed with soothing syrups and put to sleep—"the troublesome little things!" But when they grow up, excess of sleep is exchanged for too little. Business, social intercourse, and, in many cases, dissipation, occupy so many of the twenty-four hours, that rest is neglected. Many do not seem to know the value of sleep. They overlook the fact that it is the season of vital recuperation; that while the body is recumbent, the eyes closed, and the faculties at rest, repairs go on which are no less necessary for the duration of life, than for the health of every individual. "Without the proper amount of sleep," says Professor Hubland, "the vital energy is dried up and withered, and we waste away as a tree would, deprived of the sap that nourishes it. The physical effects of sleep are, that it retards all the vital movements, collects the vital power, and restores what has been lost in the course of the day, and separates us from what is useless and pernicious. It is, as it were, a daily crisis, during which all secretions are reformed in the greatest tranquillity and perfection." Tesla says: "I believe that a man might live 200 years if he would sleep most of the time. That is why negroes live to such an advanced age, because they sleep so much. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is unnecessary or desirable that you should be awake."

Many medical writers have given their testimony upon this subject, and instead of originating a new essay, it is hardly necessary to do more under this head, than to quote what has already been well-written. Dr. J. C. Jackson remarks:

"As a habit and fashion with our people, we sleep too little. It is admitted by all those who are competent to speak on the subject, that the people of the United States, from day to day, not only do not get sufficient sleep, but they do not get sufficient rest. By the preponderance of the nervous over the vital temperament, they need the recuperating benefits which sleep can afford during each night as it passes. A

far better rule would be to get at least eight hours' sleep, and, including sleep, ten hours of recumbent rest. It is a sad mistake that some make, who suppose themselves qualified to speak on the subject, in affirming that persons of a highly wrought, nervous temperament need—as compared with those of a more lymphatic or stolid organization—less sleep. The truth is, that where power is expended with great rapidity, by a

FIG. 96.



ALL ASLEEP.

constitutional law, it is re-gathered slowly ; the reaction, after awhile, demanding much more time for the gathering up of new force than the direct effort demands in expending that force.

“Thus, a man of the nervous temperament, after he has established a habit of overdoing, recovers from the effect of such overaction much more slowly than a man of different temperament would, if the balance between his power to do and his power to rest is destroyed. As between the nervous and lymphatic temperaments, therefore, where excess of work is demanded, it will always be seen that, at the close of the day's labor, whether it has been of muscle or thought, the man of nervous temperament, who is tired, finds it difficult to fall asleep, sleeps perturbedly, wakes up excitedly, and is more apt than otherwise to resort

to stimulants to place himself in a condition of pleasurable activity. While the man of lymphatic temperament, when tired, falls asleep, sleeps soundly and uninterruptedly, and wakes up in the morning a new man. The facts are against the theory that nervous temperaments recuperate quickly from the fatigues to which their possessors are subjected. Three-fourths of our drunkards are from the ranks of the men of nervous temperament. Almost all opium-eaters in our country—and their name is legion—are persons of the nervous or nervous-sanguine temperaments. Almost all the men in the country who become the victims of narcotic drug-medicine are of the nervous or nervous-sanguine temperament.”

Every medical man of much observation, and every intelligent non-professional man, who has given any attention to the laws of health, will not hesitate to indorse Dr. Jackson's views, as expressed in the foregoing paragraphs. People of the nervo-sanguine temperament are not so successful at manufacturing, as they are extravagant in expending, the vital forces, and as you would control the prodigality of a money spendthrift by keeping him employed, so you should control the prodigal expender of nervous vitality by keeping him asleep as many hours of the twenty-four as can be done without recourse to pernicious drugs.

Insanity often results from want of sleep. “The most frequent and immediate cause of insanity,” says Dr. Cornell, in the *Educator*, “is want of sleep. Notwithstanding strong hereditary predisposition on the part of some people, if they sleep well they will not become insane. No advice is so good, therefore, to those who have recovered from an attack, or those who are in delicate health, as that of securing by all means sound, regular, and refreshing sleep.”

Dr. Spicer says: “There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this: That the brain expends its nerves and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep; if the recuperation does not equal its expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs; thus it is also, that those who starve to death become insane; the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep.”

With a little sensible advice, which I quote from Dr. Hall's *Journal of Health*, as to how to go to bed, I will close this essay. “In freezing winter-time,” says Dr. Hall, “do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in the room, and there ought not to be unless you are quite an invalid. But if a person is not in good health, it is best to undress by a good fire, warm and dry the feet well, draw on the stockings again, run into a room without a fire, jump into bed, bundle up, with head

and ears under cover for a minute or more, until you feel a little warmth; then uncover your head, next draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right side and go to sleep. If a sense of chilliness comes over you on getting into bed, it will always do you

FIG. 97.



PERSPIRATORY GLAND AND TUBE.

an injury; and its repetition increases the ill effects without having any tendency to 'harden' you. Nature ever abhors violence. We are never shocked into good health. Hard usage makes no garment last longer."

One word more before concluding. It is really quite important that a person should retire on the right side. This position favors the passage of the contents of the stomach into the duodenum, or lower stomach. It is well that what remains in the stomach on going to bed, should be disposed of, and that position which will the best conduce to the digestion and removal of this matter, is the one which should be adopted. By the time the sleeper has become tired of resting on his right side, unless he has taken a late supper, his digestive organs will have been sufficiently relieved to allow him, without disadvantage, to turn upon the left. Sleeping upon the back is a bad habit, because the pressure of the contents of the bowels upon some important arteries, interferes with a free circulation of the blood, resulting in frightful and disagreeable dreams and nightmare.

Cleanliness.

Inasmuch as uncleanness is the parent of epidemics and the nesting places of microbes, so is cleanliness a preventive of disease. Many do not know, while others who do, overlook

the fact, that the skin is full of little sewers, called pores, through which are emptied out from the blood five-sevenths of all its impurities. It must be remembered that while the intestines carry off one kind of waste matter, and the bladder and urethra another, there are over

twenty miles of perspiratory tubes engaged in disposing of effete matter, unless obstructed by neglect ; and uncleanly accumulations on the skin are, in a measure, as injurious to the health as constipation or suppression of the urine. Fig. 97, on the opposite page, represents, magnified, one of the perspiratory glands and tubes. Dr. Wilson has counted 3,528 in a square inch, on the palm of the hand, of these minute but useful organs. When the skin is neglected, these tubes, or pores become literally dammed up, and if nature cannot force a passage through them for disposing of effete matters, her next attempt is to throw them out in the form of pimples, ulcers, or boils. If this effort is not successful, they remain in the circulation, poisoning the blood and making that fluid, which should be the dispenser of health, the fountain of corruption and disease.

Daily bathing is not indispensable to protect the outlets of these little sewers. Many people cannot bathe every day. The friction of the hand over the whole surface of the body, with an occasional bath, will answer in many cases. Comparatively few, however, are injured by an excess of soap and water, and every one who is not advised by his own symptoms, or his physician, not to do so, may use plenty of water without injury by employing that temperature which best promotes subsequent good feeling. The after-effect is a good monitor to govern the frequency of bathing, and to direct as to the temperature most conducive to individual health. But while keeping the excretory pores active, it is also necessary to see that the liver and kidneys are performing their offices, for if they are not, the active skin will become the outlet of an undue share of the waste matters of the system, and cause odors to be emitted which are obnoxious to all who value pure air, and especially to those who have sensitive olfactories.

If men and women were careful in eating and drinking, it would be necessary that all the outlets of waste matter should be kept free from obstruction ; but when excesses in eating and drinking are the rule, rather than the exception, when the mouth and the stomach are made receptacles of everything which tickles the palate, whether the system requires it or not, it becomes still more necessary that the various sewers which nature has provided for the emptying out of useless matter, should be kept active and free from everything that obstructs the performance of their functions. A good breath is greatly dependent upon the healthful activity of the skin, liver, and kidneys. If these are all in working condition, the rubbish of the system passes off freely. If they are not, it goes through a process of decomposition, and sends its odorous gases through the blood to the lungs, from which they are carried out with the vapors exhaled. Nor is this all. They are worse in the human system than dust in the delicate works of a watch,

Pure Air.

Little need be said under this caption in addition to what may be found in the essay entitled, "The Atmosphere We Live In;" but the importance of pure air as a preserver of health is so great that this chapter would be incomplete without at least an allusion to it. "People have often said," remarks a writer in the *Scientific American*, "that no difference can be detected in the analyzation of pure and impure air. This is one of the vulgar errors difficult to dislodge from the ordinary brain. The fact is that the condensed air of a crowded room gives a deposit, which, if allowed to remain a few days, forms a solid, thick, glutinous mass, having a strong odor of animal matter. If examined by the microscope, it is seen to undergo a remarkable change. First of all, it is converted into a vegetable growth, and this is followed by the production of multitudes of animalcules—a decisive proof that it must contain certain organic matter, otherwise it could not nourish organic beings. A writer in Dickens's *Household Words*, in remarking upon this subject, says that this was the result arrived at by Dr. Angus Smith, in his beautiful experiments on the air and water of towns, wherein he showed how the lungs and skin gave out organic matter, which is, in itself a deadly poison, producing headache, sickness, disease, or epidemic, according to its strength. Why, if a few drops of the liquid matter obtained by the condensation of the air of a foul locality introduced into the vein of a dog, can produce death by the usual phenomena of typhus fever, what incalculable evils must it not produce on those human beings who breathe it again and again, while rendered fouler and less capable of sustaining life with every breath. Such contamination of the air, and consequent hot-bed of fever and epidemic, it is easily within the power of man to remove. Ventilation and cleanliness will do all, so far as the abolition of this evil goes; and ventilation and cleanliness are not miracles to be prayed for, but certain results of common obedience to Nature's laws."

Few people take in enough fresh air to keep their systems well supplied with electricity. Thousands of women in our large towns do not venture out of their houses oftener than once a week in cold weather, and these houses are protected by patent weather-strips, and every possible device for excluding the breath of heaven; and when the dear creatures do summon the courage to face a north or east wind, they so envelop themselves in heavy clothes, furs, and veils, that they can hardly see out. Beneath all this muffling, they breathe over and over again their own exhalations, with scarcely enough fresh air to even partially disinfect them. Of course their verdict is, on re-entering their residences, that it does not agree with them to go out; so they stay in until some necessity compels them to go out again. Professional

men cloister themselves in their offices, and work up with hard thinking what little vitality they derive from imperfectly digested food. Business men stick to their counting-rooms with as great pertinacity as the bull-dog hangs to the nose of a stag, and expend their nervous forces in business-planning, and belaboring their brains with long columns of figures. With such practices in vogue, the stone, the brick, the mortar, the double window-sashes, the weather-strips, etc., which are devised by cunning hands to protect us from the storms of winter, and to shelter us from the oppressive heat and dust of summer, form so many barriers between man within and the health-giving element without. With stoves and hot-air furnaces to furnish heat to destroy what little life the confined atmosphere originally possessed, he breathes over and over a few hundred cubic feet of air, as if it were an expensive commodity delivered at the door by the conscienceless express companies, instead of the free gift of Nature, which can be had by opening a door or window.

Besides opening our houses for the ingress of pure air, our clothes should not be made of such waterproof material as to exclude it. Besides going out to parks, cleanly streets, and the country for it, an air-bath before going to bed is an excellent promoter of sleep. Dr. Franklin found this so; and many philosophical men and women nowadays take air-baths. An intelligent woman informed me that she could not sleep without spending an hour in a nude state in a well-ventilated room before retiring. This may appear a little inconsistent with Dr. Hall's suggestion as to making haste into bed; but I have no doubt that there are many people who would be benefited by this practice. Such, for instance, as are full of blood and animal caloric; and those who, instead of experiencing a chill, would find simply a sense of coolness creeping over the skin, followed by a reaction immediately after covering up warmly. It would not do with the thermometer at 40° , but would answer at a temperature of 68° , 70° , or 72° . We breathe through the pores of the skin as well as by the lungs. These microscopic lungs cannot be safely insulated from the air.

Especially should the sick-room be well-ventilated. Not only should the air therein be cautiously changed in inclement seasons, but disinfectants should be freely used. It is not difficult to obtain these, nor are they expensive. A large bowl of water standing by the bedside will absorb an immense quantity of impure gases. "Few," remarks a writer, "are aware of the valuable antiseptic properties of charcoal in the sick-room, or of its purifying effects in crowded chambers. A dozen pieces, the size of a hazel-nut, placed in a saucer or soup-plate, daily moistened with boiling water, will, in the course of a week, have gathered their own weight in impure air. At the end of the sixth day they should be renewed, and the infected ones burned, as in cases of

disease they have gathered the poisonous exhalations, and are, therefore, no longer without danger." In sickness or health, we cannot afford to do without pure air, and as it comes to us without money and without cost, it is one of those priceless blessings which the poor may enjoy as well as the rich. Let us all have plenty of it. Next, let me call the attention of the reader to

Sunshine.

It is said that if a potato is put into a warm cellar with one small window, the potato will sprout, and that the leading vine will run along the floor of the cellar until it reaches the window, when it will make directly for it, and continue to grow in that direction as long as it can support itself. House-plants instinctively turn their leaves toward the windows, thirsty for sunlight. A running vine planted in a shady locality seems almost to possess intelligence in creeping around where the rays of the sun may fall upon it. Now, shall not mankind be as wise as the plant, or as sagacious as the potato?

Dr. Moore, the metaphysician, speaking of the necessity of sunlight, says that: "A tadpole, confined in darkness, would never become a frog; an infant, being deprived of heaven's free light, will grow into a shapeless idiot instead of a beautiful and responsible being. Hence," continues the same writer, "in the deep, dark gorges and ravines of the Swiss Valais, where the direct sunshine never reaches, the hideous prevalence of idiocy startles the traveller. It is a strange melancholy idiocy. Many of the citizens are incapable of articulate speech. Some are deaf; some are blind; some labor under all these privations; and all are misshapen in every part of the body. I believe there is in all places a marked difference in the healthfulness of houses according to their aspect with regard to the sun, and those are decidedly the most healthful, other things being equal, in which all the rooms are, during some part of the day, fully exposed to the direct light. Epidemics attack inhabitants on the shady side of the street, and totally exempt those on the other; and even in epidemics such as ague, the morbid influence is often thus partial in its labors."

Sunlight not only imparts vital magnetism to the extent of preventing disease, but it has been resorted to with success as a curative agent. One of our journals commenting upon the healing influence of light, remarks that, "Sir James Wyllie, physician to one of the Emperors of Russia, attentively studied the effects of light as a curative agent in the hospitals of St. Petersburg; and he discovered that the number of patients who were cured in rooms properly lighted, was four times greater than that of those confined in dark rooms. This led to a complete reform in lighting the hospitals of Russia, and with the most beneficial results. In all cities visited by the cholera, it was universally found

that the greatest number of deaths took place in narrow streets, and on the sides of those having a northern exposure, where the salutary beams of the sun were excluded. The inhabitants of the southern slopes of mountains are better developed, and more healthy than those who live on the northern sides ; while those who dwell in secluded valleys are generally subject to peculiar diseases and deformities.

“The different results above mentioned are due to the agency of light, without a full supply of which, plants and animals maintain but a sickly and feeble existence. Eminent physicians have observed that partially deformed children have been restored by exposure to the sun and the open air. As scrofula is most prevalent among the children of the poor in crowded cities, this is attributed, by many persons, to their living in dark and confined houses—such diseases being most common among those residing in underground tenements.”

In scrofulous affections and bodily deformities, Dr. Edwards advised isolation in the open air, and nudity where it would not be incompatible with comfort, as calculated to restore the sufferer. People having a consumptive diathesis, or those having a consumptive ancestry, should pay particular attention, in the choice of a location for a dwelling, to select one which has a southern exposure. Sick people are too apt to be regardless of their surroundings, and depend entirely upon their physician to cure them. A thoughtful man, when he is affected with illness, will seek to discover the cause, and also the influences surrounding him which may aggravate the complaint. On making an investigation, he may not only find that his rooms are not well ventilated ; that the location is not free from swampy dampness ; but that his dwelling is so situated behind hills, or under so much shade, as to entirely shut him in from the light of the sun. Discovering these disadvantageous conditions, he should at any sacrifice of business or property, if he values health and life, betake himself to some spot where he may secure all of nature's agencies for his recovery.

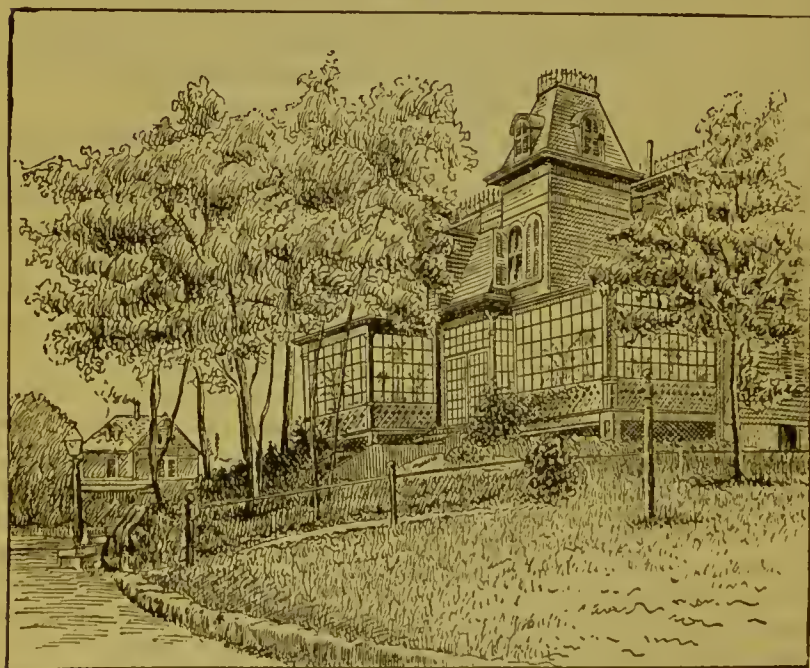
People living in or owning houses with verandas can have no idea, without trying it, how much health and pleasure may be derived from enclosing the latter in glass. I had to live over half a century before — finding it out. My city residence, which is almost wholly occupied with my professional business, does not admit of this improvement, but I have it and enjoy it at my country home, eighteen miles from the city, the house having a southern frontage.

On the coldest days of winter when the sun shines, the thermometer will rise in such an enclosure from 20° to 30°, and when the temperature outside is not below 40° one can usually enjoy sitting in it. It is a saving of fuel as well as a builder of health. You who have a veranda should try it if you have not done so already. The enclosure should be so constructed that it can be easily removed in warm weather

and stored in some convenient place until the return of the cold season. It should have windows for ventilation.

Occasionally, some one daily exposed to the sun in the heat of summer, gets an overdose of the curative agent, and has an attack of sunstroke. All active medicines are injurious taken in overdoses; but sometimes the sun's heat is censured for what bad habits have induced. If a man eats and drinks excessively, or fires his blood with "camphene whiskey," he is more liable than anybody else to have sunstroke.

FIG. 98.



THIS IS HOW AN ENCLOSED VERANDA LOOKS ON THE OUTSIDE.

Some medicines become injurious by mixing, and it could hardly be supposed that the pure sunlight would mix well with the vile drinks of our low groggeries. As, however, the lightnings of heaven sometimes kill innocent people, continuous exposure to a summer's sun may, in some cases, strike down sober, temperate men. To avoid this, those who are compelled to work in the sunlight during the hottest days of the year, would do well to wear a wet napkin or handkerchief on the top of the head, under the hat. The farmer or gardener has something still better in the cabbage-leaf which may be dipped in water and worn in the same way. It should be said in this connection that the heat of the sun alone can hardly cause sunstroke. As already remarked in

another chapter, the atmosphere must be so humid as to interfere with electrical radiation from the body to induce the malady. In some of the warmest climes where the atmosphere is dry, sunstroke is not known. Dr. Sanborn, in the *British Medical and Surgical Journal*, says that "siriasis (heat stroke) is unknown in many of the hottest parts of the world." He seems to think it is produced by a specific germ. If so, the sun has nothing to do with the trouble except to produce the necessary warmth to promote the life and activity of such germ. My own view of it, however, has already been indicated.

Actual sunstroke requires stimulants to be applied, and not bleeding or debilitating medicines as in the treatment of apoplexy. A writer remarks that it "resembles apoplexy in some of its external features, and is often mistaken for it, but in truth is very different; the brain is not congested as in that disease; no effusion of blood or serum on the brain's surface; the patient is pale, cold, and quiet; or, as is often the case, he is convulsed and has tremors like one in delirium tremens, both on approaching and recovering from insensibility—his pulse weak, quick, and frequent, 100 to 160. On the contrary, in apoplexy he is flushed, heaving, and stertorous, or his breathing is very hard—pulse full, strong, and slow." In view of what has been said of the true causes of sunstroke, let no one be afraid of sunshine because of occasional cases of this kind of prostration.

If statistics could be obtained regarding those who die directly or indirectly from want of sunshine, we should find that this class would number a thousand to one who dies of an overdose. People in the country are apt to bury themselves beneath the foliage of shrubs and trees, and bid defiance to the few rays that do penetrate, by closing the blinds which shelter the parlor windows. Mechanics and a great many of the business men in cities, are contented to pursue their avocations all day by gaslight. There is said to be an office in Nassau Street, in this city, the window of which is so shut in by its contiguity to another building, that the sunlight never enters it; and that every one who has occupied it for the past ten or fifteen years, died of consumption.

People who break away from their business for summer recreation, and make tours to the watering-places, think that they derive great advantage from change of air. It is true that they do. The qualities of the air are greatly modified and affected by the geological formations beneath the surface, and the vegetable products which present themselves above; so that one cannot breathe the air of any of these locations, without extracting certain properties which the system requires. In this way, change of air frequently proves highly beneficial; but often benefits are attributed to this cause, which are really due to exposure to sunlight. When people allow the sun to paint their faces brown, torpid livers are less liable to paint them yellow.

Good Temper

And, I might also add, a clear conscience, are necessary for the preservation of health ; but, in my essay on the " Violation of the Moral Nature," all has been said that need be in regard to the importance of having the conscience free from a sense of self-accusation and remorse. I will, however, say something in this place about good temper and its beneficial effects upon the system. Just exactly to that degree in which men and women are improved by a cheerful, unprejudiced condition of mind, they are physically injured by a morose, bigoted, and selfish habit of thought. Anger, jealousy, envy, distrust, and personal dislikes, all tend to induce nervous diseases. When the white man hates the Indian ; when the Irishman detests the colored man ; when the Christian despises the Jew : when the Yankee feels like fighting the " coekney ;" when the Hindoo, laboring under prejudice of caste, will not associate with the European ; when the Mohammedan regards the Christian as a hog ; when a full-blooded African disdains to associate with a mulatto or quadroon ; there are certain mental emotions experienced, which contort the features and disturb the harmony of the whole system. The indications of such feeling are at once conveyed to the face, and, to some extent, leave their impress on the facial muscles, giving to the individual habitually indulging therein, a countenance more or less disagreeable. They make themselves felt upon the nervous system, by irritating it, and disturbing the harmonious circulation of the nervous forces. They also impair digestion and interfere with the healthy action of the liver.

Chronic grumblers are never really well. They cannot be. They keep their sensitive nerves constantly vibrating with discordant emotions ; yet grumbling is indulged in by people of all religions and nationalities. The farmer leans over his fence and grumbles about his crops. Showers have been too frequent and the ground is too wet ; or a drought is scorching his growing vegetables. The tradesman grumbles because trade is too dull ; or, when customers are coming in numerously, he grumbles because of overwork. Even the parson grumbles because his parishioners fail to " come to time " in requiting him for his labors in the pulpit. Grumbling gives the features a pinched, " sour-milk " appearance ; vitiates the gastric juices, and dries up the secretions. These effects are only just penalties on the person who allows his temper to be thus disturbed ; but his innocent family and friends suffer with him, as they are kept in a perpetual " nettle," and this induces nervous derangements in them. Many a good wife has been worn into her grave by a grumbling husband ; and many a good husband has been driven from intimate association with his family by a fault-finding wife. The children in either case are brought

up in a hot-bed of discontent, which makes its impress first on the buoyancy of their young spirits, and then on their nervous systems.

Petulance is worse than grumbling. Many people are like snapping bugs, that cannot be touched without snapping ; or like rattlesnakes, that cannot be looked at without hissing from their throats and rattling their bones. Such folks are said to be "full of bile ;" but the petulance causes the bilious condition, instead of the latter causing the petulance. Petulance often causes hysteria among women, and hypochondriasis among men. Artemus Ward said that "G. Washington never slopped over." Petulant men and women are constantly slopping over, and there is no nervous rest or happiness for those who get bespattered with their venomous utterances. Even dogs stand about them with ears and tail down, and with an increased susceptibility to distemper and hydrophobia. Perfect health is incompatible with a petulant disposition, and cannot be maintained by those who are compelled to associate intimately with petulant people.

Violent temper is worse than petulance. It is absolutely dangerous to life as well as to health. I have known people to bring on attacks of hemorrhage by indulging in explosive anger. Such tempestuous emotion causes congestion. At such moments the blood presses the brain, and jumps violently through the delicate machinery of the heart ; it unduly fills the arteries and veins of the lungs ; it completely arrests digestion, and suspends biliary secretion. All the vital machinery is clogged with the undue presence of the perturbed vascular fluids.

People who have naturally good temper deserve no credit for being habitually good-natured ; but those who have a fretful disposition or violent temper, are censurable for indulging in grumbling or rage. There is no work so necessary and ennobling as that of rooting out inherited bad qualities. As soon as they are discovered the work should begin in earnest, nor should it be suspended till they are completely eradicated. If the aspiration for moral perfection is not sufficient to prompt this effort, then selfishness should, for every one desires to have health, and this is not permanently compatible with the indulgence of an irritable or violent temper. Move around good-naturedly. Let your soul shine out as brightly as the sun at noon-day. It will warm yourself within, and all those whom you hold dear without. It will promote harmony of action in your intricate physical machinery, and make all about you happy and more nearly healthy.

Keep the Feet Warm.

Almost every reader of this book is undoubtedly aware of the prevalence of cold feet. You, who are at this moment perusing these pages, may have cold feet, and think this condition of little consequence. You know your neighbor across the way is affected in the

same way ; and perhaps you know hardly any one who is not subject to cold feet, at least during the winter. The husband often jokes his wife in the presence of friends, "that her feet are like icicles," and the levity which follows shows the entire misapprehension on the part of the popular mind, of the serious character of the impaired circulation which is indicated by this affection. When there is little blood in the extremities, where do you suppose that fluid is ? It is certainly confined within the skin somewhere. Perhaps it has not occurred to your mind that the frequent headaches with which you are affected, arise from an undue supply of blood in the head ; or, that you have fluttering and palpitation of the heart, from a pressure of the fluid in that organ ; or, that the pain in your right side proceeds from the congestion of blood in your liver ; or that an affection of your lungs or stomach is caused by a pressure of blood in them. There is really no such thing as computing the number of those who die annually from cold feet, or, what is the same thing, from diseases induced by congestion of some vital part, or parts, at the expense of the feet, which are left without a sufficient supply of blood. Although cold feet do not directly kill the patient, warm feet would cure him, and the invalid dies because this equilibrium in the circulation is not established. Let us look for a moment into the cause of cold feet. It is probably known to most intelligent readers that the healthy action of the heart, and of all the arteries and capillaries, is dependent upon a generous supply of nervous stimulus ; and this nervous stimulus, I have already shown to be a kind of animal magnetism or electricity. Whenever, then, the vital forces become deficient in the extremities, there is an insufficiency of nervous stimulus given to them, and the arteries and capillaries become, as an inevitable consequence, sluggish in their action ; and this failure of the arteries and capillaries to perform their functions in the extremities, leads to an insufficient supply of blood in the feet, just as a defective pump will give an inadequate supply of water to a country kitchen. The blood may be too thick, or it may be loaded with impurities ; still if the arterial and capillary action is sustained by an abundant supply of nervous or magnetic force, the blood keeps moving to the feet and the toes are made warm by the presence of an abundance of blood. It is true, however, that if the blood is in a diseased state its circulation to the extremities is retarded, unless Nature supplies a sufficiently increased nervous stimulus to off-set this difficulty. This qualification does not in the least affect the accuracy of my first statement as to the cause of cold feet ; for it still remains true that the nervous forces must *precede* the blood circulation, and prepare the way for it, and that any means which may be used to supply, divert, or stimulate these forces in the bloodless part will, if followed up with reasonable patience, result in a cure.

To preserve the warmth of the feet, one of the first things necessary is, to keep them warmly dressed. I have alluded in the essay on "The Clothes We Wear," and also in a preceding essay of this chapter to the importance of dressing the feet and extremities as warmly as the shoulders and chest are dressed. The next thing to be observed is to avoid disturbing the harmony and force of nervous action in the arteries and capillaries of the feet by too much *fire* warmth. Holding the feet habitually to the stove, grate, register, or fireplace, will induce cold feet, even in those who are not subject to them, by relaxing the capillaries and arteries, and destroying the harmony of that nervous action which in health is ever busy in moving the blood through its natural channels, whether we are wrapped in unconscious slumber, or engaged in the festivities of the dance. Habitually bathing the feet in warm water will also, in time, produce arterial and capillary relaxation in the extremities. Those who occasionally have cold feet, and resort to hot-water foot-baths to cure them, obtain momentary relief, but the difficulty is made worse and worse every time the hot bath is resorted to. If there existed in all cases constitutional vitality enough, cold-water foot-baths would be excellent treatment for cold feet, as hot water really is for uncomfortably hot feet; for the reaction from cold baths is warmth, and the reaction from hot baths is coldness. In a great many, perhaps in a majority of cases, the vitality is too low to effect a warm reaction when cold is applied; while the less vitality a person has, the more certain are hot water applications to produce a cold reaction. Hence it will be perceived that popular habits are entirely wrong in the management of cold feet.

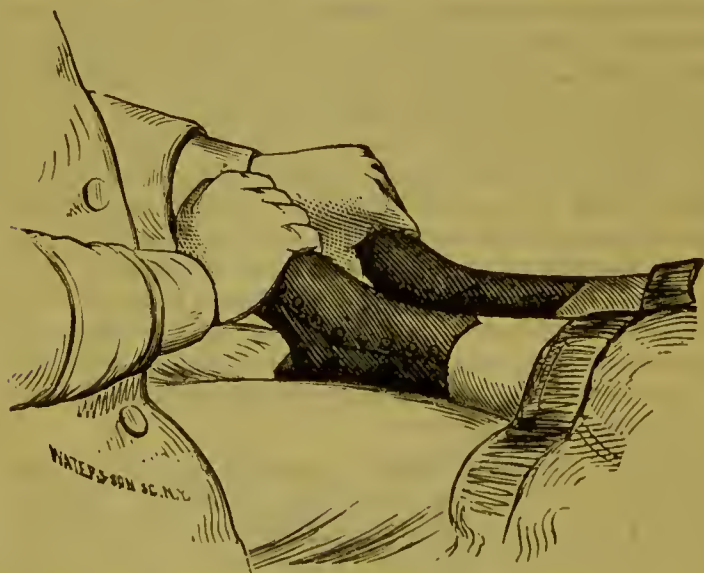
By this time, some fair reader is mentally inquiring, "What am I to do, doctor? I must not put my feet to the fire, nor into warm water, and I cannot go to sleep with cold feet." Now, you will laugh when I tell you; but if you will try it, you will in less than ten days bless me for the suggestion. It is simply this: Have some kind friend, for about twenty minutes or half an hour, every evening, hold your feet in his or her hands as represented in the cut on page 310.

The shoes must remain on, and morocco, or other leather, is better than cloth. Place the feet in the lap of your friend, and have him or her place the hands over them, so that the palms will rest upon the toes and instep, while the thumbs and fingers grasp the soles of the shoes with sufficient firmness to exclude the air from between the hands and the parts of the shoes covered by the hands. In this way preserve the grasp immovably, with a gentle, but not pinching pressure, until the feet become warm, which will not require many minutes. This method is invaluable because it imparts magnetic warmth, which acts as a tonic to the arteries and capillaries; it diverts the nervous circulation to the extremities by that inevitable interchange of animal mag-

netism which always takes place between two persons when they are in contact ; it gives to the feet more permanent warmth than artificial heat, each warming improving the condition of the patient instead of making it worse ; and it often vitalizes one who is deficient in nervous vitality, and thereby improves the general health. The foregoing reasons will suffice, yet still more could be given.

When some other person is available, the husband should not employ the wife, nor the wife the husband, to do this feet-warming, because they are so frequently in contact that there is less difference in their magnetisms than there is between those less familiar, and con-

FIG. 99.



WARMING THE FEET MAGNETICALLY, AND STIMULATING ARTERIAL AND CAPILLARY ACTIVITY.

sequently a less active interchange of magnetic forces during the process. One of the opposite sex is always preferable to one of the same sex, because there is a greater difference between the magnetisms of male and female than usually exists between two of the same sex.

There is still another way of warming the feet, by electricity, which may be pursued by those who have no friends to take sufficient interest in them to admit of their adopting the first method proposed. It is to put on thin-soled slippers, and scuff the feet, without raising them, repeatedly over a woollen carpet, in a room comfortably warm, and to continue the exercise until the feet become burning hot. This should be repeated as often as once or twice a day, and oftener, if convenient, until a good circulation is established. This process will not

accomplish the object as speedily, nor will it so greatly benefit the general health, as the plan previously advised ; but it is incomparably better in every respect than fire warmth, or the immersion of the feet in hot water.

Warming them by the sun is to be commended. When the wife sits down to her sewing or the husband to read his newspaper, a window should be sought where a full stream of sunlight falls in. The feet, clothed as if for walking, should be so placed as to allow the sunshine to fall upon them, and even up to the knees. You cannot know until you try it, how delightful and beneficial this practice is if you suffer habitually from cold feet.

I will add one more suggestion on feet-warming. Those who have plenty of vitality and are nevertheless affected with cold feet, can generally restore active circulation in the extremities by springing out of bed every morning, dashing the feet into cold water for a moment, wiping them dry, returning to bed and remaining there with plenty of covering upon the feet until they become warm. In conclusion, I will say, that I have not patented any of the proposed plans, and consequently there is no expense in making the experiment. Perhaps the cheapness of the treatment is its only objection, as people are apt to undervalue that which costs nothing.

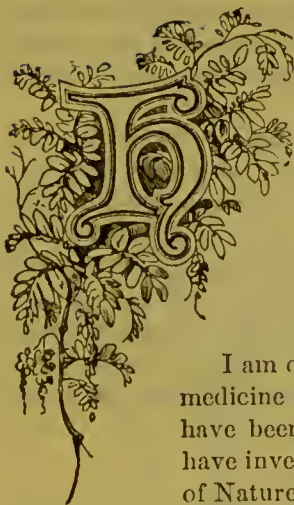
Other Suggestions

For the prevention of disease may be found in various parts of this volume, and especially in the chapter immediately preceding, to which this is simply a correlative. It would be supererogatory to make this chapter as complete as the subject would require if the one on the "Causes of Nervous and Blood Derangements" were omitted. Then, again, in matter coming after this, on chronic maladies, marriage, etc., hints on the prevention of disease will naturally find expression where infirmities growing out of physical or social discord are treated upon.

In taking leave of this chapter, therefore, with its seeming incompleteness, the author takes consolation in the belief that the reader will find somewhere in the pages of this volume, the information which may possibly be sought and not found in the essays herein presented.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMON-SENSE REMEDIES.



HAVING glanced at the proximate and many of the remote causes of disease, and made some suggestions for their prevention, next in order is a consideration of appropriate remedies. In pointing out and commenting on these, I expect to encounter the criticism of old-school physicians, and some opposition from the new.

I am often asked the question : "To what school of medicine do you belong?" What does it matter? I have been a diligent pupil of all the old masters, and have investigated all systems. I am now a devoted pupil of Nature; intuition is my counsellor; common-sense my pharmacopœia. In other words, I am *independent*—bound by the tenets of no narrow medical association, and consequently prejudiced against no new discovery which can be made subservient to suffering humanity. Whatever I find in earth, air, water, and science, useful as remedial agents, I appropriate, and resort thereto, when occasion demands, without fear of being confronted by a conservative brother who sees merit in nothing which has not the sanction of antiquity.

I have wasted much time in the exploration of what is inappropriately termed medical science, but have always found instruction and entertainment in the great book of Nature. The literary productions of old-school writers are often interesting and contain much sophistry; Nature is refreshing and pregnant with truth.

Hippocrates flourished over eighteen hundred years before the modern science (?) of medicine was founded. He was even unacquainted with the circulation of the blood; yet he was styled the "father of medicine," and his success in curing disease so excited the superstition of the ancients, that many of them believed he stayed the plague of Athens. Some are born physicians. Hippocrates was. Every man possesses a special talent for something, and he who becomes a doctor when Nature designed him for a reaper, will mow down human beings when he should be cutting wheat.

Redfield, the physiognomist, says that he can tell who are natural physicians by the bones in the face. He describes them as men having an elevation of the arch of the cheek-bone, called the zygomatic arch. He says that one possessing this peculiarity, other things being equal, "is not only inclined to study and practice, but will have a certain instinct for it, which will materially assist his scientific knowledge." "Without this faculty, and its sign, in a superior degree," continues that popular physiognomist, "no person ever attained to skill and eminence in the medical profession, or even made a good nurse." With regard to my natural qualifications, my interested readers will pardon me for saying that, besides possessing the sign Redfield describes, my medical proclivities manifested themselves at an early age. My parents often reverted to my boyhood, when pill-making, etc., entered conspicuously into the diversions in which I indulged, and facetious neighbors after seeing the contents of my juvenile waistcoat dubbed me with the title of "Doctor."

With these remarks, prefatory and egotistic, I will enter upon the legitimate mission of this chapter, which is to advocate the merits of those classes of remedies which have rendered my practice so eminently successful and popular, and to expose some of the most prevalent medical errors of the day.

Vegetable Medicines.

The trees, shrubs, flowers, and plants, I contend, possess, in a refined form, all the medicinal properties of the mineral kingdom. Their numerous and far-reaching roots span rocks, ramify in various strata of soil, and extract from good old mother earth her hidden medicinal treasures, which are transposed to regions of air, light, and heat, where chemical changes are effected which at once deprive them of their grosser characteristics, and render them far more efficacious and harmless, as antidotes for human infirmities, than they can possibly be made in the laboratory of the most skilful chemist.

It is said that "if a bone be buried just beyond and a little at one side of a root, the latter will turn out of its direct course and go in pursuit of the bone, and when it finds it, it will stop and send out numerous little fibres which, forming a net-work, will envelop the bone; and when all the nourishment has been sucked out of it, the root will again pass on its way, and the temporary fibres thrown out around the bone will gradually disappear."

Thus the inflexible relic of a decomposed carcass may be transformed into a beautiful flower! What human chemist can do this? And yet it is trifling, compared with what nature is daily producing in her boundless laboratory. The roots of herbage and trees have the same power to extract the useful properties of minerals, and, in a

measure, derive their nourishment from the various ingredients of the soil. An intelligent writer tells us, that "One of the most remarkable properties of plants is the power with which they are endowed of selecting their food. The soil contains various kinds of aliment for vegetation, and the little fibrous roots that fill the ground select from the whole, and suck in, through their minute openings, just the kind suited to the nature of the plant or tree to which they belong. All plants will not thrive on the same soil any more than all animals will live on the same kind of food. Grass and grain require a soil that

FIG. 100.



A SPECIMEN OF WHAT CHEMIST NATURE PRODUCES IN HER LABORATORY.

contains an abundance of silica or flint." The soil of Herefordshire, England, is so genial to the oak, that the trees bearing this name are called, in that region, "The weeds of Herefordshire."

It is this power of selecting nutriment which renders plants so various in their medicinal properties. When we reflect that the earth is covered with an endless variety of vegetable products, no two of which possess precisely the same properties, how absurd appears the conduct of those who wander from the vegetable to the mineral world, in search of remedial agents. Even that greatly prized mineral, iron, which enters so extensively into the *materia medica* of modern practitioners, is possessed by vegetables, and may be administered without

resorting directly to the mineral kingdom for a supply. A writer, remarking upon the influence of iron on vegetables, says: "A curious discovery has recently been made on the chalky shores of France and England. Where there is an absence of iron, vegetation has a seared and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it appears, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance, required an additional weight of sixty per cent.; mulberries, peaches, pears, vines, and wheat derive advantages from

the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover, wonderful advantages have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting, and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop." Some herbs produce the properties of iron to such an extent that they are easily detected in them, and these herbs, growing on soil where iron ore is found in great abundance, contain it sufficiently to answer all the medicinal purposes of the mineral, and in a form much more suited to the needs of the animal organism than that worked up in the laboratory of the chemist. Many other minerals are found in plants. We are told by Italia Termale, as quoted by the *Révue Scientifique*, and translated by the *Literary Digest*, that "lithium accumulates in the leaves of the grape-vine, in tobacco, and in the grape itself. Another alkaline metal, which accompanies lithium in almost all minerals, but in smaller quantity, is found in the ashes of a large number of varieties of tobacco, in coffee, and in tea; and it is very abundant in the beet, whose ashes form the most advantageous source of the metal. Although the presence of aluminum in the ashes of vegetables is doubtful, that of the oxides of iron and manganese is evident. It is rare that we burn wood, leaves, or nuts without seeing in the ashes a reddish tinge due to iron oxide, and a greenish hue caused by manganate of potash. Zinc exists in the ashes of several plants, notably in the *viola calaminaria*, whose presence in fields often serves as an indication whereby deposits of this metal may be found. Bromine, iodine, and chlorine, which are metalloids, are found in composition with the alkaline metals, especially in marine plants. Even to this day, iodine, used so freely in medicine and the arts, is extracted from seaweed, where it occurs in small quantities. Meyer, of Copenhagen, was the first to assert that the grains of wheat and oats contain copper as a constituent element. Copper, in fact, does exist in these cereals, especially in their hulls. As even the finest bread is not free from bran, it is evident that we consume copper. It should be noted that copper may play a considerable part in making bread, a proportion of one-thirtieth of one per cent. of sulphate of copper being sufficient to raise a moist flour." The vegetable kingdom practically steps in between man and the mineral world, and says: "Do not, O man, eat dirt or the crude indigestible substances that are found therein. I will send my roots deep into the earth, seek out the medicines buried beneath its surface, filter them through my fibres, expose them to the magnetic rays of the ripening sun, and then hand them over to you, deprived of the dregs that would otherwise obstruct the wonderful machinery whereby you move and exist."

I have already alluded to the instinct of plants in searching out bones, and taking from them the mineral properties they possess. A curious illustration of this is found in the fact, that when the grave of

Roger Williams was opened in Providence, many years ago, it was discovered that the roots of an apple-tree had struck into the skull, and following the course of the spine, had branched at the legs, and turned up at the feet ! Besides this instinct to search out sustenance, there is evidence that vegetation possesses sensorial power to some degree. There are plants which, when you touch their leaves in the most gentle manner, fall to the ground as if wilted and dead, and then in a few moments after recover their usual appearance. There are flowers which only open when the rays of the morning sun reach out from the east and touch their folded leaves ; there are others which are so sensitive to sunlight, they remain closed during its presence, and only display their beauties and fragrance to the stars. The sensorial life of a plant is probably not unlike that of man when in that condition of repose which renders him unconscious intellectually of what is passing about him, and yet fully appreciative of existence and the luxury of rest. All of you have experienced this sleep in your morning naps. The bite of a fly, or the slight prick of a pin causes the flesh to recoil, or the muscular fibre to quiver when you are in this condition. And if you will take pains to observe, you will discover that the breaking of a leaf, or the plucking of a flower, produces to a perceptible degree some such motion in the ordinary plant or tree, while there are specimens of vegetable life which seem absolutely to suffer pain when their foliage is rudely disturbed. It is pleasant, therefore, to believe that that very restful semi-unconsciousness which still allows an appreciation of existence, such as we have in conscious sleep, constitutes the sensorial life of the vegetable world, and confers upon it at least passive enjoyment. And when we find the vegetable world so near us, so in sympathy, if you please, with our existence, so instinctive in seeking and digesting the useful minerals of the soil, so assimilating when taken into our bodies, what folly to excavate the earth or the coal-fields for medicine !

Gross minds beget gross ideas—demand gross food and gross remedies. They naturally turn from the study of the green trees and beautiful flowers, with which the brown earth is adorned, and whose luxuriant branches point upward to heaven and health.

MEDICINE IN YE OLDEN TIME.

When I was a boy, the old-school doctors in the region where I lived were practically "routinists." They had only about a dozen remedies or less, the leading one of which was calomel or some other preparation of mercury. These they gave to everybody for everything. Not that they emptied them all indiscriminately into the stomach of one unfortunate patient at one time. As a matter of course they selected the one or two or three which they considered best adapted to

the symptoms in the case as immediately presented. These medicines, together with bleeding, blistering, salivating, vomiting, purging, and cupping, constituted their stock in trade. Their main competitors were botanical practitioners, who were contemptuously dubbed quacks ; but they had the greater success. There was one in the town where I lived. He was a tall, lank, raw-boned man without school-book education, or

FIG. 101.



THE BOTANIC DOCTOR OF YE OLDEN TIME.

any of the polished manners of a professional gentleman. He was so plain, indeed, in his apparel that a pair of grimy trousers tucked into the tops of cowhide boots and a cotton blouse or shirt covering his arms and shoulders, overlapped with shoulder-straps, usually constituted his outfit in clothing. But he had the keen instinct of the lower animals in selecting the remedies for physical ills. He gathered in the marshes, woodlands, fields, and pastures, the remedies he used, and he might often be seen in the summer and autumn wending his lounging way home with a bag over his shoulders heavily freighted with "roots and

herbs." His success in treating the sick was phenomenal. When the "regulars" failed, he was usually called in, and almost always the "hopeless case" was saved. The preceding illustration does not pretend to give a picture of the man, but rather the style of man. Of course there were botanical practitioners in those days, of education, good clothes, and agreeable manners, but they were mainly found in villages or cities of some size. They were by no means numerous. Not one for each county. Their success was proverbial.

To go farther back than my boyhood, the entire practice of medicine was widely different from what it is now. Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, in 1892, read before the Connecticut Medical Society a paper entitled "Somewhat About the Therapeutics of One Hundred Years Ago," in which he said: "It is remembered that 100 years ago drug-shops properly were not numerous in the commonwealth. Compared with the present time, in ratio to the population, they were scarce. About all the practitioners of the time kept, compounded, put up, and dispensed their own medicines. In endeavoring to get at the articles used, we are first to consider that under the system of education then almost exclusively in vogue, the medical man had gathered less from books than from oral teaching. Tradition, precept, and example, had given him more in the way of instruction than the printed page. Not much original matter in medical literature had gone into type in America, and but a very moderate amount had been reprinted from British and German writers. As to most of the men in practice, their libraries were too small. The way had been mostly that the student rode and saw some practice with his teacher, and from him absorbed the greater part of what he had to start with by himself."

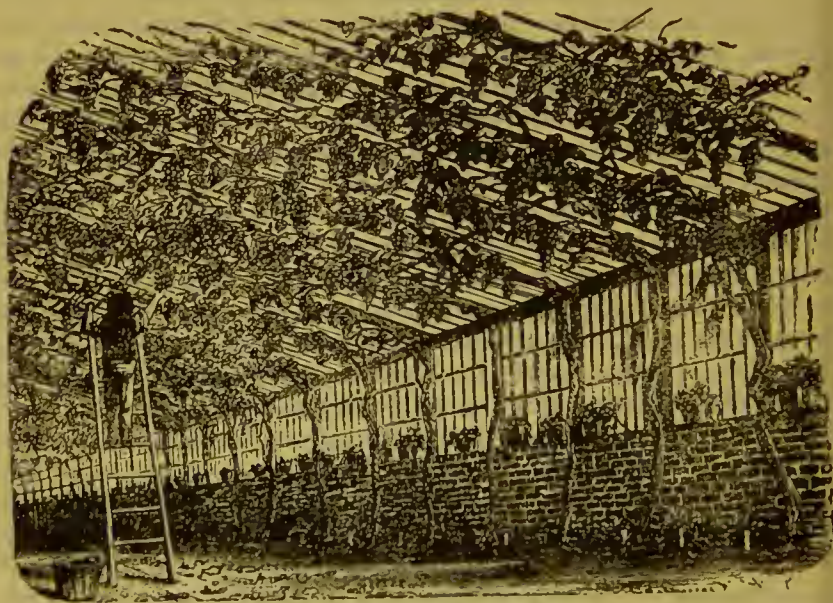
The status of medicine in my native State, Ohio, during my boyhood, was but little different from that which Dr. Griswold has so well depicted as having existed 100 years ago, and as remarked before, the botanical practitioners were renowned for their success. And indeed, that may be said at the present moment. Pharmaceutical chemistry has made such progress that the medicinal herbs and roots which used to be taken in teas and decoctions and in draughts of a tablespoonful or a teacupful, are now neatly administered in drachms or drops, and crude pulverized roots which were given by the teaspoonful, are divested of their inert and useless fibre so that they may be taken by a patient in minute pills or tablets. If one of the "root and herb doctors" of half a century ago were to take a look into my laboratory of to-day, with all its facilities for extracting the very soul of a medicinal plant, he would rub his eyes with astonishment. He would find too, that while in his time he was limited to less than 100 different remedies, the botanical practitioner of to-day has more than twice that number. And still, we have not found all the medicinal treasures of the vegetable world.

Henry Ward Beecher truly remarked in one of his sermons, that "there are medicinal roots in every field which have never been discovered. Many and many a man has been buried within a yard of plants, that, if their healing properties had been known, would have saved his life." There is opportunity for still further progress in the botanical system of practice.

Botanic physicians deserve censure for not being more particular in obtaining *good* herbs and roots. They have often earned an unfavorable reputation by their remissness, when fame would have otherwise been their reward. Gathered in the wrong season of the year they are worthless. Two-thirds of those sold in botanic stores are, on this account, but little better than chips. Then, too, medicinal plants should always be raised and gathered on their native soil. Fishbough very correctly says, that "The vegetation indigenous to any particular clime or locality always bears a relation to the temperature, soil, and moisture prevalent in that locality. The mountains of tropical regions, which rise from a realm of perpetual summer to an altitude of eternal snow, are clothed at their different elevations by different genera and species of plants, adapted to all the gradations of temperature, from the tropic to the arctic. An artificial transplantation of any of these vegetable forms is either fatal to the latter, or else causes in it a gradual change of constitution until it is fully adapted to its new condition." This change in constitution is a virtual change in medicinal properties. Those who cultivate, either by transplantation, or sowing seed, any medicinal plant, in a soil not natural to it, fail to obtain the plant with its full and native properties. Consequently, all who raise in a garden, herbs, etc., of every variety, for the market, contribute in a degree to the ill-success of those physicians who purchase them. During the first two years of my practice I collected with my own hands nearly all the medicinal plants used in my laboratory—not only gathered, but bagged them, and carried them to a convenient place to extract, by various processes, the valuable health-giving medicinal properties hidden in their fibres. What they yielded was as precious as gold, and laid the foundation for a practice so large and so exacting of time and energy, that no more of that delightful botanizing has been possible for me. Whatever may be discovered in the way of curative agencies nothing can wholly take the place of the modest little plants that hide away in the fields and woodlands, or the hardy shrubs or stalwart trees that stand like sentinels to guard them from unfriendly elements, the former pregnant with properties adapted to the upbuilding of diseased tissue, and the latter endowed with strength which can be transmitted to enfeebled nerve or muscle. Hygienists take them when ill. There are thousands of intelligent men and women who do not believe in what is usually termed drug treatment, but who are not averse to

using extracts of roots and herbs. Why should they be? In the interchange between the blood and tissues, the food eaten enables Nature to put in a new particle wherever an old one is removed. In the use of well-selected vegetable remedies a new particle of a better quality is supplied, or encouraged to replace the old. Call it blood-food if you please, for such it is. It is not only nourishing, but stimulative of reparative action—a clearing away of old substance and substitution of new. Life in health consists of putting off the old and putting on

FIG. 102.



NATURE'S LABORATORY—GOOD FOOD AND MEDICINE.

the new, and much disease is merely due to inaction or stagnation in the processes of tissue change. Give the weakened system the right material and it will make good use of it.

THE SELF-CURE OF ANIMALS.

The brute creation is more enlightened to-day in materia medica than those physicians who resort to the mineral kingdom for medicines. When the horse feels unwell, he eats dock and other herbs, if he can get them, and recovers. The cat, subject to fits, eats catnip and dispels the disease. If any of my readers have a sick cat, just give her some catnip herb, and observe the delight which she manifests in rolling on it, snuffing its aroma, and finally eating it. Naturalists say that the fox, rabbit, and many other animals, keep themselves from madness by the use of the medicinal plants with which their wild abodes are surrounded; and it is related of the grizzly bear of California, that, when he gets wound-

ed, he gathers leaves from the bush called "grease-wood," and forces them tightly into the wound. If the animal had the intelligence (or rather the want of it) to call on an old-school physician, he would probably get a *mercurial plaster*.

Whether or not the animals can communicate their instinctive knowledge of plants to their fellow-creatures, there is probably no naturalist who can tell us. In this particular the aborigines of North America would seem to have had the advantage of the animals, while they appeared to be no less instinctive. It was therefore not strange that the Indians who could communicate with each other had developed a *materia medica* peculiarly their own, not perhaps unmixed with superstitious ideas, and with many fetish notions which the civilized mind would naturally eliminate, saving much of value that could be utilized by an intelligent brain. Their valuable discoveries were quickly seized upon by the early colonial practitioners, and it is questionable whether the successes of to-day in medicine are very much greater than they were at that time. Certainly the introduction of mercurial and other mineral preparations did not add anything of value. Quite otherwise when they were allowed to supersede such remedies as were adopted from the Indian medicine men.

REVOLUTION IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

As already intimated, half a century ago the doctors were "routinists," and depended upon a certain round of limited "heroic medicines." The Eclectics and Homeopaths as well as the original Botanics have made a wonderful change in this respect. They have indeed revolutionized the practice of medicine in this country. Nevertheless, the criticism made by a smart newspaper writer many years ago concerning medical education as imparted in our colleges, still holds true. Our system of medication he says, "imparts a knowledge of *books*, and the *precedents* established by certain ancient practitioners: it explores the narrow channel of usage and custom, deferring to names and opinions, but neglects the study of the *natural* remedies by which we are surrounded. In the commonest of our fields, springing unnoticed by the brook-side, and among the pastures, or growing neglected along stone walls, are hundreds of plants possessing valuable medicinal properties, but of which, *not one in forty* of our physicians can tell the name, much less the *use*. And yet nothing can be plainer than the fact that Nature has furnished a remedy for every disease, and that nearly every remedy exists in the vegetable kingdom. Why, then, is the study of the plants, the roots, and the herbs of the field, the forest, and the mountain-side neglected in the education of those who are styled doctors? Is the acquisition of Latin terms and a general reliance upon mercury and the knife deemed to be more important or safe?"

If there is any school that the foregoing does not hit hard, it is the Eclectic, but the fathers of this practice were mostly the abler pioneers in the botanical system. Dr. Griswold, who is an old-school physician, in the paper from which a quotation has already been made, remarked that in the earlier days of the settlement of America, drugs were largely botanical, and were used in a crude state, or in the form of decoctions, powders and tinctures. The study of botany was a part of the study of medicine. "Now says Dr. Griswold, to use his exact language, "we average to know as little of botany as of the evolution of worlds!" This is not as it should be. And it is because things are as they are, that my practice is not local, but extends into every State and Territory in the United States, and, indeed, every country in Europe, Asia, and Africa, where the English and German languages are spoken. It is because of this that my dispensary has become a world's dispensary, and that invalids suffering from every variety of human ills in every part of the globe are my hopeful patients; and I have a couple of capable sons who have been professionally working by my side for many years, and who can, with fidelity to the botanical practice as improved by the latest scientific discoveries, follow in my footsteps when I am compelled to retire from the field of active labor.

The proper preparation of vegetable remedies is as important as good cooking in the preparation of food. A careless or inexperienced cook will spoil a batch of bread or serve a dish of dumplings which would be better for dispersing a mob than satisfying a normal appetite, and moreover, they would be as fatal in one case as in the other. So in the formation and preparation of vegetable remedies the cooking (so to speak) must be skilfully done to render them effective. One case in illustration will suffice: A physician of a distant village called at my office and told me his wife had an obstinate affection of the uterus which had baffled his skill, and he wished to place her under my personal care if I would undertake the case. He was told that it could probably be managed quite as successfully by mail and express; but he felt sure that a cure could hardly be effected without some skilful surgical treatment. The lady was therefore brought to the city and placed within a few doors of my office. She remained there three months during which time I saw her only twice, and then without resorting to any local or surgical treatment. The recovery was complete, and the husband, greatly surprised at the result, asked if I would tell him what remedies I had employed. They were at once carefully named; whereupon he replied, with manifest astonishment that he himself had used the same things without success. Presuming that he did so, it was doubtless simply a difference in the cook and the cooking; that was all.

WILL VEGETABLE MEDICINES DRIVE OUT MICROBES ?

No, nor is it best to give such heroic doses. It is not necessary to administer powerful medicines to kill microbes. It is quite evident from what is presented in the first chapter of this book, that there are useful as well as depredative and vicious bacteria ; and there is reasonable evidence that the useful kind are as valuable in the economy of nature as the baser variety are destructive to human life. It is more than probable that the kindly bacteria wage a war of extermination against those of the baser sort, and under favorable conditions overcome and destroy them. If this philosophy is based on fact, it is self-evident that the true and rational way to get rid of objectionable bacteria is not to take strong and poisonous medicines to kill them, and thereby kill your bacterial friends as well as your bacterial enemies, but to use such remedies as will restore the blood and fortify the nervous system, and thereby starve out the baser bacteria that depend for their existence upon blood impurity and want of nervous vitality. There is no excuse for giving medicines to kill anything of a bacterial nature, although it may be admissible in some exceptional cases to resort to such destructive measures to kill tapeworm, and other intestinal worms. I say *may* be admissible, for it is possible that restoring the health and purity of the intestinal secretions will often starve them out. It positively will do so in most cases, as my own experience in their treatment has fully convinced me. I have never resorted to heroic measures except in the destruction of persistent tapeworm, wherefor the most immediate relief is commonly insisted upon by the patient. If, as some bacteriologists hold, bacteria of the useful variety are employed to assist digestion—if good digestion depends in a measure upon the operations of these microscopic creatures—it is manifestly bad practice to take medicines of sufficient strength to kill microbes. For this reason antiseptics should not be put in canned foods to assist their keeping properties. Strong stomachs in vigorous adults may not be injured by them to any perceptible extent, but for those in delicate health they are without question exceedingly deleterious. Physicians, more than trades-people, should be careful, and not administer drugs which may do possible injury. The days for "heroic treatment" are gone by.

Psychic Medicine.

The time has come when the doubting Thomases of the medical profession must recognize some truth and therapeutic value in Christian science, mental science, mind cure, etc. There are several schools of these so-called "fads," all of which, if not centred upon one idea, at least rely upon one agency, the power of the mind over what we call

matter. Wherein they disagree, is considered of enough importance for the different schools or sects to war upon each other, and the conflict is as warm between them as in the earlier days it was between the old and new schools of practice, or between the average physician and the Christian Scientist. They can, however, each show evidences of success as well as some lamentable failures. The latter result mainly from their blind dependence upon their one mental remedy. Their patients must dabble in no medicine, and they must ignore not only all material remedies, but with some of the prophets of this school they are taught to ignore the commonest rules of hygiene; or, at least, they must consider them as not at all necessary to prompt recovery. One must not think of what he eats or what he drinks, or what he does. He must never admit that he is ill. However, time and experience will rectify these errors, and there can be no doubt but that in the end the science of medicine will be rendered more complete by the discussion which their, in some instances, preposterous claims awaken. All successful physicians cannot fail to have observed how much easier it is to cure a patient when they themselves feel confident of effecting a cure, and when they are able to create around the patient an environment of confident expectation. When the physician, patient's family and friends, and the patient, him or herself, feel complete confidence that a cure is to be realized, it is as when you are on a yacht with both the wind and tide in your favor. It is, indeed, easy sailing, and unless there are hidden rocks or sandbars there will be a triumphant landing in the haven of health. There are wonderful powers in the human mind, and we have only to educate ourselves in the art of employing them. Mental telepathy, thought transference, and other mental phenomena are to some extent engaging the attention of the scientific world, and if blind prejudice will hide its diminished head, the human race will be benefited by the investigation. This result, too, can be greatly hastened by the various devotees of mental science if they will not make too extravagant claims for it or allow their patients to die without medicine when the latter is the one thing needed to save. Medical men also may hasten the dawn of better things by not holding the advocates of the so-called "fads" up to ridicule, and in some instances pursuing them with the lance of persecution. There should be an open field and a fair opportunity for every one who honestly believes he has a remedy or an idea that can minister to the ills of mankind. The healing art was never more progressive in America than when there was the utmost freedom in medicine. Progress is only possible in freedom. In the ranks of the mental healers and Christian Scientists their one idealism is the stumbling-block.

"Owing to the one idealistic tendency, about all mental healers drift out into pure idealism," says Dr. W. C. Cooper in the *Medical*.

Gleaner. "It is not a bit difficult to prove that nothing exists but mind. But, if possible, it is more easy to prove that nothing exists but matter. For instance, *only* the idea of matter is thinkable, and this depends upon the fact that thought, itself, is material. Idealism, pushed far enough, rules out existence itself. Mrs. Eddy's transcendentalism with reference to disease is the attempted minification of the general into a particular. At the last, she recognizes the relationability of something to nothing, but denies the actual relationability of nothing to something. And this constitutes the basis of Christian Science !

"It is a fundamental fact," continues Dr. Cooper, "that the mental half of a patient cuts exactly no more, nor less, a figure in disease than does the physical half. You can affect the mind through the body with precisely the same facility as that with which you can affect the body through the mind. A mental shock will kill. A physical shock will kill. More are killed by physical than by mental shocks, because physical shocks are more frequent. We can impress the body with medicines and other physical agencies ; we can *equally* impress it by suggestion. The Healing Art draws upon every substance and influence that can affect the animal organism."

Dr. Cooper has stated the matter so cogently and succinctly, hardly a word needs to be added, but it should be understood that while we can "impress the body with medicine," and can equally "impress it by suggestion," the physician meets with cases where both therapeutic agencies are necessary to effect a cure. While we live on this planet we must not neglect to remain firmly rooted in its soil. We must depend mainly upon its material products to maintain life. We must look to Mother Earth as well as to the occult or unknowable for succor when ill. "It comes down to where the priest used to wet the ground every spring with holy water to make sure crops," remarks an able scientific writer. "Coming on one occasion to a very sterile field, he paused and said : 'Holy water will not answer here. It wants manure.' That priest had more practical horse-sense than any cult of mental healers."

FIG. 104.



MRS. EDDY, THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The author of this volume has passed the prime of manhood through a series of severe illnesses, commencing in his childhood with a pulmonary attack which the medical faculty considered incurable. His father, though not a physician, resorting to remedies decidedly earthy, though not mineral, things which the author has utilized with great advantage in similar cases in his practice, restored him to health. Consumption was then considered incurable. The case was clearly one of consumption—tubercular consumption—and was so diagnosed by a council of physicians. In the other illnesses, to which allusion has been made, the products of the fields and woods were his remedies, for Christian or mental science had not yet been announced. Neither its truths nor its absurdities had been formulated. Botanical remedies, aided, of course, by electricity and magnetism, have been almost his entire reliance during over forty years of remarkably successful practice. I have said that until comparatively recently Christian or mental science had not been heard of. Nevertheless, it may be truly affirmed that it had been practised, for, as before remarked, most physicians who have cut much of a figure in this world have been those large-hearted, big-headed, optimistic, and magnetic men who brought sunshine and good cheer, as well as a case of medicines, into the chamber of the sufferer from disease, and who left the patient and the family in a happy and hopeful condition of mind. They have employed mental science without knowing it. In other words, they practised the art of healing better than they knew.

The lesson to be learned from this is that a physician should never take a case of illness under treatment unless he feels at the outset, at least, the greatest confidence in his ability to cure. This confidence is necessary to give him the required condition of mind to inspire his patient with hope; to give his facial expression an assuring appearance; to give his voice the right ring; to give the relatives and friends of the sufferer the cheerfulness which should pervade the entire atmosphere of the invalid; and finally to send out from the mind of the physician those subtle forces which act as an uplifting tonic to one under his care. Call it Christian Science, mental science, mind cure, or what you like. It matters not by what name you indicate it. I may be asked: "What is to be done when no educated physician will accept a case—when those skilled in medicine pronounce it incurable?" I reply, without hesitation, that it would be better for such a case to fall into the hands of a charlatan who really believed the case curable, than in the care of a diplommed physician who considered it beyond help. If "regulars" and "irregulars" are without hope, the sick man can generally find some one "fool enough" to think he can extend a helping hand, and with such confidence sincerely entertained by even an ignoramus, he may succeed. I should certainly advise the hopeless case to try him,

remembering the old adage that "while there is life there is hope." A charlatan or an ignoramus, if dishonest and insincere, would be of no avail. He must be moved by proper motives, and inspired with an earnest desire to save his patient. In treating a case I would even cater to the superstitions of an invalid.

HUMOR SUPERSTITIONS.

It is as necessary for a successful physician to accommodate himself to the superstitions, the beliefs, and the religious proclivities of a patient as to the temperament or the complications. If one is ill and believes that thirteen at the table at one time means death to one of the party within a year, I should advise him to go without eating rather than make one of a party of thirteen.

FIG. 105.

If ill, and he should think looking at the moon over the left shoulder bodes evil, I should say, be careful that you do not do it. If in poor health, he should think it wrong to eat meat on Friday, I should advise him to let it alone on that day. Even observe fasts if you cannot bring your mind to believe that you are excused when a generous diet is absolutely necessary to support your wasting tissues. Get such crotchets out of your mind if you can, but while they are there, observe them if you would have mental quietude, for when your mind is laboring under disease, or, in other words,



VIEWING THE MOON OVER THE RIGHT SHOULDER.

"Heigh! diddle diddle! The cat's in the fiddle!
The cow jumped over the moon,
The little dog laughed to see such sport,
The dish ran away with the spoon."

unrest, the physical organs are no less disturbed, and the harmony of the vital processes is set awry. When you get well of bodily disease, it will be in order to throw out all superstitious notions and possess mental as well as physical soundness. Indeed such hallucinations can hardly exist in a healthy brain.

Some of the more rational minded among the Christian Scientists give about the same advice to those who think medicine indispensable. A very gifted lady, who became a convert to Mrs. Eddy's doctrine, wrote me as follows: "In regard to taking medicine, it would probably prove injurious to discard drugs so long as the mind of the individual indorses them, or the immediate environment is almost wholly in their favor. The lesson," she says, "is this: That mind is arbiter and dictator. This simple fact, discovered and retained in consciousness, slowly augments our resources of power, of confidence, and self-help." It would be well if all Christian Scientists were equally sensible, and if they were, there would not be so many fatal endings to their treatment of the sick. A simon-pure Christian Scientist may ask: "Why not be consistent, Doctor, and make allowance for the alleged superstition of the Christian Scientist who fully believes that medicine is unnecessary?" To which I reply, that medicine should not be forced upon any adult. If I could not convince an invalid of mature years that medicine was the very thing needed for his restoration I would certainly say that neither the entreaties of friends, nor the mandate of the law should compel him to swallow a dose of medicine against his will. Now, am I not consistent?

While writing this, I remember at least one case which might require an exception to be made to the above rule. A devoted wife came into my office with a thoroughly discouraged and hopeless husband, who objected to taking medicine. He had an aggravating bronchitis, which was developing into consumption. He was a lawyer and he could not plead a case without such interruptions by paroxysms of coughing that he had decided to retire from practice. After a prolonged interview, in which his scepticism in regard to medicine could not be in the least modified, his wife finally remarked that if I would make up a course of medicine she would see that he took it, but he added, "If anything in your treatment, Doctor, depends on faith, it can do no possible good." I prepared the medicine, she followed him about the house with a spoon till he began to see benefit, and by and by hope returned and he recovered. This is one case of good results following unwilling medication.

Returning to the subject of Christian Science, even if, as Mrs. Eddy contends, "mind is all-in-all," and "Divine mind and its ideas are the only realities," it will take nearly or quite another century for the masses of the people to comprehend and fully accept the proposition, and in this interim there must be resort to material remedies for the amelioration and cure of human ills. Meanwhile it would be well for the medical profession to employ psychic medicine as an aid in restoring the sick. It has its merits if not relied upon as a "one cure all." It would also bring the Christian and mental scientist quite within the

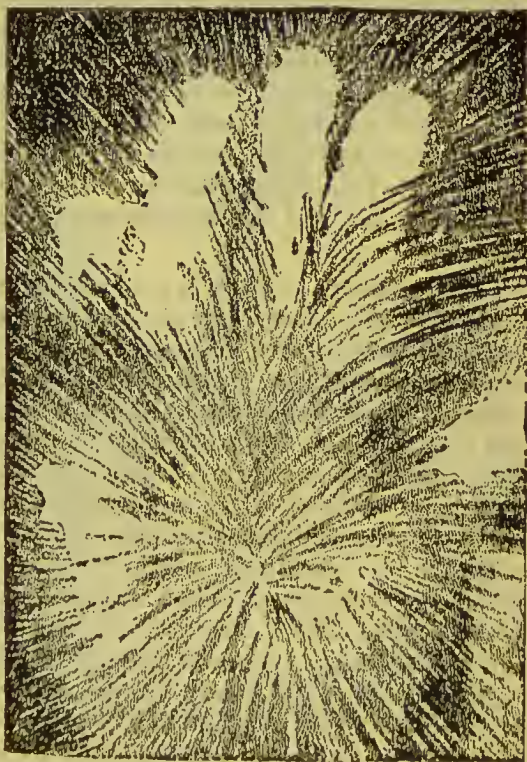
atmosphere of our planet if they would concede the value of material remedies. They would require no such string as is attached to a toy balloon to hold them down.

Therapeutic Electricity.

It is generally conceded by the medical profession and the public at large to-day that electricity may be advantageously employed in the treatment of disease. In

the earlier years of my practice, the medical fraternity in this country called those who claimed to do wonderful things with this mysterious agent, "quacks." To-day there is hardly an educated member of the profession who will deny its virtue if intelligently employed. In 1857-58, when I issued my "Medical Common Sense," seven or eight pages were taken to prove it might be advantageously used in a variety of physical derangements. In the Old World its value was recognized by Faraday, Golding Bird, Donovan, Le Roy d'Etoile, Cross, Palaprat Smee, Matteucci, and other medical writers, and it was also employed in many hospitals in Europe. But our smart

FIG. 106.



ELECTRICAL RADIATION FROM THE HAND,

As pictured in the *New York Journal*.

set of the profession would have none of it. Besides myself I knew of less than a half dozen practitioners (and they were not considered "regulars") who used it in the treatment of disease. All honor to their names. They were Drs. Dodd, Benton, Smith, and LeRoy Sunderland. Probably I am the only living pioneer at this time in this country who was early in the field of electrical therapeutics. Has great

progress been made in this department of medical science? Not that I can discover. So far as results are concerned, the physicians who used it in those early days were able to report quite as wonderful cures through its agency as are observed to-day. This is called the "electrical era." And so manifestly it is, for we use electricity for almost everything, and the discoveries of the past fifty years have been phenomenal. We send messages with it beneath the ocean to distant continents, and thousands of miles away by land in a few seconds; we hold conversation with friends at a great distance through its agency, and can even recognize the voice; when old Sol is absent, cities and villages are illuminated with its silvery light; passenger-cars are speedily moved by its irresistible force; and there is a fair prospect that in the near future we shall be flying through space like the birds in the air by its guiding and propelling power. But as a medical help in the cure of disease, other agencies have not only caught up with it, but to-day, with the improvements in the preparation of vegetable remedies, it is far less necessary than formerly in the treatment of human ills. Nevertheless, it has its value, and this chapter would not be complete if it were omitted.

If my theory, as given in the first chapter, is correct, regarding the important part which electricity performs in the animal economy, it does not require facts or arguments to prove the value of electricity as an auxiliary agent in the treatment of disease. The fact is rendered self-evident. It will be remembered that I assume and give facts to prove that the same agent (electricity) which is employed to move and regulate the sublime planetary world, is used by the mind of man to move the feet, arms, limbs, and perform the various functions of the animal mechanism, and that all the vital processes depend upon it. This theory was, so far as I know, first clearly set forth in "Medical Common Sense," my first cloth-bound publication, which had not less than a million readers between 1858 and 1869, and which, at the last-named date, was merged into this volume. The same theory is the all-pervading idea in this work. Science, in its steady and majestic march, is giving the most convincing evidence that this idea is not elusive, but based upon the very laws of our being. Recent discoveries by means of photography tend to prove that every human body is surrounded with a halo of electrical radiation, and Professor A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S., of London, has been reported by the press as saying that he has been able "to show by laboratory experiments that the human heart has an electro-motive force, and that electricity may be considered the cause of its beating." He has also traced the electric currents that are sent through the various parts of the body. In addition to muscular electricity he can proceed a step farther and show that an electrical effect accompanies a natural discharge of nerve-impulse. He has found that

the galvanometer is a good indicator of physiological changes. To watch the alterations of physiological activity taking place in fatigue or under exercise or other influences, the electrical effect is an exact measure of the action in the muscles."

The New York *Morning Journal* of November 27, 1898, reported Professor Adrian Majewski, a famous Parisian scientist, as saying:

"It seems almost incredible that the human hand has such strong electrical qualities that it gives out an electric light like an incandescent lamp, but that is what is shown by the photographic plate. The pictures which I have obtained have been made by the simple process of placing my hand over a sensitive plate in a dark room. After fifteen or twenty minutes of contact the image which appeared on the plate was almost as distinct as if my hand had been photographed by sunlight.

"Whether all persons hands give out sufficient electrical rays to make a photographic impression I am unable to state. It is possible that only people with strong magnetic qualities can produce this effect.

"I have long been aware that my hands gave out a strong magnetic influence. It was this which prompted me to see whether this electricity would make any impression on a photographic plate. To my surprise I found they did. I also found that these luminous jets or currents which radiate from the hand flow freely between hands of persons in sympathy with one another. But in the cases of persons not in sympathy the electrical currents as shown on a photographic plate are turned back and flow in opposite directions."

FIG. 107.



THE REPELLENT ELECTRIC WAVES OF THE HAND.

Reichenbach tells us that the "sensitive man" put in a dark room where there is a cat or bird or a butterfly, will observe flowing from their bodies what he calls a "luminous effluvia." He even claims that flowers will exhibit a kind of surrounding light which in a room however dark, will enable a "sensitive" to determine what flower it is. He speaks of light radiating from the hands, and indeed from the whole body. What he calls "luminous effluvia" I have named electrical radiation. This I did before knowing of his experiments or of his discoveries.

Thus science is gradually proving all that I claimed in my early publications in regard to the part that electricity plays in the vital processes and movements of the human body. It is said that "a professor of the British Royal Institution took up a vial of cow's blood, into which he put two wires connected with an electrical bell. He then added some oxygen to the blood, and behold, the bell began to ring!" What does that suggest when we consider how the blood enters the lungs for its aëration, and that the oxygen which is inspired comes in contact with the blood in the lungs?

ARE NOT NERVE-FORCE AND ELECTRICITY THE SAME?

The only plausible objection to the theory that electricity and nerve-force are closely related if not identical is given by Dr. Ure, who says that *electricity* will pass through nerves which are almost severed and divided, and produce contractions in the muscles over which they are distributed, while the *nervous forces* will cease to pass through and perform any muscular motion when the nerves are thus lacerated.

To one who has failed to discover the almost omnipotent power and instinctive wisdom of the mind, this objection would appear decisive. But my reply is, that *animal electricity is controlled by the mind to which it belongs, while chemical or other electricity is controlled by the will of the operator who employs it.* In other words, animal electricity is governed in its distribution through the system by the intelligent mind whose seat is in the brain, and who *voluntarily withdraws it from any nerve which may be disabled, lest the severed or divided nerve be entirely destroyed by the continued performance of its legitimate function while in this sorely lacerated condition.* The mind constitutes what is called the *vis medicatrix nature*, or healing power in any animate body, by which, when diseased, the system is assisted to recover. It is the "family doctor" of the organs over which it presides. Consequently, notwithstanding the mind has not the power to resist electricity artificially applied to any disabled nerve, by an operator, it can and *does* control its *own* electricity, and will not allow it to traverse a wounded nerve. Nor can this peculiar power of the mind be overcome by the *will* in such a case, any more than the will can arrest the action of the

involuntary organs ; who can stop the pulsations of the heart by an effort of the will ?

The perfect control which the mind has over its own electrical agent is again exhibited when business or family troubles or bereavements overtake an individual. The brain, stimulated to painful activity, consumes more than its due proportion of the nervo-electric fluid, and the mind withdraws enough from the stomach and vital organs to supply the demands of its most important dependent. In consequence of this physiological "panic," the heart, liver, stomach, etc. (corresponding to the merchants), fail, and the brain (bank) takes care of itself. In diseases induced by mental depression, we therefore find electricity valuable as an assistant, although, in consequence of the blood derangements entailed thereby, insufficient unless supported by nutritive and purifying vegetable remedies.

It is the interruption or partial withdrawal of the nervo-electric circulation, which causes what we term "nervous diseases ;" and there are more affections of this character than were ever dreamed of in the allopathic philosophy. There is often an inharmonious action of the nervous forces in lung, liver, heart, and kidney diseases. All these organs perform their appropriate offices under the stimulus of electricity. For instance—the lungs are not expanded and contracted by the inhalation and exhalation of air, but the diaphragm is thrown downward, and the air-vesicles opened by the nervo-electric forces acting on the muscles controlling the former, and on the little muscular fibres and tissues composing the latter. By this electric movement, air of necessity rushes in to fill the vacuum ; when the same forces contract them, exhalation necessarily follows. In diseased lungs and shortness of breath, there is frequently an interruption of the nervo-electric circulation, and hence the value of electrical remedies of some sort, in addition to internal medical treatment, in the cure of many cases of pulmonary disease.

When it was discovered that the nerves were composed of separate nerve-cells, and were not like a continuous thread or string or telegraphic wire without intermittent space, it looked as if the theory were put in question, but it should be understood that the nerve-cells, though separate and distinct bodies, have minute tentacles or feelers which reach out to each other and afford the necessary connections for continuous current of nerve-force. Even if this were not the case, it would appear from what follows that nerve or electric force could traverse them just as electricity can traverse discontinuous metallic conductors. The *Literary Digest* of June 25, 1898, contained an article headed "Similarity of Electricity and The Nervous Current," translated from *La Nature*, which I will copy entire, for although a little technical in its language, it will be discovered by the average reader that it strongly

supports the theory I have so long held in regard to the part electricity plays in the functions of the human body. The article is from the pen of Dr. E. Branly, an eminent French electrician, and is as follows :

“Progress made in one branch of science often throws light on obscure points in entirely different branches. Thus it is that the so-called radioconductors in electricity seem likely to aid us in understanding the phenomena of nervous currents.

“Nerve-currents have long been compared to the electric currents that circulate in metallic wires. This analogy became inadmissible after the discovery that the nerve-elements are anatomically discontinuous ; but it has been re-established by the knowledge of the method of propagation of electricity in discontinuous conductors.

“Radioconductors are discontinuous substances consisting of metallic particles in an insulating medium, the quantity of insulating material being very small. They are insulators under ordinary circumstances, but become conductors under various electric influences, as when a spark is caused to pass in their neighborhood, even at a considerable distance, or when a condenser or transformer discharge, or a current from a battery of numerous cells is passed directly through them. This conductivity often persists a very long time. Certain physical circumstances, such as a rise of temperature, and particularly a sudden shock, hasten the return of the insulating state. When conductivity has once been established and the return to a state of resistance has taken place, an action weaker than at first is sufficient to re-establish conductivity.

“There is no sharp distinction between continuous and discontinuous conductors ; the discontinuous conductor of separate particles in an insulating medium is the type of all conductors. In a metallic block, compression has greatly reduced the insulating medium that surrounds each grain. In substances that are visibly discontinuous, insulating matter keeps the conducting particles clearly separate, and when the insulator is in a sufficient proportion, the increase of conductivity, instead of lasting some time, disappears immediately after being caused, while with a yet greater quantity of insulators finite conductivity no longer appears, even with the direct application of violent discharges.

“The nervous system is made up of ‘neurons,’ or independent elements, not fastened together, and connected only by their branched extremities, and by contiguity, not continuity. The nerve-current is stopped when this contiguity ceases. Its passage occurs again whenever the force of the current is increased or whenever the contiguity of the extremities of the neurons becomes more perfect. Is this discontinuity at the extremities the only kind, or can the constituent particles of each nervous conductor also offer—at least in pathologic states—a form of discontinuity that makes the passage of the nerve-current still more difficult ?

"Certain nerve-phenomena are analogous to the phenomena of radioconductors. Just as a shock weakens and even stops the conductivity of radioconductors, so a wound may produce anæsthesia and paralysis, due to a suppression of the nerve-current, and consequently to a defect in the contiguity of the nerve-elements.

"On the other hand, just as the oscillations of the electric discharges establish the conductivity of radioconductors, so we see that these discharges act most effectively in the cure of anæsthesia and hysterical paralysis.

"The parallelism between the effects of shock and of electric sparks on radioconductors, and on the nervous system in hysteria, extends also to its susceptibility to feeble action after a powerful action has produced a primary effect.

"Discharges of high frequency are eminently fitted to make radioconductors conductive, and we see also, according to the observations of D'Arsonval and Apostoli, that they exert a curative effect on affections due to retardation of nutrition. If these affections can be attributed to imperfect transmission of the nervous current, we are justified in supposing that the discharges act by re-establishing between the nerve-elements a contiguity that has become insufficient.

"If we compare the propagation of a nerve-wave in the nervous system to the propagation of the electric current in a radioconductor, we may assert that a neuron behaves like a metallic particle. In the case in which the intervals that separate the extremities of two contiguous neurons cannot be crossed, because they are too wide, or because the nerve-current is not strong enough, an electric discharge will re-establish the broken communication, and this communication will remain for some time. The therapeutic rôle of electricity can thus be explained. It would not be substantially altered if it should be found that not only the extremities of the neurons, but the elements of a simple nervous conductor were themselves too far apart to transmit a nerve-wave.

"The facts seem to me to be important enough to form the basis for hypotheses and experiments from which electro-therapeutics cannot fail to receive much benefit."

THE THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF ELECTRICITY.

Golding Bird, who devoted much time to the investigation and application of electricity, said: "Conscientiously convinced that the agent in question is a no less energetic than valuable remedy in the treatment of disease, I feel most anxious to press its employment upon the practical physician, and to urge him to have recourse to it as a rational but fallible remedy, and not to regard it as one either expected or capable of effecting impossibilities." The same writer adds, that "elec-

tricity has been by no means fairly treated as a therapeutic agent, for it has either been exclusively referred to when all other remedies have failed—in fact, often exclusively, or nearly so, in hopeless cases—or its administration has been carelessly directed, and the mandate, ‘Let the patient be electrified,’ merely given without reference to the manner, form, or mode of the remedy being for once taken into consideration.” In this country there are hundreds of good mechanics who make various electro-magnetic machines, and sell them for family

FIG. 108.



AN ORDINARY ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINE.

use, with a circular or pamphlet professing to give unerring directions for their use in different diseases. As a rule, having a few honorable exceptions, they are ridiculously incorrect. But few of them, that have ever come under my eye, can be safely relied upon. They abound in errors which would be laughable were it not for the reflection that they mislead the “drowning man catching at straws.” It is a serious matter to trifle with a man who has lost health, and perhaps all hope of recovery.

Think not from these remarks that it is an easy matter to give correct directions for popular use. So much depends upon the constitutional peculiarities of the patient, the complications which exist, and a correct knowledge of the disease or diseases, no such chart can be safely put into the hands of those who do not make pathology, anatomy, physiology, and electrical therapeutics a study. Much must necessarily depend upon the diagnostic skill of the operator, and his judgment in

making the application. Each complication which the patient has, must be duly considered in its relation to the others. Constitutional causes must also be duly considered. The proper course for a physician to pursue, who wishes to obtain proficiency as an electrical operator, is to place himself under the *personal* tuition of a competent electrician, and during his pupilage witness all important operations, just as he who wishes to become a good surgeon attends the clinics, and witnesses the dexterity exhibited by his instructor in the use of the knife. An invalid who wishes to employ electricity without submitting to the experienced operator, should obtain, from an intelligent source, special directions for his individual case.

Guided by the directions which are furnished by mechanical electricians, isolated cases do occur wherein remarkably successful results are realized. "Accidents will happen in the best of families;" and, inasmuch as electricity possesses peculiar curative powers, now and then one who knows nothing of the science of electricity; knows nothing of the peculiar structure of the human organism; a mere novice in the art of detecting the nature and extent of a disease, will stumble into success. Many more not only fail to derive benefit, but injure themselves by random experimenting. Fatal results may not be as likely to follow as if the same persons had plied themselves with blue-pills and other allopathic inventions, for the reason that lightning in any form is a safer agent to deal with. It is related of Ben Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, of Milford, Mass., that he was struck with lightning, and remained insensible for two days, when two doctors were called, who said he would die; but just at that moment his power of speech returned, and he ejaculated: "I have stood cannon, musket-balls, and bayonets, and I can stand thunder and lightning if the doctors will only let me alone." The old man recovered. Now, no one supposes that such an overwhelming dose of mercury would have ever let the veteran soldier speak again. It takes a vast amount of electricity, even in the form of a bolt of lightning, to kill any one. Hence the seeming impunity with which electro-magnetic machines are employed by persons who do not know the negative pole of the instrument from the positive, and who are much less acquainted with the nature of the various currents which may be employed.

ELECTRICITY, TO BE EFFECTUAL, MUST BE PROPERLY APPLIED.

The reputation of electricity has suffered by its bungling application in the hands of inexperienced operators. As the effect must depend upon the form and mode of application, it is obvious that no one should apply it without definite instructions, unless he is acquainted with the science of therapeutic electricity and has some knowledge of anatomy and pathology.

I have observed, with regret, the infatuation some men exhibit after witnessing its beneficial effects in one or two cases. Having cured themselves, or perhaps a neighbor with electricity, the conceit at once overcomes them that they are *natural* physicians, and that that agent alone is capable of healing every ill that flesh is heir to, while perhaps they are "natural ninnies," tampering with the sublime phenomena of an omnipotent and mysterious element.

Such operators, unschooled in physiology and the science of *materia medica*, have done much mischief with electrical machines, often applying them when there was no occasion, and with a power too intense for even a person in health to endure. Some parts of the human system are more sensitive than others, and while a powerful current is necessary to affect some organs, a weak and almost imperceptible one is required to have a beneficial effect on others. But the most contemptible men are those who, taking advantage of the reputation electricity enjoys, set up regular "Peter Funk" establishments, from which they advertise to cure every disease that flesh is heir to by an operation or two. While skilful electricians are, by their good works, imparting faith in the therapeutic power of electricity, these despicable charlatans are imposing on the confidence thus created, by humbugging unfortunate invalids who happen to fall into their meshes. Among the later developments of electrical humbuggery are a large variety of appliances in the form of belts, pads, corsets, hair-brushes, and garments. All are "loaded" with metal parts, but very few will show by a galvanometer test the power to develop any electrical current or effect, and those which can by such test be shown to be honest are cumbersome and disagreeable nuisances for daily wear, and invariably cost as much or more than a first-class electro-medical battery. Every good thing has its counterfeit, but it would seem that electricity has had rather more than its share of such debasement.

Cleveland, in treating on galvanism as a remedial agent, very sensibly remarks: "In making use of galvanism as a therapeutic agent, it should not be relied on to the exclusion of every other treatment, neither should a cure of the disease for which it is applied, be anticipated in a miraculously short space of time. Disease in any organ produces a change in the condition of the organ diseased, and time must be allowed for the process of absorption and deposition necessary to bring the organ back to its normal condition. Galvanism, when properly applied, will be found of great advantage in hastening these processes; yet it will not do to apply it with such power as to destroy the organ from which we wish to remove the abnormal accumulations, or even to carry the action of that organ beyond the condition of *health*."

In this connection I would say that *shocks* are not only unnecessary but are often injurious in treating diseases. I have never found it

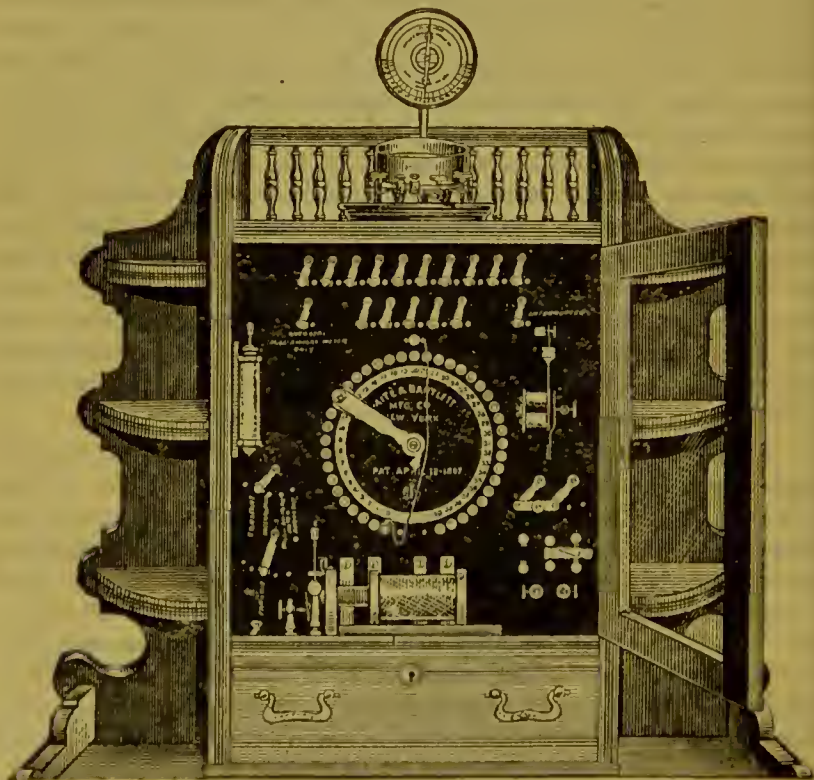
necessary, with the beautiful machine I have had constructed for therapeutic purposes, to administer shocks, except in obstinate cases of paralysis of both nerves of motion and sensation, and in these cases the nerves of sensation are not sufficiently active to allow the patient to suffer any pain or discomfort from them. The most delicate and sensitive females who have submitted to my electrical manipulations, have, from the first operation, considered the influence agreeable rather than otherwise ; and many of my patients have continued their use longer than was actually necessary, because the sensations, during the operation, were not only exceedingly agreeable, but the after-effects inspiring and invigorating. As regards making electricity in any form a "one-cure-all," Cleveland is eminently right. I meet with very few diseases that can be cured by electricity, galvanism, or electro-magnetism alone. Nervous affections almost invariably inflict an injury upon the vital organs and blood, which is not removed by the correction of the nervous harmony merely. Here recourse must be had to mild medication. In mercurial diseases, it will not answer to merely cleanse the system of the offending mineral by the electrical process, particularly if the mercury has been many years in the system. It is, of course, of paramount importance to remove this corroding *cause*, but, having done this, effects, which have become diseases in themselves, remain, and must be disposed of. Here, too, mild, nutritious, and blood-toning medicines must be given in connection with electricity.

It is idle prattle to talk of making the lame walk by the use of a single electro-chemical bath. Instances do occur upon which to base such exaggerations, it is true ; I have seen many such surprising results attend my own operations. But he who indiscriminately promises such success does positive injury in eight cases out of ten. It is enough to say that a skilfully administered electro-chemical bath will expel mineral poisons. This is a great achievement and opens the avenues of health to thousands who are suffering from the effects of old-school malpractice. After having cleansed the system of the vile poison, it only remains for the skilful physician to remove the injuries the system has sustained by its former presence.

Let not the temperate tone of the preceding paragraph lead any one to suppose that the blusterers, who startle whole communities with the announcement that they are curing everybody and everything with electricity, are any better posted regarding its marvellous curative powers than the writer of this ; I doubt if any one's experience in its employment can more than parallel my own. I say this, not in a spirit of boasting, but only in simple justice to myself, while cautioning the afflicted against exaggerated statements put forth by impostors. For the past forty years I have been a faithful student in electrical therapeutics, and have employed the agent in thousands of cases. A

large practice has given me every opportunity to test its effects in all sorts of chronic diseases. The results, in a majority of them, have been truly wonderful, and those who have witnessed my operations have turned away with the settled conviction that all a physician needs for permanent success, in every form of disease, is a well-constructed electro-magnetic machine, and a thorough knowledge of its use. One instance made an indelible impression on my mind. A German physician, who had been through the best European schools, and had had

FIG. 109.



A COMPLETE OFFICE BATTERY.

much experience in various hospitals, ridiculed the claim I set up for therapeutic electricity, and, under the supposition that he would see something to strengthen his prejudices, took pains to witness some of my operations. The results of his investigations were to him perfectly overwhelming, and after giving some applications himself, under my directions, he proposed to procure an electro-magnetic machine, and adopt electropathy as a specialty! I have made both rheumatic and paralytic invalids run and rejoice in the restoration of painful, con-

tracted, stiff, and withered limbs. I have caused the haggard, down-cast, cadaverous face of the dyspeptic to light up under the exhilarating effects of currents of electricity sent down the pneumo-gastric nerves to the stomach. I have imparted an elastic step and glow of health to many a woman who had for years before crept about her domicile under the debilitating effects of female weaknesses. I have given the neuralgic sufferer occasion to rejoice in my discoveries in electrical therapeutics. An interesting young woman, a teacher in a popular New England institution of learning, once called upon me with a neuralgic difficulty. She had suffered a thousand deaths in the period of about ten years. From early girlhood, a rain-cloud had never darkened the horizon without aggravating her torture to such an extent that she often implored her medical attendant to open an artery and let the horrors of such a life ebb away with the arterial fluid. She had tried everything old school and new school had recommended, and her faith in all had vanished. The principal of the institution, however, had called on me and investigated the methods of my practice, and under his solicitation she determined to make one more attempt. After the fifth operation, a long, drizzling spring rain of nearly two weeks' duration set in, but her old tortures did not return. She wisely adopted a course of vegetable medication to render this good work permanent, and a year afterward she wrote that she had been entirely free from neuralgia. I might relate enough wonderful instances of my success in the employment of electricity to fill this volume; I have only given the foregoing instance because of its peculiarity. In the practice of a lifetime, a physician would hardly meet with another such sufferer. To be a first-rate operator, a physician must be a *battery in himself*. In the treatment of many diseases, the current sent out of an instrument must be modified by individual electricity, or, as it is more commonly termed, "animal magnetism." There is great difference in individuals in the possession of this. While some are very positively magnetized, others are, naturally, extremely negative, and cannot impart to another the first particle of this invigorating influence.

Figure 110, on page 342 will serve to illustrate this proposition. We will suppose the dots to represent the animal magnetic currents. The hand held above the head illustrates the magnetic power of a person who is highly electrical; the one above the right shoulder, that of a person considerably so; while the one over the left shoulder fairly illustrates one nearly destitute of animal magnetism, or individual electricity. Not that any one is entirely destitute, but many do not possess a sufficient supply to exert any perceptible influence over another. To be a successful electropath, one must possess the highest amount of positive individual electricity, as represented by the hand above the head in the picture.

Now, while I am well aware of the fallibility of this mode of treating disease, when adopted as a specialty by persons possessing the greatest amount of magnetism, and while I know that cures apparently effected by this power or agency alone are seldom permanent ones, but reliefs of temporary duration, the truth cannot be gainsaid that the possession of this magnetic power is of vital importance to one who desires to be a successful electrical operator. I have found, in giving instructions in therapeutic electricity to physicians, that they differed

FIG. 110.



MAGNETIC HANDS.

greatly in the power of employing it efficiently, even when they seemed to be equally proficient in the theory and practice. In other words, while they perfectly understood the *modus operandi* of making the manipulations, and the currents to be employed, the results of their experiments were widely different. This want of uniformity in their success I have attributed to the difference in the magnetic powers of different individuals, and how wisely, I leave it for the reader to decide, after having perused what I have herein written, and what will be further found in Part Third of this book.

In all disorders involving the nervous system, electricity, applied properly by a good operator, is an excellent substitute for popular anodynes. It has been the general custom of the medical profession

to resort to stupefying narcotics to allay nervous irritability, which unquestionably produce temporary relief, but, as certainly, ultimate injury. I may truly say, that I have always found electricity to be eminently a nerve-medicine, yielding timely relief, and no unwelcome reactive results.

However, as before remarked, such wonderful progress has been made in pharmaceutical chemistry during the past quarter of a century, and so many new remedies of the vegetable kingdom added to the materia medica, that electricity is not so indispensable to a successful medical practice as it once was. During my professional career I have annually treated, successfully, hundreds of patients laboring under different chronic diseases, whose faces I have never seen. My files contain

letters from every State and Territory in the United States, from nearly every part of Europe, from some portions of Asia and Africa, and also from nearly every province of British and South America ; and I will further say that if I could, without violating confidence, publish their contents, my readers would almost conclude that the days of miraeles are not past. Occasionally a case presents itself which absolutely requires the application of the element generated by a meehanical or a chemical apparatus. Such invalids to obtain the required benefit must present themselves in person for the necessary electrical manipulation, unless there are good operators in their immediate neighborhood, or except it be in cases of self-treatment with a home battery under the specific directions that may be provided by a skilful physieian.

Animal Magnetism.

“Animal magnetism is a humbug !” No, reader, *you* believe in it. Your reason, perhaps, is not convinced and you may think you do not. Then, why should I know better than you do what you have faith in ? Let me tell you. The other day you came in collision with a chair and bruised your shin. Instinctively you bent over and rubbed the contused limb with your hand. The baby fell from your lap upon the floor ; you picked it up hastily and rubbed its little head till it stopped crying. One night you were attacked with cramps in the stomach, and the hand flew there immediately ; you pressed and manipulated the region where the suffering was felt until you were relieved. But a few days ago your wife had a headache, and as she reclined on the sofa, you sat beside her and passed your hand gently over her feverish temples. Now all these instinctive, and I may almost say involuntary applications of the hand, in cases of physical distress, show that with all your professed scepticism you, practically, believe in the efficacy of animal magnetism, and it is your experience and mine, and my observation as a medical man, that leads me to place animal magnetism prominently among what are denominated in this chapter Common-Sense Remedies.

Thus, I introduced this curative and mysterious agent in the early editions of this work in 1869. Few in this country had any knowledge of, or faith in, Animal Magnetism at that time. Drs. Dodd, Sunderland, Benton and others had lectured upon the subject and, by experiments, exhibited some of the wonderful effects of this peculiar force. The gentleman last named was especially successful in showing what could be done by the power now called “hypnotism.” Most of my readers are doubtless somewhat familiar with the strange performances of susceptible subjects while under the influence and control of a good mesmerizer. Well, all these things were done repeatedly by Benton in

various parts of this country between the years 1840 and 1860. The medical profession, however, were sceptical, and laymen shook their heads with incredulity. They were sure there was some deception practised, notwithstanding the fact that those who were put in the mesmeric sleep allowed pins to penetrate their flesh, burning hot irons to be applied to their arms, and teeth to be drawn, without flinching. Under the will of the operator timid young men could be made to personate orators and deliver long speeches before large audiences. Invalids were relieved of various ills by the laying on of hands, etc. Knowing ones exclaimed "Humbug!"—and those who took all ideas second-hand echoed the verdict of their superiors. Now all is changed. Learned professors come before the public with lectures and experiments. "Hypnotism" is popular! They are not disposed to award due honor to Mesmer by calling it Mesmerism. Everything is "Hypnotism." Let us briefly review its history.

THE BEGINNING OF MESMERISM.

Dr. Frederick Anthony Mesmer was the first in what is called the Christian world to recognize the wonderful powers of animal magnetism, and employ this agent in the cure of disease. He promulgated his theory in 1778, and was denounced by the medical faculty, as a matter of course. Two commissions were appointed to investigate what was called mesmerism. In one of these commissions our own honored Dr. Benjamin Franklin took part; he who, with the kite and key, coaxed lightning to come out of the clouds and prove to us that it was not a stranger, but the same kind of wonder electricity is. And these two commissions, one having the wisdom of Franklin to guide it, dismissed the doctrine of Mesmer as a delusion! Still the people flocked to Mesmer, and, although he was derided by the medical profession, condemned by scientists, and watched with suspicion by all intelligent communities, his success in healing the sick brought him support, so that poverty was not added to persecution to embitter his useful life. The great naturalist, Joseph Francis Deleuze, the friend of Cuvier and Von Humboldt, visited Paris to gather material to expose the humbug! He returned to proclaim the wonders of mesmerism and to practise it himself! He wrote and published a volume giving accounts of cures as remarkable as those to-day ascribed to Mental Scientists, Christian Scientists, Faith Healers, and others of the occult school. The Marquis de Puységur became a pupil of Mesmer, and discovered in his experiments that some people could be put in an unconscious sleep by the power of animal magnetism, and this condition was called mesmeric sleep. Dr. Braid, of Manchester, following in the wake of the originals, found he could produce the same phenomena, and he was first to call the mesmeric sleep "hypnotism." Had not ethereal anæsthesia

been discovered by Morton and others it is probable that mesmerism or hypnotism would have been more speedily brought to the attention of the public as an anæsthetic in dentistry and surgery. It had been tried with more or less success when Dr. Morton introduced his important discovery. For many years mesmerism was in a profound mesmeric sleep, when it suddenly awoke between 1870 and 1880 with such men as Charcot, Hansen, Weinhold, and others in the Old World, and Drs. R. A. Gunn, Wm. A. Hammond, and others in the New World, surprising large audiences with examples in mesmerism such as Dr. Beuton and other pioneers in this field had exhibited long years before, when the "regular" profession would have nothing to do with them. The doctors disagree as to the nature of the phenomena. Dr. Braid did not believe that any magnetic fluid emanated from the operator. The hypnotic state, as he called it, was induced by certain physiological modifications in the nervous system induced by "suggestion." He has his disciples, but the intelligent masses are quite ready to believe that everybody has a magnetic atmosphere of his own, and that everyone possesses magnetic forces which can be made to influence, and in some cases control susceptible persons. I have met with no more rational theory to account for mesmeric phenomena than the one given on page 189 of my work, entitled, "Medical Common-Sense," published in 1858, and reproduced on page 827 of Part Third. Indeed, this theory has been adopted by many writers upon the subject. At least one comparatively recent writer speaks of it as if it were a discovery of his own. Whatever differences exist in the minds of medical men as to just what causes mesmeric phenomena, all now recognize and believe in them, and the employment of mesmerism or hypnotism is recommended in many cases of nervous disease. In the summer of 1889 a convention of scientists in Paris had hypnotism under consideration, and it was resolved that the study and application of this agent should be introduced into the teachings of Medical Science. And thus have the claims of Mesmer and his followers been vindicated.

MORE RECENT INVESTIGATIONS.

My theory of mesmeric power is quite essential to support many of my views as given in this work, and hence I was pleased to find, many years ago, that the experiments of Mr. William Crooks, as reported in a work entitled, "Spiritualism Answered by Science," by Edward W. Cox, served to confirm it. Mr. Cox was a member of the London Dialectical Society's Investigating Committee, and was present at the experiments of Mr. Crooks. The object of his pamphlet was to show that the so-called spiritual manifestations were produced by something he called psychic force. He says, "This force is generated in certain persons of peculiar nervous organization in sufficient power to operate

beyond bodily contact," and, he continues, "there can be little doubt that the force is possessed by every human being—that it is a necessary condition of the living nerve, if, indeed, it be not the vital force itself," and that it is possessed by psychics in extraordinary degree. Mr. Crooks, he adds, "has recently constructed an instrument of extreme delicacy, which seems to indicate the existence of the psychic force more or less in every person with whom he has made trial of it. The existence of such a force is asserted by Dr. Richardson, in a recent

FIG. 111.



PUTTING A SENSITIVE SUBJECT TO SLEEP.

article in the *Popular Science Review*, in which he contends that there is a nerve-fluid (or ether), with which the nerves are enveloped, and by whose help it is that the motion of their molecules communicates sensations and transmits the commands of the will. This nerve-ether is, he thinks, no other than the vital force. It extends with all of us somewhat beyond the extremities of the nerve-structure, and even beyond the surface of the body, encompassing us wholly with an envelope of nerve-atmosphere, which varies in its depth and intensity in various persons. This, he contends, will solve many difficult prob-

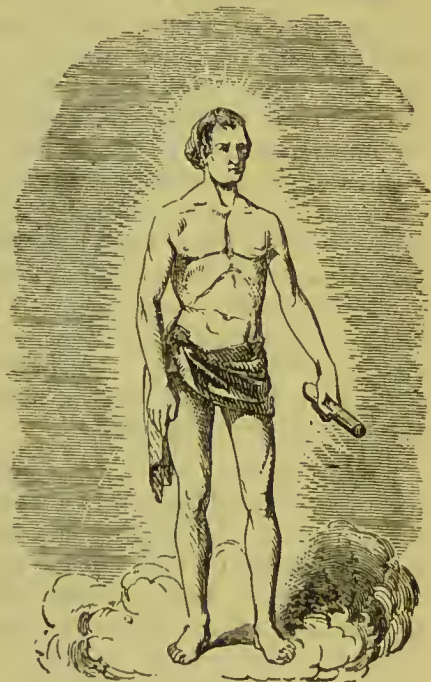
lems in psychology, and throw a new light on many obscurities in psychology and mental philosophy."

Now, the psychic force referred to by Mr. Cox, and the nerve-ether so called by Dr. Richardson, are manifestly only other names for what Mesmer and his followers called mesmeric force, all of which so-called forces are one and the same as animal magnetism. The same writer speaks of "nerve-ether or nerve-atmosphere," which emanates from every animal body. It may as well be called magnetic atmosphere. So long as we recognize its existence it matters little what name we give to it. When we acknowledge its presence and its power it is not difficult to account for all the seeming miracles performed in the name of Christian Science, Mental Science, Faith Cure, Prayer Cure, and the Bones of St. Anne!

HOW ARE THESE ALLEGED CURES EFFECTED?

First stop and think how vitiated and noisome the air becomes by confinement; how impure and full of miasma water is found to be when stagnant. Then think for a moment what may be the pathological condition when nervous force is moving sluggishly and languidly through the human organism. What but disease can result when the nervous forces become thus inactive, and in some cases insufficient in intensity to perform their functions in the system? In this condition whatever can impart more force and set in action the sluggish, nervous circulation; whatever may be brought to bear in the way of superstitions faith or great expectation to produce profound emotion in the sufferer, may quicken nervous circulation, and thus, for the time being at least, change conditions which predispose to disease. In nearly all these cases, however, animal magnetism plays an important part. These who resort to Christian Science methods are what Cox would call

FIG. 112.



NERVE-ATMOSPHERE,
According to Dr. Richardson.

ELECTRICAL RADIATION,
According to Dr. Foote.

Psychics, or what I would call good magnetists. The same may be said of those who practise the Mind Cure, Faith Cure, etc. It is even reported that on days when the devout Catholics visit the bouc of St. Anne, priests are in charge of the sacred relic, and there is a relay of priests, so to speak, some retiring when fatigued, and others, fresh and full of animal spirits, coming in to conduct the services while the faithful sufferers are crowding to the front. The book already referred to, written by Deleuze, tells us that "the magnetizer causes a headache or side-ache to cease simply because he *wills* it;" then he says, "There are men endowed with such magnetic power they can act upon patients who are very susceptible, and in perfect communication with them, while directing the action upon this or that part by the thought and by the look." Many stories are told of the late Colonel Ingersoll which are untrue. I will relate one for which I am unwilling to vouch, but which will illustrate a point I desire to make: A minister asked the Colonel what he would have different from what the Almighty had instituted. "I would," replied the Colonel, "have had health catching instead of disease." Well, the real fact is, health *is* catching, and an invalid cannot associate with persons full of health and vitality without receiving benefit. I think Colonel Ingersoll must have recognized this fact. Probably he did, and if so, the story is quite likely untrue. If persons with whom they come in contact are very magnetic, the benefit is well marked. Let me here relate a little incident in my own experience confirmatory of this statement:

While in Troy, N. Y., on a professional visit many years ago, a gentleman hobbled upstairs to my rooms to consult me regarding rheumatism in one of his knee-joints, which had been very painful, and which had made his limb stiff for over a year. It appeared very difficult for him to walk, and the invalid exhibited in his countenance that contortion of features so peculiar to one suffering pain, that no one in health could possibly imitate. Then, too, the knee was red and swollen. I gave it a very careful examination, following up each muscle that could be reached, with my fingers, for several inches, to see if I could discover any adhesion or rigidity. I then examined his blood, stated my opinion, and my terms for treatment. He expressed himself favorably impressed with the interview, and promised to call in the afternoon and decide whether or not he would place himself under my care. He had hardly been out of my rooms ten minutes, when he returned with a look of indescribable surprise, and exclaimed: "What have you done to my knee, Doctor?" "Why do you ask?" I interrogated. His reply considerably astonished me, for he said he had both descended and ascended the stairs without pain, and at the same time gesticulated with the limb, moving it backward and forward to show its mobility. I of course saw at once what my magnetism had done for it

while manipulating his muscles, and explained the philosophy of the phenomenon. I say I was astonished because I did not exercise my will-power, as I am in the habit of doing in imparting animal magnetism. It was an act of unintentional magnetic piracy on his part, and he bore off his booty in triumph. I could not have been more successful if I had seated myself deliberately and magnetized his painful joint.

I could fill several pages with similar incidents—I will, however, occupy space with but one other. A young woman called upon me in consultation, and I made a note of her most prominent symptoms, but gave no treatment. One of these symptoms was a lifelong headache. Six weeks after this call she visited my office again for treatment, and as she said nothing of headache I expressed my surprise, when she replied, “Why, Doctor, I have not had a particle of headache since I called on you before.” Having been a reader of my publications she seemed to understand how it had been relieved.

In all such cures, if cures indeed they can be called, I am inclined to question their permanency unless the magnetic treatment is supplemented with good vegetable alteratives to remove the deep-seated predisposing cause or causes. Magnetism should not be relied upon to the exclusion of other remedies. Those who do ride the “one hobby” have a great many hard things said of them, which they partly deserve. They also bring to contempt an agency for the amelioration of human suffering which is worthy the attention of all intelligent physicians, and of their patients whose maladies might be benefited by its employment. While there are some invalids so peculiarly affected that they cannot be restored without magnetic treatment, the majority of these very cases cannot be radically cured by this agency, unaided by suitable medicine.

The benefits derived from Massage are largely due to the magnetism of the operator, and the more magnetic the operator, if his magnetism is agreeable to the patient, the greater will be the relief obtained. The massage, as defined in the dictionary, is a “system of remedial treatment consisting of manipulating a part or the whole of the body by percussion.” A “Masseur” is a male massagist. A “Masseuse” is a female massagist. As most of my readers are aware, massage is widely practised, especially in large cities, where specialists are well supported. The kneading, the slapping, and the rubbing, as performed by the experienced operator, greatly benefits enfeebled muscles, vitalizes weak nerves, and promotes circulation. Such manipulations would doubtless impart some benefit without the magnetism of the operator, but with it they are far more efficacious if the magnetic quality of the operator is suited to the patient. It is doubtful if one could derive any help from a masseur or masseuse who is distasteful, or whose touch is not agree-

able. Nor is a masseur as efficacious with one of his own sex as with a person of the opposite sex, or vice versa, for reasons that will appear obvious to one who reads what I have said under the head of Sexual Isolation. "In civilized communities," according to Dr. Balls-Headley, in so conservative a medical paper as the *Medical Record*, "more than half the women under thirty years of age are unmarried; in other words, the sexual instinct, during the first half of its existence is in most women ungratified. Hence spring," in Dr. Balls-Headley's

FIG. 113.



JAPANESE MANIPULATORS.

there are cases to be found among men that might be materially benefited by the manipulations of a masseuse of the right adaptability.

In Japan the natives have successfully practised the massage from away back, and their manipulators are usually blind men who go about with a long wand in their hand and a reed whistle in their mouth, as represented in Figure 113. The whistles are used to acquaint the residents along the thoroughfares through which they are passing of their presence, as the horn or the bell of the huckster is employed in our streets to attract customers. In Figure 114 is a picture of a Japanese masseur applying his cure to a female patient. In the picture the latter is represented with drapery, but I am assured by E. A. Wilson, for a

opinion, "many sexual disorders." Now, it is not indispensable that sexual intercourse should take place to supply a much-needed want to women thus affected. They need not only animal magnetism, but *masculine* magnetism, and this they could obtain under the professional and entirely proper treatment of a masseur. With the greater freedom enjoyed by men there are comparatively few young men who greatly suffer from a want of female magnetism, and yet

long time attached to the Naval Service off the coast of Japan, that in the actual operation female patients, as well as male, are entirely nude, for in that part of the world neither men nor women make any effort at concealment when taking their daily baths. It is therefore manifest that blind operators are not chosen for the purpose of avoiding the exposure of the person of the patient; just why, Mr. Wilson could not inform me. In this country, where even the nude in art is considered objectionable by our most conventional people, blind masseurs and masseuses would be considered especially qualified for the practice of this art. But even with two good eyes in the head of the operator the practice of the massage is steadily growing.

FIG. 114.

People are often relieved of pain by animal magnetism without knowing the active agent employed. There are many embrocations extensively advertised, and sold, which possess absolutely no merit in themselves, while the real benefit attending their use arises from the direction—"Rub in briskly with a warm hand for several minutes!" External remedies possessing valuable properties are always ren-



JAPANESE MANIPULATORS.

dered more efficacious by the observance of such directions. In the religious world we find people employing animal magnetism combined with religious faith in the curing of disease, notwithstanding the fact that Mesmer was denounced by the clergy, and his discovery pronounced an attempt to use demoniac influence in relief of the sick. Not only does the devout Catholic resort to the influence of magnetism in an indirect way, but the Church of the Latter Day Saints depends almost wholly upon it when overtaken by disease. While anointing the sufferer with oil (sweet oil) they practise the laying on of hands, first rendering the patient passive and receptive by prayer. A correspondent in Utah, a reader of the earlier editions of this work, wrote the author that he had been exceedingly interested in my views on elec-

tricity and animal magnetism after observing what the elders of the church could do with their sick disciples by the laying on of hands and the use of "sanctified oil." He said the results looked like miraculous phenomena, but after what he had read in this work he was satisfied they were due simply to animal magnetism. While spending a little time in Salt Lake City, I found that the Mormons had quite an aversion to medicine, but they seemed willing to take mine, for when their own resources failed they had more confidence in botanical remedies than in any other.

Dr. Cox's work attributes the success of "spiritual mediums" to what he calls psychic force, which, as I have already claimed, is only another name for animal magnetism. But even if the medium is made the instrument of some unseen power, as claimed by the faithful believer, in the light of what has already been presented, it is fair to suppose it is the magnetism of the disembodied spirit, if not of the medium, that gives relief to the patient. Dr. James R. Cocke, in his work on Hypnotism, says he believes it "has played a great part in the political and religious histories of the world, and is as important as a sociological factor as a healing agent."

Water.

In all ages of the world, and in all nations, civilized and barbarous, water has ever been held in high estimation as a remedial agent. Hippocrates, Pindar, Thales, Virgil, Pliny, Galen, Charlemagne, Hahnemann, Priessnitz, Wesley, and all distinguished philosophers, physicians, and theologians, ancient and modern, have extolled its virtues. It was Priessnitz who made it a "one-cure-all." He was the first to open a "Water-Cure." Priessnitz was great, but Priessnitz was an *enthusiast*. Still his enthusiasm was the result of extraordinary success, compared with the medical exploits of the allopathic profession with which his rural abode was surrounded. His hydropathy cured thousands—hundreds managed to survive the barbarities of allopathy. He killed a few—allopathy slaughtered daily more than Priessnitz healed. The zeal of a military chieftain heightens with the number he slays; that of a medical practitioner with the number he keeps alive. Is it strange that Priessnitz was an enthusiast?

Yet the establishment of the school called hydropathy was an error. Water was *not* an infallible remedy, and less so in the hands of the disciples of Priessnitz than in those of the great founder himself. The latter was naturally gifted with peculiar skill in the application of water, which characteristic exhibited itself in the juvenility of the son of the Graefenberg farmer. But a medical education would have materially modified his "one-ideaism." Priessnitz did not possess that

Had he explored the green fields and forests of Nature, as well as laved in her limpid waters, he would have been less exclusive in his choice of remedies, and his practice, and that of his imitators, would have been more uniformly successful. At the present time, sanitariums have entirely taken the place of what used to be called "water cures" in this country. This change was suddenly and arbitrarily effected by the medical legislation which went into effect in nearly all the States of the Union between the years 1874 and 1890. Such legislation bore down with undeserved severity upon those who did not believe in medicines, but who did have entire faith in the curative virtue of water.

The statutes, if they must have been enacted, should at least have been tempered to permit the intelligent disciples of Priessnitz to practise a system which the disbeliever in drugs could have recourse to, for there are many such prejudiced individuals in this world, and our laws cannot compel them to take medicine. For people of this way of thinking, the hydropathic system was a boon. Such legislation was arbitrary and cruel to many who had devoted all their early years to the study and practice of this method. One case in point may be cited. There were doubtless many of them. In the city of New York we had a Dr. Schieferdecker, an original and accomplished gentleman well up in his school of practice, but he did not believe in medicine, and naturally

FIG. 115.



PRIESSNITZ'S MEDICINE.

enough with this disbelief he had never studied the materia medica of any school. I happened to belong to one of the Boards of Censors of one of the legalized medical societies at that time, and at a meeting of this Board at my residence, a tall, stately, intellectual man applied for a license to practise. It was Dr. Schieferdecker, who was well-known to have an extensive practice in the city of New York among some of its wealthiest and most influential citizens. He frankly confessed he had given little attention to materia medica, for he had no faith whatever in the treatment of disease by drugs. As the hydropathists had no organized societies to whom he could appeal, he came to us. Under the laws of New York then existing, a practising physician was required to have a license from some one of the medical societies recognized by the statutes of the State. I did my best to pull him through. I argued

with my fellow-members of the Board without avail. I urgently advised the granting of a license to the Doctor to practise his specialty—hydropathy. It could have injured nobody but his wilfully blind disciples who could not be prevailed upon to take a dose of medicine of any kind, old school or new. As the old adage puts it, "Any man can lead a horse to water, but a whole regiment of them cannot make him drink." And so it is in medicine, when a doctor attempts to force a hygienist who abhors drugs to take his prescriptions. Persuasion and law are powerless. I found it equally difficult to convince my colleagues that Dr. Schieferdecker should receive a license, and the disappointed man went away empty-handed. He soon became involved in worrying lawsuits instituted by the "regulars," and shortly after his obituary was published in the newspapers. The story, briefly told, is that he was hounded to his death by envious contemporaries who had the law on their side! This was not magnanimous. It was cruel. It was barbarous. But this is a digression. I am treating of water as a therapeutic agent and will return to the subject.

While I do not deny the contracting and relaxing influences of water, according to its temperature and the beneficial effects of each of these in appropriate cases, I maintain that the real philosophy of "water-cure" is based on electrical principles. Water possesses a great amount of electricity. *If the blood of an individual contains its natural supply of iron, it attracts the electricity from the water, thereby rendering the body of the invalid in an electrically positive condition compared with the atmosphere. As soon, then, as the application has been made, an active radiation of electricity from the system takes place, which accelerates the escape of effete matter, and renders the pores, skin, and other organs more active.* It is, therefore, diametrically wrong to resort to water in the treatment of invalids with thin blood. Did hydropathists, generally, understand this philosophy, "water-cure" would not prove so often *water-kill*. My theory is indirectly supported by that of Priessnitz. According to Claridge, he held:

1st. "That by the hydropathic treatment, the bad juices are brought to, and discharged by, the skin.

2d. "That a new circulation is given to the diseased or inactive organs, and better juices infused into them.

3d. "That all the functions of the body are brought into a normal state, not by operating upon any particular function, but, upon the whole."

Now, when we consider that whatever moves has a motive power, and that "better juices" cannot enter, or "bad juices" depart from the system, without some active agent to move them, my theory is not only rendered plausible, but probable. Thus, when the electricity of the water enters the body, water must necessarily go with it, because

its relations are such with that element that it forms a part of it ; and in this way better juices are infused. When the application of water ceases, the body being electrified by that fluid and rendered strongly positive, compared with the surrounding atmosphere, active electrical radiation ensues, carrying with it the "bad juices" which nature, in its instinctive wisdom, is ever ready to dispose of when opportunity is presented.

The great amount of electricity possessed by water has been demonstrated by Professor Faraday, and is now generally admitted by chemists. His experiments show that the quantity of electricity set free by the decomposition of ten drops of water is actually greater than exists in the most vivid flash of lightning.

In bloodless patients even tepid and hot baths are injurious, because the blood does not possess the attractive property or iron to draw in the electricity of the water, while its temperature relaxes the tissues and leaves the system open to the ingress and progress of disease. It is safe to say that a majority of invalids suffering with debility, nervousness, consumption, and predisposition to apoplexy, should not receive full hydropathic treatment. In many cases of these descriptions it should not be administered at all, and in most only sparingly and with great discrimination.

Satisfied of the virtues of water as an *auxiliary* agent, I have resorted to it extensively in my practice, and by exercising the most careful discrimination, with uniform success. Simple and abundant as this remedy is, it is something which cannot be trifled with. Many good men and women have unwittingly committed suicide with water. Hydropathy is not as popular to-day as it was fifty years ago, on this account. It is a great pity that mankind is disposed to abuse and misuse almost every good thing.

I have assiduously pursued the botanic, the hydropathic, and the magnopathic methods of practice, and would rather abandon my profession than to discontinue any one of them, although I must candidly confess that I would rather give up hydropathy than therapeutic electricity were I obliged to remove one plank from my medical platform. If forced to drop one, the choice would rest between water and electricity, and I am thoroughly convinced that the latter can be made far more conducive to the requirements of the invalid than the former. My attention is wholly devoted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and in such my experience demonstrates that electricity can be made more available. In the treatment of acute disease, particularly fevers, water may be, and without doubt is, preferable. But for all around practice there is nothing to-day which answers so many indications as the botanical materia medica with the marvellous progress it has made in the past twenty-five years. Call me what you like. I stick to "my first love." I am a *botanical* practitioner.

Medicated Inhalation.

Having found this system of treating pulmonary diseases a valuable *assistant* in my practice, I should not close this chapter on remedies without, at least, an allusion to it. I have heard much said of curing lung and bronchial diseases by medicated inhalation. Allow me to make the bold assertion that a disease of the pulmonary organs was never *radically cured* by medicated inhalation alone.

In support of this view, I have only to invite the attention of the reader to a consideration of the causes which lead to pulmonary and bronchial complaints. It is well known that an abscess under the arm, tubercles on the skin, and ulcers on the limbs, denote an impure condition of the blood, from which they all arise. Is it not, then, self-evident that any of these difficulties located in the delicate membranes of the respiratory organs give evidence of and spring from the same cause? Is there an *Æsculapian* wiseacre who can command enough sophism to seemingly disprove this?

The blood is not impartial in the distribution of its impurities, but invariably sends them to that part of the system which has the least power to resist them. Hence, persons having a scrofulous or canker humor in the blood, and at the same time a predisposition to weak lungs, the worst form of ulcerous or tuberculous consumption is in time developed. The question then arises, will medicated inhalation cleanse the blood of its impurities? If not, how can a radical cure be effected?

There are other forms of consumption, such as those induced by amenorrhœa, thin blood, solidification of the lungs, etc. The first, of course, is peculiar only to females. Will inhalation remove the cause from which springs the effect? The second arises from general debility, and a diseased action of the liver and kidneys. Will inhalation arouse the lethargic functions of the system, and restore to the blood its strength and nutrition? The third either grows out of one of the different forms of consumption first considered, or else from a weakness of the nerve or electric force, which expands and contracts the air-vesicles and moves the diaphragm. The medicated vapors inhaled must therefore possess miraculous powers in the restoration of the tone of the vascular and nervous system, or a cure cannot be effected.

Consumptive invalids, who resort to inhalation alone for relief, as well as physicians who practise on that system, lose sight of one important fact—*i.e.*, *consumption of the lungs and bronchitis are only the effects of other derangements of the system.*

It is unnecessary to occupy space with an argument to show how certainly a convalescent consumptive must relapse when *effects* are treated and *causes* left undisturbed. If this essay should happen to meet the eye of any one who *thinks* he has been cured of consumption

or bronchitis by inhalation, let me assure him that either his physician was mistaken in the diagnosis of his disease, or his old complaint still lurks in his system, ready at any favorable time, when exposure occurs, to return with redoubled virulence.

I prescribe inhaling remedies in pulmonary and bronchial difficulties, for the same reason I do washes and ointments in the management of cutaneous diseases. Local applications are often necessary, while the slow but sure work of purification is going on internally ; but to rely on them exclusively is presumptuous, to say the least. I sometimes find it necessary to summon electropathy or magnopathy to my aid in battling the hydra-headed disease—consumption. I *always* prescribe invigorating and purifying blood medicines in addition to medicated inhalation, and should as soon think of dipping out the Croton River without cutting off its tributaries, as to attempt to cure consumption without them.

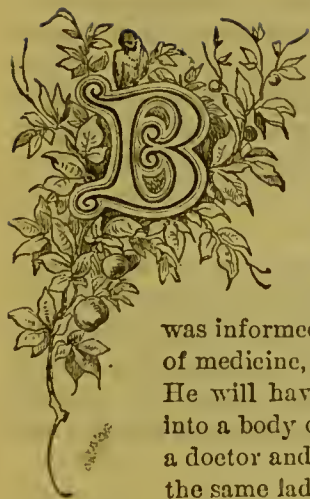
Conclusion.

The *successful* physician does not ride “one hobby.” One-ideaism in medical practice is perfectly incompatible with uniform success. Then, too, different constitutions require different remedies. A “one-cure-all” is an impossibility. One hat will not fit everybody’s head—one coat everybody’s back, nor one circumscribed medical system everybody’s disease. The medical profession generally must mount a more comprehensive platform.



CHAPTER V.

DOCTORS.



BEFORE passing a criticism upon the profession myself, allow me to give a few specimens of the hard raps they receive from various sources. Some graceless wag has said that "Physicians are the nut-crackers used by angels to get our souls out of the shells that surround them!" When Voltaire was informed that a friend was preparing for the practice of medicine, he exclaimed: "Why will he be so mean? He will have to thrust drugs of which he knows little, into a body of which he knows less!" A story is told of a doctor and a military officer who became enamoured of the same lady. Somebody inquired of her which of the two suitors she intended to favor. Her reply was, that "It was difficult for her to determine, as they were both such *killing* creatures." The *Portland Transcript* relates that at a "Medical Convention holden at Lewiston, the clergy and members of the bar were invited to a repast given at a hotel by the followers of Galen; and after the cloth was removed, during the interchange of sentiments, the Rev. Mr. B., while alluding to the intimate relations between the clergy and the physician, in all seriousness remarked, that it was a somewhat singular fact that '*When the doctor was called, the minister was sure to follow.*' The doctors gave him three cheers." A newspaper at Lynn, noticing this scrap, remarked that it was reminded of a hard hit at the doctors, which may be found in the Bible, in the 16th chapter of the second book of Chronicles: "And Asa in the thirty-ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceedingly great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, *but to the physicians.* And Asa slept with his fathers, and died in the one and fortieth year of his reign." Still another editor thought he discovered a harder rap on the medical fraternity, in St. Mark's Gospel, 5th chapter and 26th verse, relating to a "certain woman who *had suffered many things of many physicians,* and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, *but rather*

given worse." The unkindest cut of all has been made by the Cleveland *Leader* on the surgeons, and this is what it said :

They sawed off his arms and his legs,
 They took out his jugular vein ;
 They put fancy frills on his lungs,
 And they deftly extracted his brain.
 'Twas a triumph of surgical skill
 Such as never was heard of till then :
 'Twas the subject of lectures before
 Conventions of medical men.
 The news of this wonderful thing
 Was heralded far and wide :
 But as for the patient there's nothing to say,
 Except, of course, that he died !

FIG. 116.



THE "DOCTOR" IN THE BOW.

Where the editors stopped in this tirade it is difficult to say ; but one of our city physicians received a "stunning" surprise from a red-man, when on a summer vacation in Michigan, a few years ago. Dr. G. was being rowed across the St. Clair River by two Indians, who had a stupid, half-drunken companion stowed away in the bow, whom they familiarly called "Doctor." Dr. G.'s curiosity was aroused, and he inquired why they called that man Doctor. The red-men rowed away lustily without replying, knowing that their guest and patron was a physician. Again he asked, and received no response. The Indians evidently did not like to tell. As they neared the shore, Dr. G. could endure the suspense no longer, and approaching within whispering distance, again repeated the question : "Why do you call that fellow

Doctor?" "Cause," said the red-face, very vehemently, "he d—n fool!" Dr. G. gracefully subsided!

While all the foregoing are jokes, the perpetration of them indicates an undercurrent of prejudice against the profession, which quite universally exists. Few entertain it toward any honorable member of the profession individually; but they regard doctors, as a class, necessary evils, and by no means equal to what is required of them by suffering humanity. One reason for this is that so many men of mediocre ability enter the profession. The rich man who has a son mentally unqualified to be a lawyer, morally unfitted to be made a minister, and who has not the capacity to make a successful business man, is very likely to send him to a medical school. He may there acquire, parrot-like, the names of the various organs of the body, and by tolerably hard study, a passable knowledge of the dispensatory; and, concealing his natural incapacity in a dust of technicalities which he ostentatiously kicks up when he emerges from the college, diploma in hand, he passes among quite intelligent people for an accomplished physician. Then there are many young men who work their way up through poverty, and desiring to enter some one of the professions, are quite apt to select that of medicine, without once asking themselves if they have any natural aptitude for the discharge of its duties. Thus the medical schools are annually graduating young doctors as numerous as the Yankee factories are turning out all sorts of "notions."

Another reason for want of confidence in the profession at large is its want of originality in devising means to relieve suffering humanity. There are not enough inventive and independent men among the doctors. Surgery makes some progress, but medicine very little, excepting among men who are willing to be reviled as "quacks," rather than follow the beaten paths of the "regulars." Young physicians enter upon the practice of medicine with the idea that they have only to follow the rules given in their books, and the precepts of their alma mater, to raise the sick from beds of suffering, and make themselves famous for skill. The thinking ones discover their mistake in a few months or years, and make amends by embracing the remedies and systems of other schools. Some do this without attempt at concealment, and others vary the practice of their particular school while claiming to remain true to its teaching. They have too much professional-caste-pride to admit that they at all deviate from the creed of their faculty. The non-thinking, booby-class, stick to the text blindly. They shut their eyes to every new medical invention; will not listen to any report of good coming from any other school; fully believe, every time they lose a patient, that it is in the dispensation of Divine Providence that people should die at the particular juncture that they yield up their last breath; they are entirely satisfied that they have done the best that

could be done, and they feel perfectly resigned to the will of the Supreme Being! Men of no medical attainments whatever often succeed, through good sense and ingenuity, in curing people who have been set aside to die by the doctors. It has almost become a proverb that a good nurse is better than a physician; and an invalid is more ready to take the advice and herb-tea of some good old mother or "aunt," than the counsel and drugs of the polished physician. Indeed, the latter is often employed for no other reason than to silence the clamor of friends, who would be shocked if the patient should die without the attendance of a popular doctor. The chaise at the door, and the gold-mounted cane in the hall, are evidences that nothing is left undone which may in any way contribute to the restoration of the one prostrated on a bed of sickness! Still another reason for the lack of confidence of the people in physicians, and the partial failure of the latter in making themselves worthy of confidence, will be found in the next essay.

Doctors "Jacks at all Trades."

There can be no greater folly in a physician than to attempt, within the brief period of his mundane existence, to acquire skill in the treatment of *all* diseases to which mankind is subject. A large majority of the members of the medical profession are like the versatile mechanic, who is said to be a "jack at all trades and master of none." Any man who tasks his ingenuity by trying to unite in himself the house-carpenter, the joiner, the cabinet-maker, the carver, the pump-maker, the ship-carpenter, and chair-maker, may generally be set down as a man of extensive pretensions and meagre executive abilities. The professional man who assumes to combine in himself the politician, the pedagogue, the editor, the pettifogger, the dominie, etc., may possibly exhibit some little tact in all, but he will as surely excel in none. So with the physician who would be a skilful surgeon, an accomplished accoucheur, and a successful doctor, in diseases, both acute and chronic; he divides his attention to such a degree as to render him unskilful in the performance of the duties of any one of them.

There ought, at least, to be *three* distinct branches in the medical profession. *The Surgeon*: He must be a natural mechanic, and as well acquainted with the mechanism of the human system, as the watch-maker is with the fine works of a time-piece. His sympathies must be sufficiently blunt to enable him to take the human system apart with a steady nerve. He must be as deaf to the cries of his patient as if he were moved by machinery like an automaton. *The Physician in acute diseases*: He must have a fair knowledge of anatomy, and be thoroughly accomplished in materia medica. He must be sympathetic, and recognize the value of psychic medicine; a constant student, and thoroughly ac-

quainted with all the symptoms presented in what are called acute diseases. He must have a taste for the duties of his vocation, and not pursue them simply with an eye to business. *The Physician in chronic diseases:* He, too, must have a pretty good knowledge of the organs and functions of the body, and of the science of materia medica. He must have the sympathetic nature of a woman, and the patience of a mother. He must practise mental science as well as materia medica. He must possess that intuition which will enable him to seek out the hidden causes of disease—to comprehend the relation which one complication sustains to another. He must move around with his eyes and ears open—ready to enlarge his medical resources. He must, in brief, possess ingenuity, observation, intuition, sympathy, magnetism, patience, and a spirit of perseverance and industry. He must love humanity, and pursue his profession mainly because he loves to do good. These are three entirely different vocations, even more dissimilar than house-building, cabinet-making, and ship-building. Surely, surgery is totally unlike prescribing for the sick, and it may be easily shown that there is no similarity whatever between acute and chronic diseases.

Now, why should the physician be a jack at all trades any more than the mechanic, the lawyer, the school-teacher, or merchant? Look at the various departments in mercantile pursuits. The jeweller does not traffic in dry-goods, nor the dry-goods merchant in hardware, nor the grocer in watches, nor the furniture dealer in tinware, nor the crockery merchant in sugar, except in the large department stores, where a specialist presides over each line of goods. Occasionally, these branches are united under one management in sparsely settled villages, and in such localities a physician might be excused for playing the surgeon and doctor in acute diseases, but a person residing in a small place suffering with a chronic complaint can avail himself of a city physician who devotes his entire attention to such disorders, and the village doctor should not tamper with this class of diseases if he desires to be successful and to do injury to no one.

In large towns there is not a shadow of an excuse for a physician to practise all branches of his profession, to the manifest detriment of a large portion of his patients. Every physician knows, or ought to know, in what class of diseases he is most successful, and in the treatment of which his mental capacities and acquirements best qualify him, and to this particular class he should devote his undivided attention, and not, like a patent medicine, proclaim himself an infallible cure for every disease.

With such a classification as I propose, the man who wants a limb amputated would go to the surgeon whose daily experience qualifies him to do his work skilfully; one with a fever would send for a doctor

whose experience is daily ripened in his exclusive attendance upon the calls of sufferers with acute diseases ; one with neurasthenia, consumption, or other lingering disease, would call upon a physician whose attention is solely given to the treatment of chronic disorders, in the constant management of which he is daily acquiring additional skill.

In trying to cover the whole ground, a physician cannot possibly acquire superior skill before his locks are hoary and his energies paralyzed with age, and then, to use a common expression, he "is too lazy" to put to active use the acquirements which long years of study and experience have bestowed on him. How many, too, the old man has killed in preparing himself for skill and eminence, which he cannot bequeath to any younger relative or friend.

What nonsense, then, for men to attempt to grasp knowledge and skill in all branches of the healing art, blundering along through years of unproficiency, dodging from the operating-chair of a surgeon to the sick-bed of a feverish patient, and from the accouchement-bed to an examination of, and prescription for, a chronic disease of the lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach, or something else.

So far as I am concerned, I wish it distinctly understood that I have nothing to do with surgery or acute diseases, my whole study and practice being solely devoted to complaints of a chronic nature. In these I claim to be proficient, and stand ready to compare the results of my practice with that of any *ten* physicians, put together, who essay to treat all classes of disease.

For the benefit of such of my patients as need surgical operations of any kind, I have a separate surgical bureau under the management of a physician skilful in this department ; but, personally, I meddle with nothing outside of my specialty. If physicians generally would pursue this course, the public would in time entertain a better opinion of the medical profession, and doctors would cease to be the butts of ridicule.

Should We Have Women Doctors?

It seems really difficult to write a word seriously under this head, for the reason that when the question is presented to any impartial mind, it would appear that if there is any one vocation to which woman is better suited by nature than to another, it is the care of the sick. Look for a moment at the qualities requisite to make a good physician. They are : keen perception — intuition — sympathy — magnetism — patience — gentleness — love. No one, who has ever been stretched upon a bed of sickness, will omit from the category one of these qualities as unnecessary. Only two qualifications remain to be added, viz.: an enthusiasm to undertake the duties of the profession, and a thorough education. No one will dispute that the first qualities named are gen-

erally possessed to a greater degree by women than by men. Of the qualifications last mentioned, there is as little danger of women becoming doctors without a natural taste for the labors of the profession, as there is of men doing so ; and if any are disposed to assert that they are mentally incapable of acquiring an accomplished medical education when proper facilities are afforded, I suppose that person must be answered, although I blush at the indignity offered to women while undertaking the task. How do we generally find it in schools ? Is it indeed the case that boys learn more rapidly than girls ? *Reverse* the question, and teachers will respond "Yes." Some claim that girls cannot attain proficiency in mathematics. This has never been established by any satisfactory evidence ; and if it were, what need has a physician of a complete mathematical education ? Others have said that she is not inventive. It is true that she has not flooded the patent office with caveats and applications for patents ; possibly because husbands and fathers have usurped for their personal benefit nearly every thing which the female mind may have suggested. But an objection of this kind may be effectually met by the facts that Madame Ducoudray invented the manikin, and Madame Boivin some of the most useful obstetrical instruments in use. The lady last mentioned is the author of several medical works, which are regarded as authorities by many eminent medical men in Europe and America. Professor Meigs, of Philadelphia, in alluding to the valuable services this eminent woman has rendered to the medical profession, remarks that : "Her writings prove her to have been a most learned physician, and as she enjoyed a very large practice, her science and her great clinical experience, as well as her personal knowledge are more to be relied on than that of all male physicians together." In England, a person must pass a rigid examination to become a druggist, and a Miss Garrett passed "a five years' apprenticeship ; a preliminary examination in arts, and two professional examinations, each comprising five subjects." Miss Garrett was reported to have acquitted herself brilliantly, and the chairman of the apothecaries, after complimenting her ability, expressed a wish "that all men in the profession were as well prepared."

The first woman who aspired to become a physician had a hard time of it. The story is as follows : "Agnodice, a native of Athens, was the first regular qualified female practitioner of whom there is any authentic record, and gained considerable renown. At that time the laws forbade women to study medicine, but Agnodice, being evidently an advanced woman, disguised herself as a man, and succeeded in passing through the college—graduating with honors, 300 B. C. She practised among the women of Athens, with marked success, it is said, but eventually her secret became known, whereupon she was arrested, and only released in deference to the storm of protest from her sex."

The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the success of women in the practice of medicine will be so well established that no one will have the effrontery to question her capacity in this pursuit. Since Elizabeth Blackwell graduated from the medical school at Geneva, N. Y., in the year 1849, various medical colleges and hospitals have been established for the benefit of female students and practitioners.

There are medical institutions for the instruction of women in this city, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities of the United States. There are about three thousand female physicians in this country, who graduated regularly from chartered institutions. Some of these have incomes of ten or twenty thousand dollars per year from their practice.

In England, France, Germany and Austria, women have been admitted to practice. While writing this a press dispatch from Budapest, Hungary, says the "Royal Society of Physicians here has just ended a long debate to decide whether women doctors should or should not be admitted to membership in the society. A resolution was finally voted to revise the statutes of the society so as to allow of their admission. Ninety-one members voted for and forty-four against the women."

At this rate it will not take many years to convince the most knotty conservative mind that women will practise medicine, and that, too, with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their patients.

There is one point wherein those favorable to women as practitioners of medicine fail to appreciate the benefit which may accrue when women doctors become available in every part of the country. The presentation of it at this time will sound as ridiculous as the claim of women to study medicine did half a century ago ; but I trust that a score of years will not pass before it is recognized. It is this: *Male invalids should have female physicians, and female invalids should have male physicians.*

One great argument used at this time for the admission of women to the practice of medicine is, that they may attend to the diseases peculiar to their own sex ; but if the truth were fully known, the secret of the opposition of women to their own sex aspiring to fame in the medical profession springs out of repugnance, in a measure, to any such arrangement. Women do not want female doctors to attend them. There are, of course, some actual and many seeming exceptions to this rule ; but if there were as many eminent women in practice at this moment as there are men, the majority of women would at heart prefer that the latter attend them ; and so soon as women conquer all prejudice and become famous as doctors, men will not hesitate to exhibit a preference for female skill. This secret crops out even now, and may be perceived by any observer. The sick man who has a skill-

ful female nurse in his room is charmed with her attentions, and takes her advice and the little dainties she prepares, without hesitation. The visit of his physician is accepted as an evil that cannot be dispensed with, and when he has departed, the patient sagely questions the *rationale* of his counsels and prescriptions. On the other hand, the sick woman, if her preferences in the selection of a physician have not been wantonly disregarded, dotes on the call of her doctor, and feels better when he is present. She takes his doses about as submissively as the sick man swallows the pleasant things the nurse prepares. The philosophy of all this may be discovered in the essay on "Social Magnetism," etc., commencing on page 195. I have taken some pains to ascertain the sentiments of intelligent patients of both sexes on this point, and although they at first appeared startled at the novelty of the idea, having never thought of such a thing before, they almost without exception, on reflection, agreed that such an arrangement would best accord with their individual preferences, if skill were equally shared by the doctors of each sex. As things now are, the most steadfast friends of the family doctor are women. Every woman who has a really good physician recommends him to everybody, and is impatient because she cannot induce her next-door neighbor to employ him. To her imagination, he is about the nicest man, and the most skilful doctor the world has ever produced. Men never get so enthusiastic over their medical adviser, although they may express gratitude when relieved of pain by him. In the latter case, the relief is obtained mainly through the effects of medicaments administered ; but with the woman, the benefit is about equally derived from the medicines and the magnetism of the doctor. He presses his hand on her brow, feels her pulse, sits for awhile beside her, and chats as only a person of one sex can talk with one of the other. The conversation becomes flippant and cheerful ; the spirits rise like mercury in the thermometer when held in a warm hand ; the effect is magical ; and when he departs, she looks forward with pleasure to the next call, while taking his prescriptions with confidence and alacrity during the interval. This, understand me, when she has the physician of her choice. Woe to the doctor if she does not like him personally ! She hesitates to send for him when her friends think it necessary. She never did take such nasty stuff before ! She knows it can do her no good ! " Oh, dear, how can my husband have any confidence in that fellow ? "

Now, reader, here is a new erotehet for you to mentally digest. Bring the results of your observation, your personal experience, physiological and magnetic law, to bear upon its consideration. Dismiss all idea of any impropriety in employing a female doctor if a man, or a masculine doctor if a woman. Indeed, the latter have had very little medical care from any other source than that of their opposite sex ; but

scarcely anybody seems to have discovered any impropriety in the custom which sanctions it. I speak now as a man's-rights-man ! I demand for our sex the medical education of women in order that we may, when sick, have their sympathy, advice, and medical care. Who can consistently oppose the proposition ? Certainly not those women who have objected to the medical education of women, because they are satisfied to have only male doctors ; this would be selfish. Nor yet men who think the latter may be with propriety employed to attend their wives and daughters in all cases however delicate. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander !" It is, then, left for those only who are in favor of female medical schools and practitioners, to urge an objection. Nothing can consistently come from this quarter ; for when women physicians become numerous, it may, in sparsely settled regions, be quite as difficult to employ a male practitioner as it is now to find a female physician. The latter may take the place of many of the former entirely in some localities ; so it will be perceived that "things will become mixed," unavoidably, unless we have some definite idea of the distinct functions of male and female practitioners, and act upon it. If it be decided that we must have female doctors for men, and male physicians for women, it will encourage the settlement of those of each sex in every neighborhood, large or small ; and then, when anyone has an affection of a very delicate character, peculiar to his or her sex, there will be an opportunity to "change base," and present the case to a physician of the same sex as the patient.

Rapacious Doctors.

The finny inhabitants of the sea have sharks among them. On land there are beasts and birds of prey. The human family is not exempt from analogous specimens. There are vampires among all classes, trades, and professions. Sharp practice in trade, however, produces no immediate effect upon any thing except the pocket ; but the physician who prostitutes his profession by frightening, and then picking the pockets of the sick, places himself on a level with those monsters in human shape, who, amid the crash and ruin of earthquakes, sack falling buildings and rifle the bodies of the prostrate and dying. "Your money or your life !" is the ejaculation of the highwayman, and it is morally and practically the demand of the rapacious physician. These strictures by no means apply to those who, by assiduous devotion to the studies and duties of the profession, acquire a reputation which enables them to charge and receive large fees for their services. It is perfectly consistent with the commercial spirit of our imperfect civilization, and in exact keeping with the business understanding which our social system has established, to do so. The minister of the gospel

who possesses the greatest power to edify a congregation, generally finds it his Christian duty to accept a call from the church which pays the highest salary. The lawyer who has gained a reputation in his profession is so beset with clients that he can keep his practice within the limits of his physical endurance only by charging such fees as will frighten away from his office what are commonly denominated "small

FIG. 117.



THE TERRIFIED LADY.

fry." The merchant who possesses a mind that enables him to conduct an extensive establishment, makes his millions per year, while his smaller competitors are satisfied with their thousands or hundreds. The experienced navigator, who can trace a path covered by fathomless water, commands a larger salary than the captain of an oyster sloop, who guides his craft by landmarks and light-houses. The mechanic who has acquired such skill in handiwork as to be able to construct a steam-engine, receives greater pay than one who can only hammer out a

pot-hook. The farmer who has studied so deeply the science of agriculture that he rivals his less enterprising neighbors in the production of fine crops, receives a correspondingly larger compensation for his wisdom and industry. Even Bridget, in the kitchen, who understands all the arts of cooking, receives five or ten dollars more per month than her muscular sister who can only do the household scrubbing. It is, therefore, entirely in harmony with the established law regulating compensations, for the skilful physician to limit his personal labors to his power to do, by charging fees commensurate with his ability ; but the rapacious doctor is one who, for the express purpose of making fees, alarms those who consult him. I will give a couple of illustrations of an aggravating character which came under my immediate observation. One Sabbath morning I was summoned to my consultation-room by a woman about thirty years of age, who looked the picture of despair. Every feature betokened agonizing distress. She had passed many sleepless nights in apprehension of an early and painful death. This apprehension was occasioned by consultation with a doctor who pronounced her disease, cancer in the stomach ; and, as if this diagnosis was not sufficiently alarming in itself, he told her she would not live six weeks if she did not have immediate medical attention. Fortunately he placed his fees above her ability to pay. I say fortunately, because had she become his patient, she would have been frightened and drugged into a condition of disease. Unable to raise the required money, she sought other advice. After examining her case I assured her that there was nothing in the world the matter with her but a slight attack of gastritis, caused by some imprudence in eating. She had consulted the doctor only on account of momentary pain, such as anybody may have by eating something which might disturb the digestion. After some effort, I quieted her fears, and sent her away without fee or medicine. Some months after, she called to assure me of the correctness of my diagnosis, and to thank me for the mental relief my opinion had rendered. Case number two was a planter from Louisiana, who had come to the city to sell a cargo of sugar. He had the appearance of a man of means, and was a capital subject for a rapacious doctor. He called upon me with the remark that he had stricture of the urethra. Upon examination, no symptom warranted any such supposition, and I asked him why he had imagined that he was strictured. He replied that he had, before leaving New Orleans, a disease of the urethra liable to result in stricture, and that on arriving in New York he had consulted a physician to ascertain if such a difficulty was developing. The doctor examined his case, and gravely decided that the urethra had already become the seat of stricture. He prescribed for him, and received a fee of thirty dollars ! Making further investigation, to be sure that I was quite right, and finding not the

first indication of any complaint, I assured him that there was nothing at all the matter, and advised him to let medicines and doctors alone; but the idea seemed fixed in his imagination that there was, and with strange persistency, he inquired if I would not undertake his case. What, thought I, shall I do with this man? My business and moral faculties had a soliloquy. The latter told me that if I accepted his money it would burn my pocket and disturb my sleep. Finally, I said: "Mr. A—, let this alone for four weeks, and if at the end of that time anything like stricture shows itself, I will prescribe for you." He departed, and in less than ten days called again, and informed me that he felt an unusual uneasiness in the urethra. On examination I found the orifice inflamed, and inquired if he had not been using bougies. "Yes," was his response, "the doctor who before prescribed for me, advised them." I urged him to let the supposed affection alone, as he was causing irritation; and made him promise that he would wait the time I had before advised; but before the expiration of twenty days he fell into the hands of another rapacious medical concern, more ravenous than the first—had paid \$100; and now they demanded \$1,400 more before they could perfect a cure! The man was so thoroughly scared that he actually thought of accepting these exorbitant terms, and it was with difficulty that I talked him out of the notion which the doctors had talked into him. Determining not to be remotely accessory to the robbery of this frightened man, I refused, from first to last, to receive one cent from him. I say this in justice to myself, for it is due to my self-respect, at the close of this remarkable story, that I should publicly wash my hands of all participation in the revenue accruing from the sharp practice of the doctors in this case. Whether he finally followed my advice I am unable to say, as he did not call again.

While some people are not apt to realize the danger they are in when diseased, many become unduly alarmed on the slightest occasion of pain or other physical disturbance; and it is better that the former die in their ignorance, than that the latter should be frightened to death by an intentionally deceptive, or a careless diagnosis. It, therefore, should be the aim of the honorable physician to avoid arousing unnecessary alarm in the minds of invalids or those who may imagine that they are sick; and the latter should not be too credulous when a doctor tells them that their symptoms indicate danger. Indeed, the honesty of any physician may be suspected when he takes apparent pains to impress on the invalid a sense of anxiety about himself. This duty may safely be left to the friends of the invalid if he be not himself sufficiently concerned to take the necessary steps for effecting his recovery. Anxious mothers, sisters, husbands, and wives are generally quick to observe the signs of failing health in one they love, and unfortunately

they sometimes unduly alarm the invalid by their expressions of solicitude. In no case is it necessary for the doctor to do so, even in expressing a candid opinion, as there is a way of pronouncing an unfavorable diagnosis without arousing the timidity of the patient.

Fortunately for the sick, the practice of medicine has a humanizing effect upon the hearts of men who pursue it. Daily contact with suffering humanity develops sympathy and liberality, so that even the mercenary doctor of to-day may in time become too considerate of the health and life of those who consult him, to prey upon their fears.

Doctors Who Bank on the Reputations of Others.

Before concluding this chapter it may be well to put the reader on his guard against the impositions of those who seek to gain favor and practice through representations that they are in some way related to, or professionally connected with, a physician who has gained eminence by his success. This deception is in some instances resorted to, and for a time quite successfully. I will mention one which will serve to show how easily an intelligent community may be victimized by a fairly agreeable looking man who has some native ability combined with what may be called "colossal cheek." In the early part of the eighties, word came to the writer from Fargo, N. D., that a physician had put out his shingle there with the representation that he was the son of Dr. E. B. Foote, the author and practitioner of New York. I at once caused the imposition to be exposed through the press of that city, and he was next heard of, at Bismarck, where he had advertised himself as Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr. A patient residing in that city wrote to me inquiring if I had a son in practice there, and I made haste to dislodge him from that locality. Next his shingle appeared in Helena, Mont., and one of the local readers of my publications immediately acquainted me with the fact, so that he was soon broken up in this new field of his professional labors and characteristic deceptions.

One would naturally suppose that after all this experience he would have dropped the name of Foote, Jr., and caught upon some other name that would have given him prestige. But no, he was next heard of in Salt Lake City, where he had borrowed \$1,500 from one of the local clergymen and opened a medical establishment, occupying the entire second story of a large brick building with a well displayed sign of "Dr. Foote's Institute." My publications had been largely read throughout the West, and I was professionally well known all through Utah. The information came quickly of the new-comer who still advertised himself as Dr. Foote, Jr. He had in his large reception-room a charming young woman, who did not dream of his being a fraud, to receive callers and to tell them that he was the son of the well-known

specialist bearing his (assumed) name in New York City. She had been instructed to give glowing accounts of his father's practice, of the success of his "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," "Science in Story," etc., not forgetting to add that the son had had the advantages of a superior European education, and that he was even better equipped than his father in New York for the successful treatment of chronic diseases. To these facts regarding her function she made affidavit when she came to know his real character. He had made arrangements with the managers of the railroads having lines centring there to sell excursion tickets at a reduced price to people of distant cities, villages, and mining camps, and on the strength of his reputed father's reputation his practice grew to such an extent that he was compelled to employ three medical assistants to help him take care of his numerous patients! His drug bill at one local pharmacy was said to average \$250 per week! He patronized the press of Salt Lake City most generously, and almost everything else, including the livery stables. He was an experienced equestrian and rode a handsome horse with much grace and dignity. In brief, to use a common expression, he "cut a swell," and was in "full feather" when I determined this time to appear on the scene in person. It was in the early spring of 1885 that I alighted from the train at the station in Salt Lake City, and judge of my surprise when I was at once accosted by a "cabby" who inquired if I wanted to go to "Foote's Institute!" I took carriage to the Walker House and had not been there many hours before the "big fraud" was pointed out to me as he passed the door, seated on his favorite steed, and looking as if he might have been the king of the cannibal isles. I at once determined, if possible, to have an injunction served on the impostor, but my legal adviser cautioned me that it might not be an easy matter to prove that his name was not Foote, or that he was not entitled to the name of Foote, Jr. This was before I had ascertained how ingeniously he was making it appear in his parlors and otherwise that he was directly connected with me. In his advertisements he dropped the initials "E. B." after having been driven from the other cities named, and at Salt Lake City he was known simply by the name of "Dr. Foote, Jr." I found the newspapers loath to expose him, as he was a generous patron at the advertising counters of the publication offices. I decided to open rooms myself and put out my shingle with the name of Dr. E. B. Foote, Sr., of New York. I had the entire ground floor wing of a hotel in the place, at that time called the Spencer House. This proved a successful scheme. The public preferred to see the Senior. They did not care to consult the boy when the old man was around! My rooms were crowded, and his parlors became the storage-rooms of vacant chairs. He gradually gave up his apartments one by one until he retained only two. As the readers

of my publications related to me their experiences when calling upon the impostor, their verbal statements were taken down by my stenographer, and affidavits were made by the relators affirming their truth. After spending some weeks with all I could well get through with in practice, equipped with a large armful of affidavits, I personally presented the evidences of the man's fraudulent practices at the law offices of Messrs. Sutherland & McBride, and in turn they laid them before Judge Zane, who at once issued an injunction; but before the instrument could be personally served upon him the impostor, hearing of what had happened, decamped. If he had remained a few days longer, the Grand Jury would have taken the matter up and he would have been criminally indicted.

There is a genuine Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and he is associated with his father in practice, having graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876. He has been in practice by my side since his graduation up to the present moment, but it is unnecessary to say he is a widely different character from the one to which this narrative relates. When the Senior is for any reason absent from his office, the Junior is in charge. My absence during my trip to Salt Lake City covered a period of a little over two months on that eventful visit, and in 1890, through the urgent solicitation of friends and patients, I made a second professional visit to Salt Lake City, remaining several weeks. On my arrival the second time I found a gentleman from Idaho awaiting my coming with what the doctors had diagnosed as a tumor in the hip-joint. (Bear in mind this chapter is about doctors.) They had actually advised a hip-joint amputation! His suffering with pain in the joint was indescribable, banishing all refreshing sleep and threatening to end his mundane existence. One of the most noted surgeons in that region, it was said by the unfortunate man, agreed with other physicians whom he had consulted, and strongly advised the amputation of the limb! I found it to be simply a bad case of neuralgia, and in a week's time, without the aid of opiates, I had him sleeping comfortably, a luxury which had been denied him for many months, and in due time, with such remedies as I expressed to him at his home in Idaho, he made a complete recovery. "Doctors disagree," according to the old adage, and it is well that they do sometimes. Surgery is too often resorted to when medicine will remove the trouble. Good medicine may often take the place of skilful surgery. It may also effect what some occult means may fail to accomplish. The "Latter Day Saints" are as opinionated as the Christian or mental scientists are in regard to medicine, and when they are ill they apply to the elders, who treat them by "anointing them with oil and the laying on of hands." But on both of my visits to Utah, I discovered that they were not averse to taking doses of botanical medicine, and I found many patients and

good friends among them. All this, however, is a little digressive, and I will bring this matter to a close.

MORE PRETENDERS.

It was my original intention to end Part I. with the exposé of the remarkable character who cavorted under the assumed name of Dr. Foote, Jr., in several Western cities some years ago. But for the protection of my readers and myself, it seems best to extend this chapter a little further. The foregoing had been written but not put in type when information reached my office that four men had opened a handsome office, with well furnished reception and consultation rooms, at No. 161 Adams Street, Chicago, Ills., under the firm name of "DR. FOOTE & STAFF." An investigation was promptly instituted at the instigation of Dr. Foote, Jr., and it was found that these men were actually representing their concern as a branch of my office in New York City. Strange to say, when they were discovered, they were doing a flourishing professional business in a metropolis which has the strictest medical laws of any city in the Union. Their misleading sign was large and attractive, bringing many local patients under their treatment, and they were also receiving many letters daily from invalids in various towns in Illinois, and from States farther west. It was also discovered that these men had at least one branch office in the city of Butte, Montana, using the name of Dr. Foote on their signs and in their newspaper advertising. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of attorney David S. Geer, of Chicago, who caused the following injunction to be issued :

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Cook County, } ss.:

The People of the State of Illinois : To J. L. Stoddard, M. Frazier, D. Westfall, and Edward Frank, and your attorneys, solicitors, agents, and servants, and to each and every of them, GREETING :

Whereas, It has been represented to the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, on the part of E. B. Foote, Sr., and E. B. Foote, Jr., complainants in their certain bill of complaint, exhibited before said Judges, and filed in said Court against you, the said J. L. Stoddard, M. Frazier, D. Westfall, and Edward Frank, among other things that you are combining and confederating with others to injure the complainants touching the matter set forth in said bill, and that your actings and doings in the premises are contrary to equity and good conscience. And Honorable Abner Smith, one of said Judges, having under his hands endorsed upon said bill an order that a Writ of Injunction issue out of said Court, according to the prayer of said Bill : We, therefore, in consideration thereof,

and of the particular matters in the bill set forth, DO STRICTLY COMMAND YOU, the said J. L. Stoddard, M. Frazier, D. Westfall, and Edward Frank, and the persons before mentioned, and each and every of you, that you do absolutely DESIST AND REFRAIN from using the name of Dr. Foote & Staff, medical and surgical specialists, and surgeon and physician specialists, or Dr. Foote & Staff, or from giving out to the public that you, the said J. L. Stoddard, M. Frazier, D. Westfall, and Edward Frank, are Dr. Foote & Staff; or that you, the said defendants, are the authors or publishers of "Plain Home Talk;" "Medical Common Sense," or "Science in Story," and that you, said Stoddard, Frazier, Frank, and Westfall, your agents, attorneys, servants, workmen, and assigns refrain and desist from using the name of Dr. Foote or Dr. Foote & Staff in connection with any advertisement or printed matter, circulated by said defendants, until this Honorable Court, in Chancery sitting, shall make order to the contrary. Hereof fail not, under penalty of what the law directs.

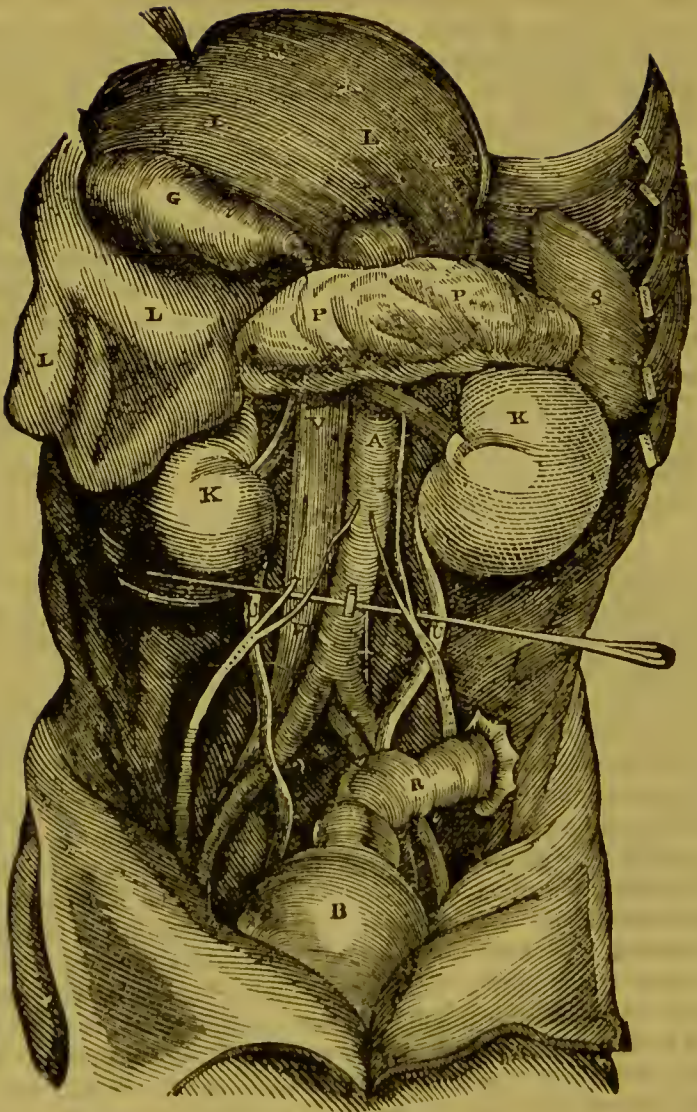
To the Sheriff of said County, to execute and return in due form of law.

Witness, John A. Cooke, Clerk of said Court, and the Seal thereof. at Chicago aforesaid, this 14th day of June, A.D. 1889.

JOHN A. COOKE, Clerk.

There were no feet or *even one Foote* in the concern except those at the extremities of the four men which enabled them to hastily decamp during the night of the preceding day on which the injunction was issued from Judge Smith's Court. These they used with great expedition, and up to the present time there has been nothing further heard from these impostors. Shortly after the Chicago concern was disposed of, attention was called to the one in Butte, Montana, and the name of Foote was dropped from its sign and its advertisements. Another page or two might be used in exposing those who have imitated and in some instances largely plagiarized my publications; but this is not necessary for the protection of my intelligent readers. Such impostors usually expose themselves. When my readers find anything in my publications that they have read before, unless it is duly credited to its original source and properly indicated by quotation marks, they may rest assured it appeared for the first time in my works, and that it has been stolen from them by conscienceless writers unless, as said before, it is quoted matter with due acknowledgment in mine. In one instance I legally captured the entire stereotyped plates of a publication made up wholly from some of the chapters of this book. It was a brazen example of violation of the copyright laws, and the offender was glad to get off with paying all costs and the surrender of the plates on which the plagiarized edition had been printed. The interested reader will now be invited to a perusal of Part II.

FIG. 118.



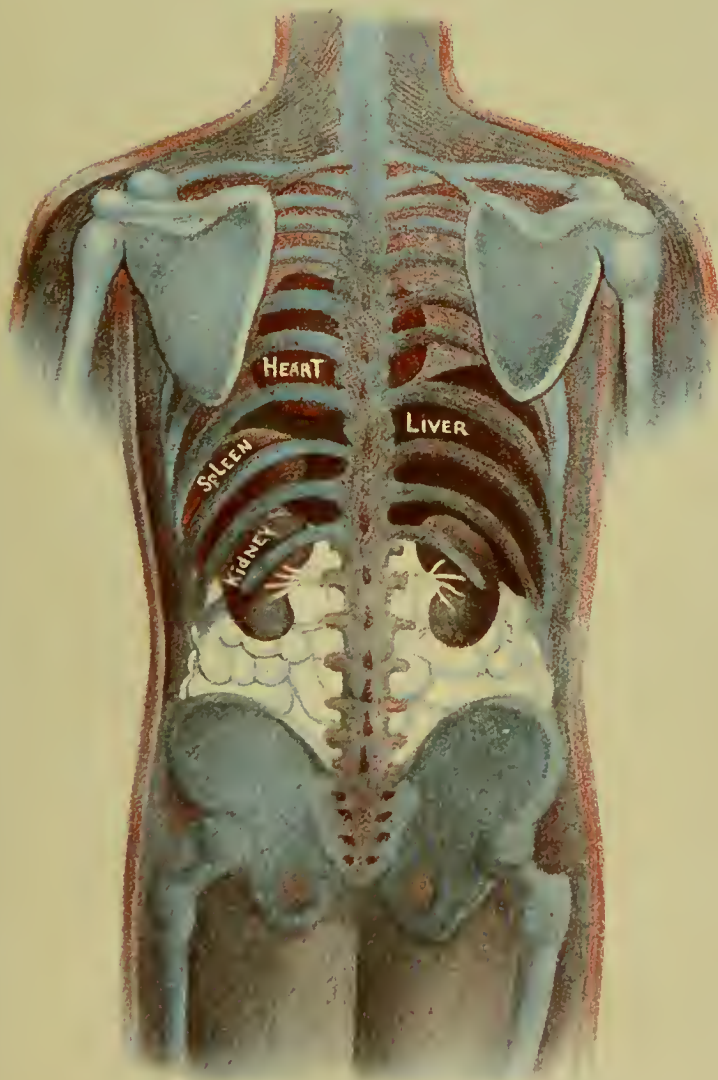
THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY LAID OPEN.

The intestines are mostly removed, showing the descending aorta, A; the ascending vena cava, V; the liver raised up, exposing its under surface, L; gall bladder, G; pancreas, P; kidneys, K; spleen, S; rectum, R; bladder, B.

PLATE III.

P. H. T. PART II. CHAP. I.

VITAL ORGANS, BACK VIEW.

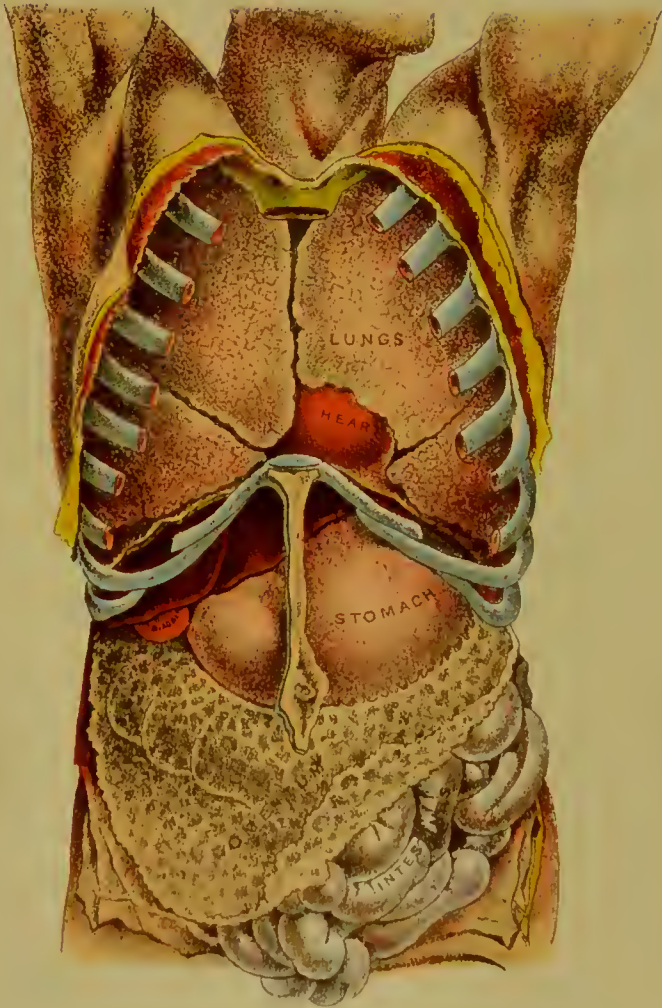


THE SKELETON AND VITAL ORGANS, RELATIVE POSITIONS, OBSERVED FROM BEHIND, AS BY AN X-RAY VIEW, BUT FAR MORE DISTINCT THAN THAT WOULD SHOW. THE LUNGS (NOT PICTURED) NATURALLY LIE BEHIND THE HEART, SPLEEN AND LIVER AS HERE SHOWN.

PLATE IV.

VITAL ORGANS, FRONT.

PLAIN HOME TALK.



FRONT VIEW OF VITAL ORGANS OF CHEST AND ABDOMEN, SHOWING THE LUNGS OVERLAPPING THE HEART, THE BORDER OF THE LIVER ABOVE THE STOMACH, AND THE INTESTINES COVERED BY THE OMENTUM.

THIS PICTURE EXHIBITS THE NATURAL POSITION AND RELATION OF THE PARTS.

PART II.

Chronic Diseases; their Causes and Successful Treatment,

WITH CLOSING CHAPTER.

Containing Numerous Prescriptions for Common Ailments,
Antidotes for Poisons, Valuable Suggestions
for Emergencies, Etc.

OPENING CHAPTER.

CHRONIC DISEASES.



THIS portion of "Medical Common Sense," designated as Part Second, will be devoted to essays on those forms of disease usually known by the name of *chronic*. To the treatment of chronic affections the author has given his undivided personal attention for a period of forty years. And, since 1876, his two sons, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and Dr.

Hubert T. Foote, have been closely associated with him in a practice which extends over all parts of the civilized world. The Junior was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, which is well known as the medical department of Columbia

University, bearing off the Seguin prize for proficiency, and Dr. Hubert T. Foote was a matriculant and graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York. Their method of treating disease, however, is neither that of the so-called "Old School" nor "New School," but

pre-eminently Foote-arian, as evolved and developed in a long and successful special practice extending over a period little short of half a century. In the preparation of Part II., for the Twentieth Century Edition, I have called to my assistance these two younger men—for I can hardly call them young men, both having arrived at what is commonly called middle age—and before proceeding far with this opening chapter I shall avail myself of the art of the photo-engraver to make my indulgent readers acquainted with these two well-cut “chips of the old block.” With these pictures for reference, it will hardly be possible for any charlatans to successfully represent themselves as my sons.

In the treatment of disease it often happens that a council of physicians is deemed desirable. In the office of the author there is ever such a council present, for “Dr. Foote and his Staff” consists not only of Dr. Foote, Sr., and his two sons, but of other thoroughly equipped professional associates in their various departments, the pharmacist, who is a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, having been engaged in the laboratory for nearly thirty years with experienced assistants. And just here let me once more give a note of warning to the reader not to be deceived by mountebanks like those exposed under the head of “Doctors Who Bank on the Reputation of Others,” commencing on page 371. Not in a spirit of boasting, but as a mere statement of fact, which may have the effect of saving many of my readers from being grossly imposed upon by pretenders, I will add that for twenty years “Dr. Foote and Staff,” composed of myself, two sons, and loyal assistants, have been the only specialists bearing the name of Foote of international repute practicing in the city of New York, or indeed in the United States, and for twenty years previous to such association Dr. Foote, Sr., had occupied the field alone and established the reputation of this widely known concern. If it should ever happen that a branch office is opened in Chicago, on the Pacific coast, in Europe, or elsewhere, it will be well authenticated, and no offence will be taken, if the establishment be genuine, to the most searching investigation of its relations to the home office. Unless abundant proof be offered, it may be considered a “fake” concern, like those which have already been exposed. In our New York office all difficult or supposed incurable cases have the advantage, as already remarked, of a council of physicians, and all owners of this book can have the benefit of their professional advice without money and without price. Simply the investment of a postage-stamp will bring to the reader the matured opinion of expert medical council in any given case at a distance.

Physicians devoted to what is commonly termed “Family practice,” are so occupied with the management of acute disease, that they have little patience and less skill if called upon to remove anything more

than the physical ills which confine their patients to their bed or room. Consequently, when a person is out of health and yet able to be about, he imagines he must "grin and bear it," as his family physician fails to prescribe anything which affords more than present relief. If he decides to try skill which is regarded as eminent, he is then liable to fall into the hands of some surgeon who has carved out of the flesh and bones of his fellow-beings, an immortal name. The public fails to discriminate between the qualifications necessary for a successful surgeon, and those requisite for success in medicine. Dr. Knife has performed operations in cutting out tumors; in removing an entire nose, and making a new one; in taking out a portion of the jaw; in taking somebody pretty much all to pieces and putting him together again, etc., etc.; all of which operations have been duly chronicled in the columns of the daily press, and excited the surprise of the multitude. On the other hand, Dr. Herb has actually taken cases pronounced as consumption; others considered as incurable dyspeptics; and still others of women dragging out a miserable existence with female complaints; and these supposed incurables he medicates and advises until they are thoroughly restored, much to the surprise of their friends. The newspapers take no notice of these remarkable cures; and they are known to but the limited circle of those immediately interested. Why? Because a reporter for the press could not be on the spot those long weary weeks or months to witness the growing strength and ultimate triumph. The doctor's story told to the editor, seldom elicits his earnest attention, as he hardly considers the hero of this medical feat a competent witness. If he takes the pains to inquire about the matter in the neighborhood, it is quite likely some envious resident physician will "put a flea in his ear;" Pooh! Pooh! at the whole thing; and gravely declare that the invalid was in a fair way to recover before Dr. Herb was employed. So, Mr. Editor thinks it is quite as safe to say nothing about the matter. Thus, in this little illustration it will be seen how easily an expert surgeon can build up a great reputation by a few important operations, and how slowly the skilful man of medicine rises by a gradual extension of a knowledge of his ability; and even at the apex of his success, he has not attained that celebrity which the surgeon acquired by the extraordinary stories of his surgical feats, published, as they were, in widely circulating journals on both sides of the Atlantic. This country has produced surgeons who have a world-wide celebrity, and justly so; but whose medical attainments, or, at least, triumphs in *medicine*, have been less marked than those of some obscure village doctors. Indeed, I could name two or three who are as well known in Europe as in America, having performed operations that made their names famous, but whose advice I would not accept in any case of disease, acute or chronic, requiring the administration of *medicine*. I would

sooner put my ease, if I were not able to take care of it myself, in the hands of somebody's grandmother than to trust to their combined skill.

The public, however, seldom notice the means by which the surgeon acquires reputation ; and, consequently, when the family physician fails to cure an invalid, and it is thought best to try other skill, he is almost sure to fall next into the hands of some man eminent in surgery, and bitter is the disappointment if this *great* physician (?) fails to produce any change for the better. Heart-sick and discouraged the patient abandons his avocations and prepares for the other world, if the

No. 119.



H. T. FOOTE, M. D.

medicines have produced adverse instead of beneficial results. "My fate is sealed," mutters the disconsolate invalid, "if this great man can do me no good." The world is full of these discouraged people, many of whom are naturally so enduring—so tenacious of life—that they cannot die, while existence to them is but prolonged misery. But is it really true that there is no help for these sufferers ? From the experience and success I and my immediate associates have had in an extensive practice exclusively devoted to this very class of diseases, I can conscientiously assure my readers that there is. Not that *all* can be cured;

this would be an extravagant assumption ; no miracles are proposed. In a majority of cases, however, pronounced incurable by the faculty, and esteemed in the neighborhood where they exist as hopeless—there is help—there is permanent relief ; but that relief must be sought at the hands of someone who is as familiar with the peculiarities of these diseases as the surgeon is with anatomy and the instruments he uses in his operating room. Do not go to the blacksmith for bread, nor to the baker to have your wagon repaired. Do not employ a surgeon when a *medical doctor* is needed. Surgery and medicine are only distantly related. Hardly as nearly as cousins.

What is a Chronic Disease?

There is a deal of vague apprehension in the minds of professional as well as non-professional men and women, as to what constitutes a chronic disease. Some physicians in family practice denominate everything chronic which their advice and prescriptions do not cure. Not a few people conjecture that it is a term applicable only to diseases of a disreputable character. An advertisement was once rejected by one of our leading daily journals, because it contained the word chronic!

Even Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, held that all diseases not ultimately curable by Nature's spontaneous effort, were not only chronic, but had their origin either immediately or remotely in syphilis or badly treated itch. To many there is a terror in the name CHRONIC, to the extent that they at once imagine themselves consigned to uninterrupted suffering and a lingering death, when the family physician gravely looks over his spectacles and remarks—"Your disease has assumed a chronic form." Webster defines it as a disease of an inveterate nature, or of long continuance, in distinction from an acute disease which speedily terminates.

These definitions are not strictly correct. *The Standard Dictionary* says—"Continuing through a long period of time: inveterate; prolonged; lingering: as *chronic* rheumatism."

A chronic affection is one in which disease has insidiously taken possession of the human system, or become triumphant after a painful struggle of long or short duration; while an acute affection is one in which the struggle is actually going on, at which juncture it is difficult to tell, from hour to hour, whether nature will prove victorious and the patient get well, or the disease come off conqueror, and leave the patient

No. 120.



E. E. FOOTE, JR., M. D.

stone dead or physically infirm. If the latter, then chronic disease has succeeded the acute attack. Through improper habits of living, impurities may creep into the blood, and infirmities take possession of the system as quietly as filibusters sometimes creep one by one into a country, and peacefully revolutionize it. The filibusters become too powerful to be resisted, before the native inhabitants are apprised of their presence. So the seeds of chronic disease may stealthily and steadily gather in the system until they become too formidable for the recuperative powers of Nature to resist, when, as one patient remarked to me, "Disease became my normal condition." Or, a person may be born diseased, in which case the recuperative powers from birth were bound as with cords. In either case, whether disease has quietly taken possession of the system, or been handed down from generation to generation, Nature may in time sufficiently rally to make an attack, and then comes the keen struggle, called acute disease, just as when disease is acting on the offensive. This is an important combat, and when the smoke of battle clears away, the patient may find that he has recovered or attained to a condition of health; if not, he relapses into his former condition of lingering infirmity, and his disease is called chronic.

Acute disease may precede and usher in the chronic form. Without any symptom of warning, the victim may be prostrated with contagion, poison, or fever. In this case disease comes with banners and trumpets, and a fierce conflict ensues between the bold enemy and the *vis medicatrix naturæ*. Friends watch anxiously at the bedside; the countenance of the attending physician is studied for encouragement; unnecessary work is suspended to attend to the sufferer; all is excitement and anxiety as when a fierce battle is raging between your own armies and those of an enemy. The day and night pass. The sun glimmers through the lattice-windows, and rests upon the face of the sick man. Is Nature coping successfully with the enemy? If so, the patient will in a few days or weeks be restored to his wonted health. If Nature's powers waver, the enemy triumphs, and the victim is either slain or released from his bed on parole. If the latter, the patient bears about with him what may properly be termed a chronic disease.

Let it not be inferred from what has been said, that chronic disease can be cured only by bringing on what the hydropathists call a "Crisis." The predisposing or perpetuating causes may be gradually overcome without precipitating a struggle such as is presented in the conflict between nature and disease, just as chronic disease is sometimes acquired by the gradual ingathering of blood impurities and nervous derangements. This gradual revolution of the system may be reversed in favor of health, and although it will not be possible in all cases to avoid a crisis, it had better be averted if possible, even though the patient pursue treatment longer.

Various Kinds and Signs of Chronic Disease.

In writing of the symptoms, natural cause, and treatment of the various chronic diseases with which I have become familiar through many years of observation, it will of course be convenient to adopt some system, arrangement, or classification; but the more one knows of chronic diseases, their relations to each other and their complications, the more he is puzzled to decide upon any one classification as *the best*, most natural or convenient. Some makers of books of "household medicine" have, no doubt for the sake of easy reference (since there can be no other good reason), adopted the alphabetical arrangement of a dictionary or encyclopædia, and this suffices for a mere recital of symptoms to aid diagnosis and of suggestions for management; but it is the poorest possible way to convey to the reader any real comprehension of the *nature* of the diseased processes going on, such as is necessary to enable him to appreciate the wise course to follow in order to combat them and obtain relief.

Of course a disease cannot be properly classified for consideration until it is well enough understood to give it a *distinctive* name, and it may as well be admitted right here that this is not always easy. To begin at the beginning, what is disease? Health or wholeness means the presence of all normal parts of a living organism, and these all acting harmoniously for its well-being. Herbert Spencer defines life as a constant adjustment of the interior relations (of a living thing) to its external relations (or the things about it). Natural adjustment of all parts within and without results in a healthful or comfortable status, which is normal life. When this delicate adjustment fails, for any cause, disease, often discomfort, results. Yet there are many trifling ailments or disorders which are of too little importance to be named or classified among diseases, and there are the failings and enfeeblements of even "a good old age" which Charcot speaks of as "normal disease."

Many an external blemish (as a mole on the face) or deformity (as bow-legs) may exist without actual impairment of health, and it is equally true that all men are not anatomically just alike in their internal make-up of muscles, bones, and blood-vessels. There are many possible variations or anomalies within normal limits, and even the man with his heart on the right side and his liver on the left, may suffer no inconvenience from this extremely rare variation (we doubt that it should be called *ab-normal*, since it is normal to him, and not a defect). It is no doubt equally true that all normal vital organs do not carry on their functions in exactly the same way. There are wide differences of lung-power, within healthful limits, and even greater

variety of digestive capacity, so that it is only stretching the truth a little to say that "every stomach is a law unto itself." Then, again, our adjustment of internal parts includes a saving power of *compensation*, by which if one organ falls short some other may take on extra work, and so the fact of a deficiency may be for some time concealed so long as no evidence or symptom of mal-adjustment exhibits itself; the person appears as in health, though in fact on the verge of disease.

FIG. 121.



BOW-LEGGED, BUT HEALTHY.

Such a person may become diseased before being made aware of it by any symptom of discomfort or incapacity. Disease cannot, therefore, be as properly, as it has been briefly, defined in its own divorced syllables—*dis—ease*. The uneasy symptoms of disease constitute in the main its *subjective* signs, *i. e.*, the symptoms, complaints, defects that are felt and mostly evident to the subject himself, but there are other symptoms called *objective* that are most apparent to the physician who makes the patient the object of a special examination, such as all life insurance companies and many benevolent associations require of candidates. Many a candidate is for a time "held up" or his acceptance for insurance suspended, not because the examining physician can detect any positive signs of disease in him, but

only on account of one or more little flaws which are regarded as suspicious evidences of some disease that may possibly develop. In such cases, after repeated examinations, the supplicant may be accepted as safe, or indefinitely put off as too hazardous a risk, in spite of seeming continued enjoyment of health and every faculty and power, mental and physical. These facts, no doubt well known to many already, are cited here to show the difficulty of deciding regarding any person at a certain time as to whether he is a healthy or diseased subject.

While some are disposed to magnify the importance of minor ailments, "make a mountain of a mole-hill," and fret themselves ill over matters unworthy of a thought, there are others who take risks in ignoring the early signs of a break-down, bear their sufferings too bravely, and neglect too long submitting themselves to the careful examination of one who might greatly aid them to stave off disease or rise above it.

The presence of disease is made known, as I have just said, by symptoms, subjective or objective, and the meaning or importance of symptoms, or just what they signify concerning the location, extent, or advancement of disease, these are the puzzling problems which a physician is called upon to decide. Among less well-informed persons,

FIG. 122.



SEEMS NERVOUS.

lacking a wide range of study and experience in such matters, symptoms and diseases are too much confused. Anyone with a head on him is able to decide if he has a headache, but it often takes a much wiser and clearer head to discover the real disease back of it, the cause of the headache, and to suggest the best remedy likely to be appropriate and curative. "Headache Powders" may be found at every drug-store, but to be even generally successful they must have the power to benumb almost any sort of a pain, without reference to the cause, and so be generally as harmful as helpful. The relief of pain, or subduing Nature's sign of "something wrong," by the shortest cut, may be very bad policy. Nature puts up a pain or an ache as a sign of distress, that there is a misfit somewhere in vital processes, and merely pulling down the sign by an opiate or narcotic or other painkiller, is not the wise way to respond to her call for relief. Of course, the wise way must be to search out the cause and remove it by effecting readjustment of normal activities. To be more explicit, suppose a headache due to indigestion, generally a dull heavy ache in the forehead. In severe cases an emetic, to unload the contents of the stomach, may be the real thing wanted. In less desperate cases an aid to digestion so simple as a little sodium bicarbonate in hot water is "just the thing." A "headache powder," merely a knock-out of pain, would be bad treatment, even though successful. Or, in case of headache in top of the head, due to congestion of the womb, the sufferer may be surprised with the prompt relief afforded the head by local treatment applied to the womb. If the ache be in the occipital region, high in the back of the neck, and low in the back of the head, it is probably due to the

defective action of the kidneys, and the proper, as well as efficient remedy will be a diuretic, and perhaps a cathartic, too. If it be a bilious sick-headache, with nausea—an all over sort of headache—the sooner the bowels and stomach are washed down and cleaned out, the quicker the relief. The above brief facts about headache show how foolish it would be to write of headache as a disease under a heading “Diseases of the Head,” or even to include headaches under nervous affections. The most pressing symptom is no doubt the pain or ache in nerves of the head or about the brain, but the differences between a symptom and a disease must not be forgotten, and the search for the disease or disorder of function which causes the headache, is the first step in aiming to select the right remedy.

Pains and aches located in other parts of the body are apt to be deceptive, and easily lead the inexperienced to locate them falsely. Many a pain thought to be in the heart is only a stomach ache, and most of the pains that the subject refers to the kidneys are really in the *tenderloin* muscles of the back, while many a so-called backache is but reflected from the womb. Pains down the thighs, as well as top-head aches and some back-neck aches, may also be due to congested or misplaced uterus. Pains in the eyes or weakness of sight is often merely a “reflex” of sexual irritation or weakness, and many other symptoms could be named which seem to locate the disease where it does not really exist. If headache be due to eye-strain, as often happens, no relief will be had by offering remedies for the other forms of headache already mentioned; the sure remedy is to adjust glasses to correct the fault in the eyes and help them to do their work without strain.

Many a chronic complaint is based upon some persistently annoying symptom that is hardly enough to make a diagnosis of disease upon, and yet may be so troublesome as to be harder to bear than some diseases that endanger life; as, for instance, the temporary itching of hives caused by an occasional over-acid state of the system, or the nagging, continuous pruritis (itching) which may be the only active evidence of a gouty diathesis, or of some more obscure and indeterminate disorder. Anal pruritis, that almost drives the subject wild, may yield to no other treatment than the discontinuance of the use of coffee; and coffee-poisoning or coffee idiosyncrasy would be about the only appropriate name for the state of disease the patient was suffering from.

Those seeking advice concerning some obstinate chronic affliction must not expect that the physician can always find an appropriate and clear name for the disease, and, on the other hand, if several physicians seem to make differing diagnoses they must not jump at the conclusion that one or more of them must be in error. The same case might be called catarrh by one physician, dyspepsia by another, anæmia by a

third, and neurasthenia by a fourth, *and all be correct*, as far as they expressed their opinions. One might hesitate to oppress his consultant by naming the full list of his diseased states, another would be content to name the dominant, leading or most important fault, while the third might prefer in his diagnosis to use the name which to him summed up the greatest number of existing symptoms and disorders. Some invalids are so thoroughly diseased that no physician could be content with a diagnosis made up of less than a dozen names if expected to tell all, and yet were such a case to die it might often puzzle him to find a better cause to enter in the death certificate than time-worn "heart failure," or general exhaustion—which after all only means "the man died."

For the vital statistics or records kept by official health boards it is of course necessary to have a definite nomenclature and classification of all causes of death, direct and indirect, and civilized countries are aiming to adopt a conventional classification which will be helpful to all who study such records for comparison of facts concerning the diseases that affect mankind everywhere, but as this book will be limited to chronic diseases not generally directly or necessarily fatal, and as it will include some that do not figure at all in vital statistics as officially recorded, the order in which they will be considered will be entirely one of our own choosing, adjusted for the writer's convenience and the reader's easy understanding. If any reader personally interested because of chronic symptoms of his own, fails to find them all duly presented in any one chapter, he will please remember what has been already said of the possibility of the coexistence of diseases, or a complication of numerous disorders, and it may therefore happen that he or she will find matters of special interest here and there scattered through several chapters.

The Personal Equation.

It is often necessary to bear in mind that the significance and importance of similar symptoms may be different in different persons. A disease does not always present the same "train of symptoms" in even two members of one family, and the status, constitution, idiosyncrasy, or predisposition of each individual is largely accountable for the way in which a disease takes hold and makes itself manifest.

This fact of a personal factor has to be considered both in diagnosis and treatment. It is always to some extent a matter of heredity, for each of us is born, not like Holmes's imaginary "one hoss shay," equally strong and durable in all its parts, but with a proneness to weakness, or to give out, in some part sooner than others. We have our susceptibilities to disease as well as to climates, foods, and poisons. One man's food may be another's poison, and there is a marked differ-

ence in the reaction of various constitutions and temperaments to drugs, as well as their influences for good or ill.

The personal factor or susceptibility, that quality in which we are different from other folks, and peculiar to ourselves, is not wholly a matter of heredity. It varies and changes with our habits, course of life, accidents and diseases. Through heredity one person may be liable to catarrhal diseases, another to spasmodic and another to inflammatory symptoms. Many inherit, either with or without a family estate, what is termed the gouty diathesis, which simply means that state of blood and nerves which renders one more liable to gouty forms of disease than to other equally undesirable heritages. Others get by inheritance a predisposition to "go into consumption," or become insane, epileptic, or cancerous; but in addition to such "bred in the bone" tendencies, we all receive from time to time the impress and influences of the climate we live in, the sort of lives we live, and the diseases we suffer. One who has lived long enough in a malarial region to receive the impress of its influence will give proof of it when smitten with some other disease, even if residing in a healthier locality. When the influenza or grip makes its periodical appearance it has three distinct methods of gripping its victims, and whether it take hold and disturb mainly the nerves, the mucous membranes, or the abdominal parts, no doubt largely depends on the weak points of the subject himself, but for a long time after an attack of grip, the same person, whenever suffering from any form of disease, is liable to be reminded of his last attack of grip by the course and symptoms of his later disease.

As to the effects of mode of life it will suffice to illustrate this point by mentioning the "neurotic diathesis," or that state of nervous instability which so often becomes the lot and portion of the well-to-do classes who are addicted to excesses of work and play—the so-called victims of over-civilization, "high life," "fast life," "high pressure city life," etc. A peculiarity liable to grow on such persons is the lack of nerve to bear the ills they have, a disposition to make over-much of their pains and penalties, and to escape their due punishment by resort to narcotics, hypnotics, and anaesthetizing drugs. Thus they acquire still greater constitutional peculiarity, for which we know no better term than neuroticism. The physiological objections to this kind of drugging have been well stated by Professor D. S. Jordan, in an article in the *Popular Science Monthly*, as follows: "The healthy mind stands in clear and normal relations with Nature. It feels pain as pain. It feels action as pleasure. The drug which conceals pain or gives false pleasure when pleasure does not exist, forces a lie upon the nervous system. The drug which disposes to reverie rather than to work, which makes us feel well when we are not well, destroys the sanity of life. All stimulants, narcotics, tonics which affect the nervous system

in whatever way, reduce the truthfulness of sensation, thought, and action. Toward insanity all such influences lead; and their effect, slight though it be, is of the same nature as mania. The man who would see clearly, think truthfully, and act effectively, must avoid them all. Emergency aside, he cannot safely force upon his nervous system even the smallest falsehood. And here lies the one great unanswerable argument for total abstinence; not abstinence from alcohol alone, but from all nerve-poisons and emotional excesses."

FIG. 123.

Besides the above mentioned individual peculiarities, resulting from heredity, habits, and diseases, there are others to be reckoned as part of "the personal equation," when figuring out the significance of symptoms of disease. There are influences depending upon race, education, religious belief, and mental and moral make-up. Some are so constituted as to fight disease as valiantly as they do all other vicissitudes of life and fortune, while others let go too soon, fall at the first fire of the enemy, and make feeble resistance. In fighting disease, as in any other battle of life, where there is a will there may be a way to win, but without the will, and the hope and faith which naturally go with it, the disease, even though not necessarily fatal, is likely to be so. In



THE OCTOPUS OF EVIL HABITS AND VICTIMS
OF "HIGH LIFE."

reckoning the influence of the mental state in aiding a patient to maintain a hold on life, the wish to live counts for much. If one's experiences and education have developed the mental habitude of pessimism, and a large doubt whether life is worth living, disease has in him an easy victim. Optimism, hope, faith, will, and cheerfulness are the life-saving corps.

Writing on "The Physiological Effect of Faith" in *The Outlook* (August 19, 1899), Dr. George E. Gorham well shows that the benefits of faith and hope are clearly natural; that is, based on what we know

of human physiology, and so do not require any magical or supernatural explanation.

"If one can accept what the study of the processes of the body seems to prove, that the sympathetic nervous system and its functional activities—that is, the making and repairing of the body—are so bound to the conscious life that they respond to fear and faith in a far greater degree than we have thought, and that the release of fear and the stimulating effect of faith so improve the working of the manufacturing plant of the body that cures are the result, we then have a principle which will aid in the solution of the whole problem of faith-cures. From a physiological standpoint one must say that he who is cured by faith has simply complied with one of the fixed laws of the body. This law is universal, regardless of the soundness of the faith.

"The unconscious processes respond to faith as they do to fear, *blindly*. It makes no difference to them what one believes, only so he believes it strongly enough to produce deep feeling. The physical and mental changes wrought in our bodies through substituting faith; a faith that amounts to genuine expectancy, leaving no shadow of fear or doubt; substituting such a faith for anxious thought, often produces the most salutary effect. * * * Suppose one comes into the presence of a sympathizing friend who excites all the ennobling emotions of love, trust, hope, and courage. None of the crippling effect of fear is in the body, but the whole life is stimulated by the faith and trust one has in the friend. Thoughts come quickly and freely. The body is at ease and its functions go on steadily and well.

"The unconscious processes of the body are only doing their best when they feel the throb of a great faith, a great hope, love, and courage. * * * From these observations we have come to the following conclusions: First, That cures are made under all systems of faith-healing, cures of many functional and some organic diseases, which often have resisted for a long time all regular methods of treatment. Second, That in no single instance is a cure made which may not be made by an improved condition of the unconscious processes of the body, resulting from the elimination of anxious thought and the substitution of a deep faith and trust. Third, That the power which works the cure comes in all cases from these improved physical operations of the body, and not in any magical way from the object of the faith."

Functional and Organic.

While treating of matters relating to disease in general, it may be well to explain what is meant in speaking of one as functional and another as organic.

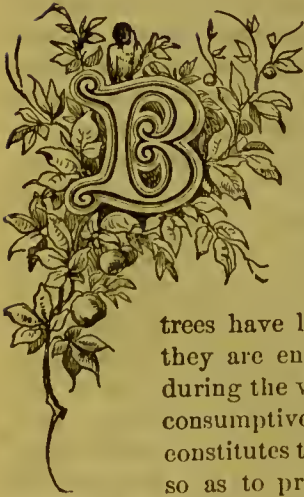
The processes of life are carried on mainly in the vital organs, and each organ has its use, business, or function. If there is merely a disorder of function, without probable or discoverable change in the substance of the organ itself, the disease is functional, whereas, if the substance of the organ is impaired there is said to be a lesion, and the disease is organic. In asthma there may be nothing more than temporary spasm of the air-tubes, obstructing breathing, and it is functional, while in consumption of the lungs the tissue is in time destroyed by organic disease. In bronchitis, a catarrhal inflammation of the air-tubes, it is not so easy to say whether it is functional or organic. If the congestion of the membranes can be relieved and the breathing apparatus again made normal, it would do to call it functional, though for a time there was material obstruction, but if the trouble be due to some incurable cause, so that the inflammatory congestion continues, then there is organic disease. Yet, it would not be true to say that all curable diseases are functional, or all incurable ones organic, nor to reverse these statements. An organic disease with considerable lesion, as a consolidated part of lung-tissue, may cease as an active disease, and the case be practically cured with a defective spot. On the other hand, a chronic "functional" disease, that obstinately refuses to be cured year after year, as seems true of a few cases of asthma, may after all be caused by some undiscovered lesion, not in the lung-tissues, but in one of the many nervous ganglia that control the action of the lungs. It is a fair inference that in most of the functional diseases of vital organs the first fault and continuing seat of disorder is in the operation of that great sympathetic nervous system which controls and operates these organs: in health systematically and harmoniously; in disease more or less otherwise.

I shall find a more fitting place to take up this question later, in the concluding chapters upon nervous and blood diseases. I shall first endeavor to make as clear as possible to the average reader the nature, course, and treatment of these particular diseases, which can be more or less definitely specified by name, and described as to locality according to the parts or regions of the body most subject to their operation. I shall begin with diseases of the air-passages or breathing apparatus, then take up those of the nutritive and eliminative organs, later the sexual or procreative system, and conclude with general consideration of nervous and blood diseases.



CHAPTER II.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE BREATHING ORGANS.

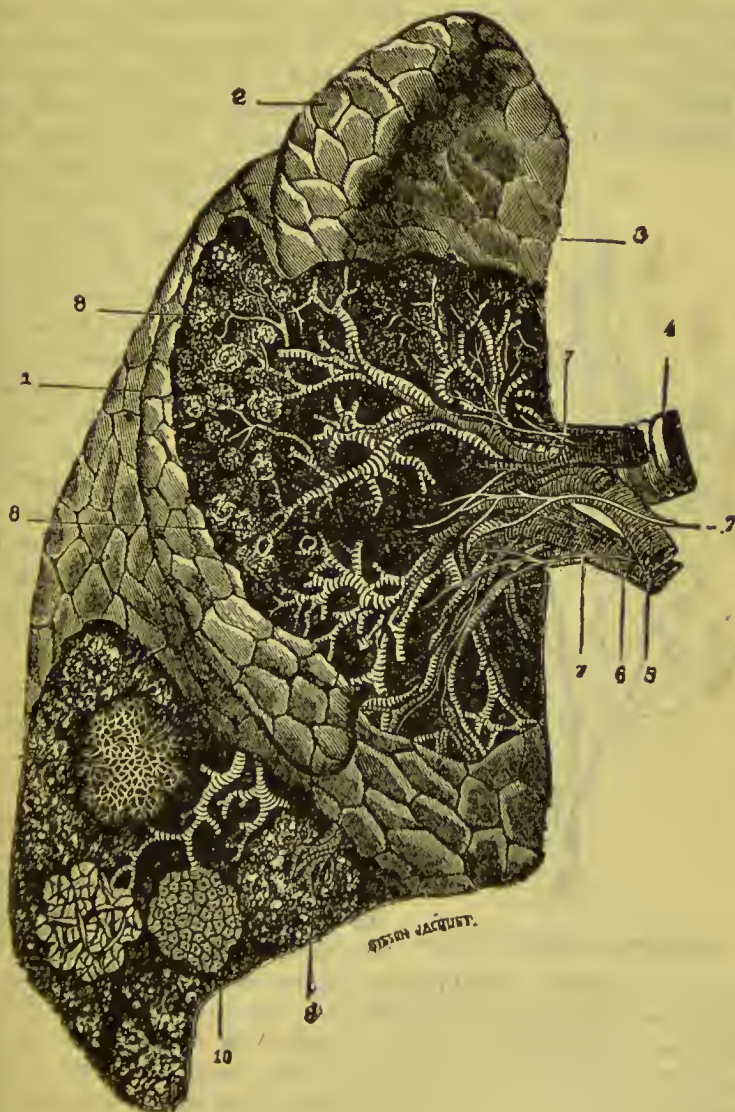


BEFORE entering upon an investigation of the causes, nature, and management of affections which should be considered under this head, let us stop for a moment and observe the importance of the organs with which we breathe. Every living thing has to have air to enable it to exist. Even the plants and trees have lungs; but by a strange provision of nature, they are enabled, in cold climates, to do without them during the winter. (It would be a happy arrangement for consumptive people if they could do so, too.) The foliage constitutes the lungs of vegetation, and if a tree be girdled so as to prevent the sap (blood) from passing up through its branches (bronchial tubes) to the leaves (lungs), it will perish. By this plan of girdling, a woodman may strangle a forest of oak as easily as an orchard of apple-trees. In Fig. 125 we have a representation of the respiratory system of a tree, and in Fig. 126 a representation of the breathing passages of the human system.

By this comparison we find them quite analogous; but if we dissect the two we shall at once be struck with the greater completeness of the respiratory organs which appertain to animal life.

The minutest insect must breathe or die. Corked in a bottle, or otherwise confined, the tiny gnat, as well as the noisy bee, will die so soon as the vitalizing properties of the air in the confined vessel are consumed. Fishes must breathe or cease to swim. Their lungs are so wonderfully formed, and fringed by what are called their gills, that they separate the air from the water; and while the water passes into their mouths and through their gills, they receive the life-giving properties of air. When taken out of the water they live until the slimy secretions of their delicate breathing apparatus become gluey, and then, as one by one the air-passages are sealed up, respiration becomes more and more difficult, until the function of breathing ceases

FIG. 124.



DIAGRAMMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF THE LUNG AND ITS STRUCTURE.

Outward appearance and internal structure of the lung. 2, 3, outer surface, 4, great bronchial tube; 5, artery; 6, vein; 7, nerve; 8, lobules; 9, magnified lobules; 10, air-sacs in a lobule. A diagrammatic picture, of course,

altogether. It is not impossible that human ingenuity may some time invent something that will perform the peculiar function of the gills, so that the appliance attached to the head and shoulders of a human being will enable him to live for hours under water; but it will be time better employed for the present to devise means to enable all to breathe above water. Many are troubled to do this, and die for want of breath, when all other but the respiratory organs are unimpaired. A majority of the doctors, and all the surgeons, seem to rather hasten

FIG. 125.



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM OF A TREE.

than to arrest disease affecting the organs with which we breathe. One eminent surgeon has remarked that, "Consumptives are not subjects for medical treatment, except when it is necessary to smooth the path to the grave." This is honest, and it would be well if all surgeons and physicians in family practice would make haste and come to the same conclusion, and act consistently therewith. The public are slowly discovering that to obtain relief from this class of affections, they must go out of the "Regular Practice," and employ the services of somebody who gives special attention to what are termed chronic diseases.

The breathing passages of the human body begin at the nose, where the air should in all cases be received, in order that it may be filtered of dust, and warmed by its passage through the spongy mass of animal fibre which intervenes between the nasal cavities and the vesicles of the lungs. On entering the nostrils, the air passes down

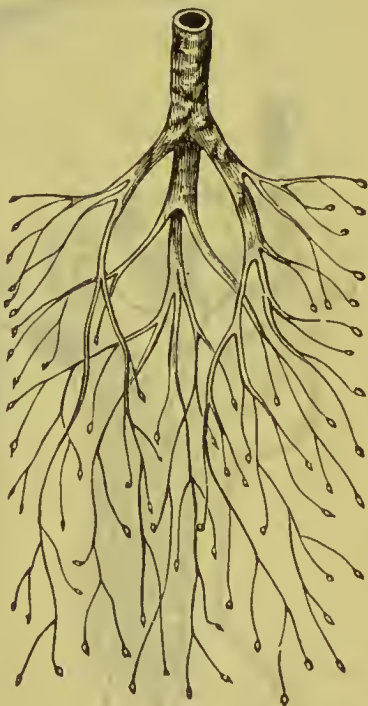
through the filtering membranes to the throat and bronchial tubes, and is by these latter organs conducted into the little cells called vesicles, which are so numerous that it is computed the lungs contain six hundred millions of them, and that their entire surface is equal to fifteen hundred square feet! Here, with only a thin transparent membrane intervening, it comes in contact with the venous blood. This venous blood has traversed the whole system, and gathered up the useless gases to be respired. Quickly as the touch of strawberry-julee on your clean white collar imparts a stain of red, the dark carbonaceous blood is changed to a rich arterial complexion, and then goes on its way to dis-

tribute the valuable properties it has derived from its commercial visit to one of the great physiological marts. The blood, indeed, carries on a regular trade between the various organs of the body and atmosphere, the lungs being one of its principal ports. It barters off carbonic-acid gas for oxygen, and although it seems almost like sharp practice, the atmosphere does not seem to realize that it is cheated, but at once makes use of what it receives in its great laboratory, as if it had made a capital exchange; but we would hastily adjudge the gardener a fool who would give a pound of vegetables for a pound of compost! Considering, therefore, the liberal arrangement Nature has made for this unequal exchange, the least we can do is to keep the roads in good order, so that the carbonic-acid gas may be brought without impediment to the place where it may be disposed of on such generous terms. To do this we must keep the breathing passages of the head, throat, bronchia, and lungs in a healthy condition, and the essays given in this chapter will point out the most common difficulties which interfere to prevent this, and present some important suggestions on their prevention and cure.

Chronic Catarrh of the Head.

There is no affection of the breathing passages, excepting actual consumption, that more effectually obstructs the action of the respiratory apparatus than chronic catarrh of the head. The purulent mucous secretions which characterize this difficulty, not only block up in many cases the air-passages of the head, but they pass along down into the larynx, run into, and coat the bronchial tubes, and not unfrequently lodge in the air-vesicles of the lungs. Thus obstructed, thus coated, thus filled up, in the act of respiration, the air with difficulty passes the blockade, and when it enters the cells of the lungs it finds them muffled almost to imperviousness; in consequence of which the blood is but partially relieved of its carbonaceous qualities, and is insufficiently vitalized by oxygen. Fig. 127, on next page represents the canal and sinuses, or cavities, in the bones

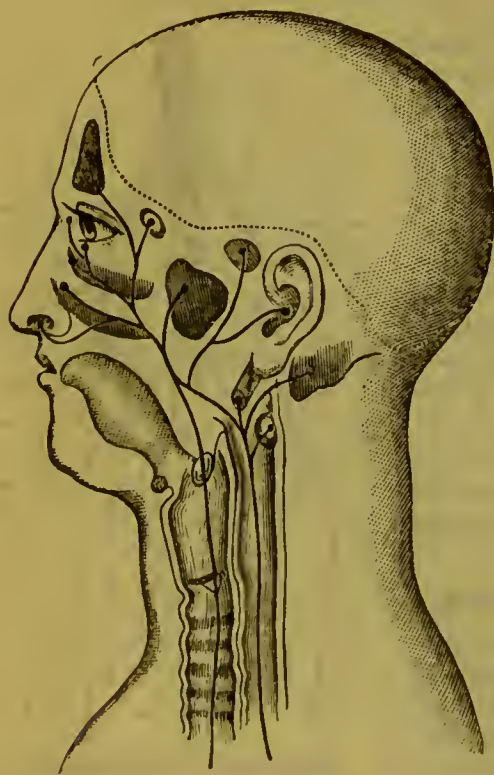
FIG. 126.



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM OF MAN.

of the face, in which catarrhal secretions are liable to occur. The dark patches are intended to illustrate the cavities, and the black lines the canals. The latter are not separate and distinct tubes, as might be inferred by the lines made to represent them. The lines are simply designed to trace the course of the smaller cavities which unite the larger ones, and further to illustrate how catarrhal secretions are conducted into the respiratory organs below, and also how they may reach

FIG. 127.



THE CAVITIES IN THE BONES OF THE FACE
SUBJECT TO CATARRH.

and affect the ears. This cut beautifully illustrates the parts liable to the affection under consideration, and was designed expressly for this book.

Catarrh is a common complaint. Almost everybody, at times, has a touch of it, while some never know what it is to be free from the distemper. Many people are affected with it who do not mistrust that it is a disease. They imagine that the discharges from the head are but the natural wastes of the mucous membrane. Such persons ought to be informed that the healthy mucous membrane secretes only a sufficiency of mucus to keep it moist or free from uncomfortable dryness, and that when there is a discharge

from the nose or an expectoration of mucus from the throat, there exists a disease of that membrane known by the name of catarrh. This affection in many cases produces no painful symptoms, and presents no evidence of its existence other than the accumulation of phlegm in the breathing passages. In others, it is attended with heaviness and perhaps pain in the base of the forehead; redness of the eyes; dulness of hearing, and ringing in the ears. In more susceptible cases it produces inflammation of the eyes and deafness; or tickling in the throat and cough; or

foul breath and decomposition of the facial bones ; or loss of taste and smell.

The medical profession are about as much befogged in regard to the cause of catarrh as the masses of the people. In the days of Hippocrates it was supposed to be the effete secretions of the brain, which found vent at the nose, eyes, and ears ! When Galen was accounted an authority, it was thought that there was a kind of animal vapor constantly rising in the human system, which on reaching the arch of the skull, gathered there, and, passing through a process of condensation like the steam in the cover of a tea-kettle, drizzled down through the facial orifices ! It was not suspected, until the seventeenth century, that catarrhal matter emanated from the glands of the mucous membrane, and ever since then the doctors have been mainly treating it as if it were simply a local disease ; and it has been a favorite target for all sorts of medical sportsmen to fire at. Some shoot astringent liquids into the nostrils ; others play fine streams of medicated spray into the breathing passages ; another attempts to flank the enemy by throwing dust into his eyes in the form of catarrh snuff ; while still another medical wisacre thinks he will smoke or steam him out with some newly invented fumes or vapors. It is not to be disputed that some of these inventions may prove valuable as *adjunctives* ; but they should only be so employed, for catarrh is really the result of a diseased state of the blood. It seems to me very easy to account for catarrh, and I will here present a theory which I have never seen promulgated, but which the intelligent reader will, I am confident, regard as common-senseful. Checked perspiration, such as may occur whether a person is conscious of having taken a cold or not, confines within the skin the acidulous and effete vapors which in health pass off in the form of insensible perspiration, or what I have denominated electrical radiation ; and these properties, thrown back upon the blood, cause inflammation, and this inflammation decomposes some of the corpuseles and other solid substances of the blood ; reduces a portion of them to purulent matter, just as the inflammation of a running sore eats away and decomposes the animal fibre about it. As this melting of the solid constituents of the blood proceeds, an outlet must be found for decayed matter, and as it more nearly resembles mucus than any other of the secretions, the mucous glands come to the rescue, and this purulent matter sweats through the mucous membrane as profusely, in some cases, as common perspiration pours through the skin of an excited man on a sultry day. When the checked perspiration, the cold, or influenza, is overcome, and the skin becomes again active, the catarrhal symptoms may possibly disappear without treatment ; but if they do not, one of two conclusions may be fairly deduced : either the blood has been so poisoned by the effete matters thrown back upon it, that it has not recuperative

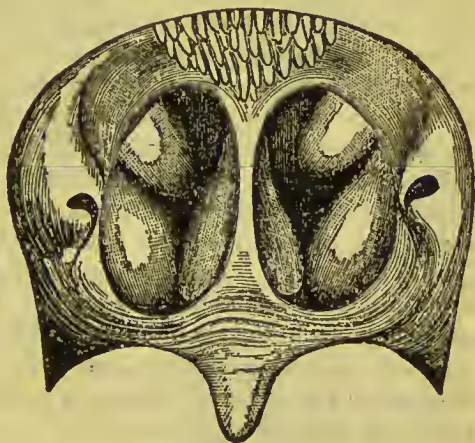
power sufficient to recover and arrest this rotting of its solid constituents; or else the blood possessed beforehand impurities which rendered it susceptible to attack, and which have become too active to subside without the aid of medicine calculated to enrich and purify the vascular fluids. Upon this hypothesis regarding the pathology of catarrh, I have cured cases of this disease of twenty years' standing.

There is, however, something further to be said about the cause and continuance of colds and catarrhs. Though always due to some checking of normal elimination whereby the nasal (or other) membranes are stimulated to excessive activity, it is not always possible to trace the origin to "catching cold" by any of the common means of exposure, whereby the action of the pores of the skin is suppressed. Sometimes the start is from an indigestible meal or an excess of food, a mince-pie or an ice-cream on top of a big dinner, or too much drinking of ice-water, whereby the digestive processes become disordered and the liver congested or blockaded. The elimination through the pores of the skin, constant though generally imperceptible, is no more continuous and important than the elimination of waste products by means of the bile (from the liver) and the secretions of the glands of the intestines. The inner membrane of the bowels has as many million pores as the outer membrane or skin, whose business it is in health to pour a pretty steady current of waste matters into the canal which is the main sewer of the body; and their business may be partially suppressed not only by exposure to cold on the outside, but also by too much cold drinks or indigestibles, or by depressing emotions, fear, anger, etc. A stuffed feeling in the nostrils, and troublesome excess of watery secretion soon after eating is a common symptom of indigestion, especially of hyperacidity, and when such a stomach disorder becomes a sort of "steady diet" or regular thing, then a chronic nasal catarrh is likely to be added as a continued performance; and so many a chronic catarrh, whether of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes, mouth or elsewhere, is just as chronic and obstinate as the disorder of digestive functions which is really its backer, and yields only when such course of treatment and habits of life have been adopted as will successfully restore the stomach, liver, and bowels to a clean state and healthful activity.

Whenever a case of catarrh outlasts the cold which precipitated it, the difficulty may reasonably be called chronic, and it will be found upon examination with the speculum that the mucous membrane appears blanched and thickened, with here and there raw and inflamed patches. The secretion by this time is either thick and gluey, so as to coat over the delicate lining of the breathing passages below, or possessed of less consistency and greater acrimony, so that it scalds and inflames the membrane over which it passes. In all cases of a consumptive diathesis, either of these conditions is threatening, and will lead to

serious lung complications unless timely arrested. In other cases of different idiosyncrasy, it may confine its operations so much to the sinuses and the organs of special sense, that deafness, blindness, loss of smell and taste may be the results—one or all—of its progress. Or it may limit its action entirely to the breathing passages of the head, causing simply bad breath and unwholesome expectoration. In no case, however, can the full benefit of the function of respiration be obtained while catarrh in any form exists. When nasal respiration is cut off there is a noticeable diminution in the air-supply to the lungs, and, as can be readily ascertained by listening, to the chest of one who alternately breathes

FIG. 123.



THE NOSTRILS AS SEEN FROM BEHIND—BY A MIRROR IN THE THROAT—WHEN THE MEMBRANES ARE PUFFED UP WITH CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION AND BREATHING IS IMPEDED.

through the mouth and the nose. The nose is the proper organ to breathe through, not the mouth; and the evil effects of mouth-breathing are many; but with the nostrils blockaded by swollen membranes, mouth-breathing becomes the only other way. Occasional allusion has been made to this subject by medical writers, but the first to draw definite attention to the serious results of mouth-breathing was George Catlin, the famous American traveler, whose accuracy of observation, on this subject, for a non-medical man, was quite remarkable. Catlin observed the practice of mouth-breathing to be "the most destructive of all habits," and applied to it the classical but significant name of "*malo-inferno*," and remarked: "If I were to endeavor to bequeath to posterity the most important motto which human language can convey, it should be in three words: *Shut your mouth.*"

If catarrh does not absolutely stop up the air-passages of the head, it vitiates every breath of air the person inhales; for in its mildest form the viscid matter is corrupt and imparts a taint to the air which comes in contact with it. Then, just to the extent that it spreads itself over and coats the membrane lining, the bronchial tubes and air-vesicles, it renders these organs less capable of performing their work of vitalizing the blood. So it will be seen that catarrh is self-supporting when once established in the head; for while it is perpetuated by impure blood, it

so poisons the air inhaled, and so obstructs the meeting of the air and blood in the vesicles of the lungs, that the vascular fluids are still further impaired and made capable of supplying indefinitely the diseased matter, which the mucous glands will secrete. The catarrhal secretions of to-day poison the blood, and this poison decomposes enough of the substance of the blood to cause a copious catarrhal secretion to-morrow—and that to-morrow repeats the process, and so on illimitably. If this action and reaction be arrested simply by local means for a few weeks or months, the patient is pretty sure to have a return of the disorder, unless all the offensive matters have been expelled from the circulation; consequently, even in the lightest cases of catarrh, constitutional treatment should be used in conjunction with what may be done locally. In cases of women when only topically treated for catarrh, the disease in some instances is driven to the vagina, causing copious leucorrhœa, then the latter treated locally results in the resumption of the catarrh of the head. In this way it is driven from one point to the other, alternately, until the patient becomes nearly discouraged. I might occupy considerable space here in presenting the history of some cases illustrative of this statement, but as the personal experience of many female readers will corroborate it, this course is hardly necessary. Those having catarrh who have become faithless as to its curability are invited to a perusal of the extracts of letters from patients given in the closing chapter of this part. My success is the result of combining constitutional with local treatment. By pursuing this course I have found catarrh, in most cases, a disease which may be easily and permanently disposed of.

INFLUENZA-CATARRHS.

The foregoing sufficiently explains the origin and nature of most colds and chronic catarrhs brought on by any exposure that depresses the nerves and checks excretory functions, but there are "influenza" colds which seem to be mainly the result of local (nasal) irritation from active germs or other irritant properties of the atmosphere. There are epidemics when almost no susceptible person escapes, unless by secluding himself entirely from association with the afflicted ones. If some microbe be responsible for these epidemics it has not yet been discovered, though the unseen culprit is pretty generally believed to exist. Many personal experiences, as well as reports of special instances of influenza spreading through families, asylums, and towns, seem to show that some colds are contagious or catching, and that those thus afflicted would be doing their friends a kindness to "flock by themselves" until well over it.

In the Linnæian lectures of 1899, delivered by Dr. Samuel Gee at the Royal College of Physicians in London, the following closing

remarks were made: "We have found it to be highly probable that most catarrhs are due to a specific infection, and they often depend upon contagion spreading from man to man. This doctrine has very important bearings upon medical practice. It leads us to believe that the means by which we may prevent catarrh are to be found in ventilation and cleanliness, if, indeed, ventilation be not a kind of cleanliness. Experience confirms this belief. When epidemic catarrh prevails, where do we find most of our patients? In those houses which are obviously the worst venti-

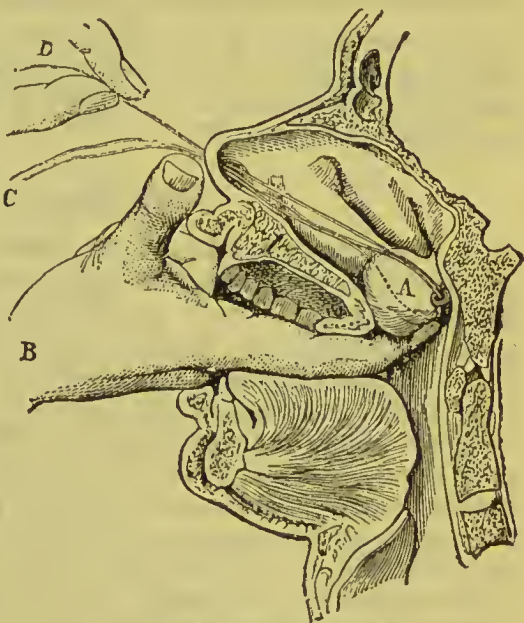
FIG. 129.

lated, even though they be the spacious houses of the rich. And where do our patients catch their catarrh? Either in houses of the kind which I have mentioned, or in buildings where men most do congregate, especially in offices, shops, and churches. Large shops and stores, public museums and libraries, are ventilated as little as possible, for fear of their contents being spoilt by smoke and dust. Many churches, both in town and country, are never properly aired for another reason—namely, because their architecture does not admit of it.

Those 'rich windows' which exclude the light, do worse than this—they

exclude fresh air. The subsidiary and merely ornamental arts, which do no more than please the eye, are studied to the neglect of that far greater art which promotes the happiness and welfare of the whole man—the art of preserving health."

Any fair consideration of the subject of influenza or "La Grippe"—the grip—would make a long story for which space will not be allotted, since this book must have its limits and acute diseases are not within its scope. I will however take space to give one caution as regards treatment. I am convinced that too much is done in the way of trying to repress Nature's distress-signals in the way of resort to phenacetine,



A POLYPUS TUMOR.

The Tumor, A, being cut away by a wire snare D C, worked through the nose, while the right hand of operator, B, aids by the mouth.

antifebrin, acetanilide, and other such aniline product powders that lower temperature and subdue pain, while far too little is done to aid Nature in restoring full action of the eliminating organs, the only means by which the system can be relieved of its poisons. Most of my experience with grip eases has been in the care of those chronic disorders which remain after the storm and stress of the acute disease has passed.. I have seen many a shattered wreck where it was difficult to decide whether the disease or the treatment had done the most harm, and though many are slow to recuperate, I have always succeeded by systemic treatment in effecting full restoration.

A further account of the grip and its sequelæ or after-symptoms, with an account of cure of a remarkable case, may be found in the chapter on Auto-toxæmia in a pamphlet by Dr. Foote, Jr., on "Wonders, Freaks, and Diseases."

Hay Fever.

Hay fever is a periodical catarrh of the mucous membranes of the head, sometimes also invading the lungs, which can respond to roll-call both in the list of chronic and acute diseases. It is acute enough during the few months of the summer season when it is at work, but as it attacks its victims annually they are certainly chronic sufferers from it. In the first place it is certainly the result of a local irritant, not a merope, but another sort of germ, for it is attributed to the floating pollen of plants, grasses, or grains, which exert a particularly persistent, pernicious irritation when coming in contact with the air-passages of *some people*; for this disease requires not only the irritant cause, but also a susceptibility. Fortunately comparatively few persons are so constituted that they must suffer whenever such pollen are afloat, for of course in their season all persons must breathe them. The susceptibles must either fly to the sea or to some island or mountain resort where their plague does not abound, or stay at home and weep, sneeze, and suffer until the season is passed. Some local relief of the swollen, tender, and watery membranes of eyes and nose, can be had by soothing ointments, antiseptic washes and vapors of eucalyptol, camphor or carbolic acid, and some think that they get a little relief by quinine, bromides, and iodides. It is evidently a local disease while it lasts, for which local treatment is the main reliance; but its foundation is the *susceptibility*, which means a diathesis or constitutional bias, the something which constitutes the victim's difference from other folks, and this can only be modified by a long course of treatment between the seasons of attack. I have often been able, by "alterative treatment," to remove this susceptibility by practically bringing the patient in line with other folks—thus making him or her like them *immune*.

NASAL POLYPI.

In all cases of chronic catarrh there is more or less thickening of the membranes, partially obstructing the narrow air-lumen of the nostrils, and at times one side or the other—seldom both at once—becomes occluded, so that, as the child says, “one of my noses won’t go.” If one side *persistently remains closed*—impassable to air—it is well to invite examination by an expert, who may very likely find a polypus, which is a bag, cyst, or sack of membrane distended with watery mucus, and acting as a tight plug. There may be several such polypi and both nostrils may be entirely closed by them. They are often balloon-shaped, and attached only by a narrow-necked pedicle, which makes it possible to pull them off with forceps, or strangle them off with a loop of wire, as shown in the illustration, Fig. 129. Such operations often require a good deal of skill—to ensnare the polypi—and to prevent re-growth it may be necessary to cauterize the base from which the polypus is removed. These operations are far more troublesome than risky, but the relief afforded is generally very prompt and satisfactory, except that renewed growths may necessitate more operations, not because those taken away have sprouted again, but because new ones sprout from other parts of the membrane in those disposed to such growths. Such a disposition or liability is generally dependent on both constitutional and local conditions that can be removed by appropriate treatment.

FIG. 130.



THE DISEASED THROAT.

Chronic Affections of the Throat.

Now let us take a peep into the throat. Bring a spoon or something with which to hold the tongue down. We are supposed to have a patient affected with throat difficulties, as represented in the above cut.

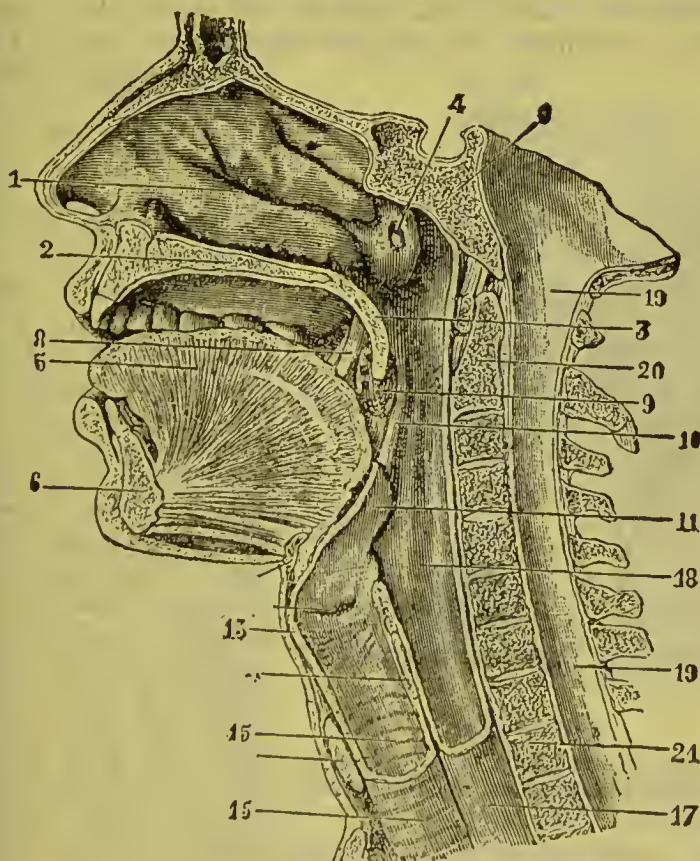
You see those spongy-looking bodies on either side of the orifice leading to the throat? They are the tonsils, which in some cases become so inflamed and swollen as almost to obliterate the passage. By pressing them, instead of sending out a transparent mucous fluid as they do in health, a thick, white, green, or yellow matter issues from them. They are enlarged, and your doctor may advise you to have them clipped off a little, but I would discountenance haste in this

emergency. An operation of this kind should not be performed unless other means have failed. Generally, medicine will cure them. That little round pendulous thing that hangs down between the tonsils is the uvula. That, too, in some cases, is inflamed and unduly elongated—so much so, that when the mouth is closed it will rest upon the tongue. It may be thought best to take off a little piece of that; but it is not well to allow any operation of the kind, unless it be too long when no inflammation is present. Sometimes there is what may be called a congenital elongation, in which case only it may be abridged by the surgeon. That arch-like membrane over the entrance to the throat, from the upper central part of which the uvula is suspended, is popularly called the “Soft Palate.” Behind, and below that, the membrane covering the back wall of the throat has a fiery red appearance, with patches of white or yellow matter here and there; or perhaps a few ulcers are interspersed. Your family doctor will want to cauterize the diseased membrane. Do not accept too quickly this advice. It may be well to resort to cauterization in some cases, but the cautery had better be avoided until more gentle means are tried. The application of caustic to the mucous membrane always leaves it in a sensitive condition; and if the blood is overloaded with impurities, the ulceration is absolutely made worse by its application. It acts like a local irritant, and diverts the impurities to the place where it is applied, and its persistent use leaves a dry, scarred membrane.

There are many people who are subject, whenever there is a change of weather, to sore throat. They are said to be *predisposed* to affections of the throat. Why this predisposition? The *immediate* cause is generally known. Some stubborn man “with a big overcoat” in the cars, would keep the window open and our neighbor caught an awful cold. This, in his opinion, was the cause of his difficulty, and, indeed, so it was the *immediate* cause, but if he had escaped this exposure some other would have precipitated the same difficulty, because his system was in a condition to *predispose* him to just such an attack. Perhaps the predisposing cause was hereditary—perhaps it was incurred by impure vaccination to prevent the much-dreaded small-pox—possibly it was contracted in youth by dissipated habits—it may be that the invalid had a scrofulous ancestry; but however this predisposition may have been obtained, it will in all such cases be found to exist in the blood. Consequently, an impure quality of the vascular fluids may be set down as the *predisposing* cause. There are those who constantly carry about with them enlarged and inflamed tonsils, and possibly ulcerated throats. In these cases it will be found on investigation that their troubles arise from syphilitic impurities; or an inherited scrofulous taint; or possibly from contracted scrofulous impurity; but syphilitic or scrofulous blood, one or the other, is the predisposing cause.

When attacks of sore throat are occasional, not constant, but the "same old trouble" frequently renewed by slight causes, or no discoverable cause, the predisposition is often based on the gouty and rheumatic state of the system. This is so closely allied to the catarrhal or serofulous, that it is not always necessary to make special reference to

FIG. 131,



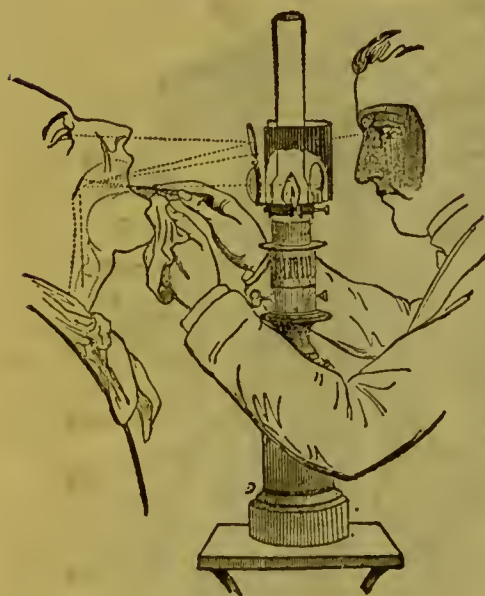
THE NASAL AND THROAT AIR-PASSAGE.

An illustration showing : 1, Nose ; 2, Arch of the Mouth ; 3, Uvula ; 4, Eustachian Tube to Ear ; 5, Tongue ; 6, Jawbone ; 8, Anterior pillar of palate ; 9, Tonsil ; 10, Posterior pillar of palate ; 11, Epiglottis ; 12, Vocal Cords ; 13, Trachea ; 14, Esophagus ; 15, Pharynx ; 16, Canal for Spinal Column ; 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, Bodies of Spine-cut across.

it ; but if one were to write a full chapter on gout and rheumatism their predisposition to worry the throat would deserve no small consideration. Indeed, the person of gouty-rheumatic diathesis may some day notice a tender joint, next a soreness about the rectum, and a day or two later a sore throat. The order of appearance of such symptoms is not always

the same. A headache or skin irritation may be thrown in for variety, but the throat will have its full share of attention from the blood impurities which pester the gouty man. The fact that chronic throat troubles are so generally based upon some constitutional cause shows that the broad-minded specialist who studies the system as a whole, and the relation of all symptoms to each other, is more likely to discover and relieve the cause than the specialist who focuses his eye and his remedy on the throat. Except where there is some tumorous growth

FIG. 132.



LARYNGOSCOPE.

As used to view the vocal cords, showing how both doctor and patient could see the vocal cords.

to remove, local attention to throat affections is the smallest part of the treatment required. That part of the throat which is right back of the mouth, and which connects it with the back of the nose above and the tube to the stomach below, is called the pharynx. It has its membranes well stocked with mucous-secreting glands, and these take part and keep as busy as any of the others, when catarrhal disease attacks the air-passages of the head. In the upper part are the openings that lead to the middle ear, called the Eustachian tubes, and it is by extension of catarrhal disease along these tubes, as fire spreads in grass, that the deep, un-get-at-able parts of the ear become choked up with catarrhal disease and its products, leading to thickening of the delicate vibrating membranes, defective hearing, and deafness. Herein is the origin of 99 of 100 cases of impaired hearing. Below, the pharynx merges into the œsophagus, the tube that conveys food from the mouth to the stomach, and down the same route goes a good deal of catarrhal matter from the back of the nose through the pharynx. This is one way in which catarrh of the head is liable to disorder the stomach. Another opportunity for extension of catarrhal process is from the pharynx into the larynx, which is the voice-box at the top of the trachea or great bronchial tube by which air is conveyed to the lungs. Fig. 131 well illustrates the relations of these parts.

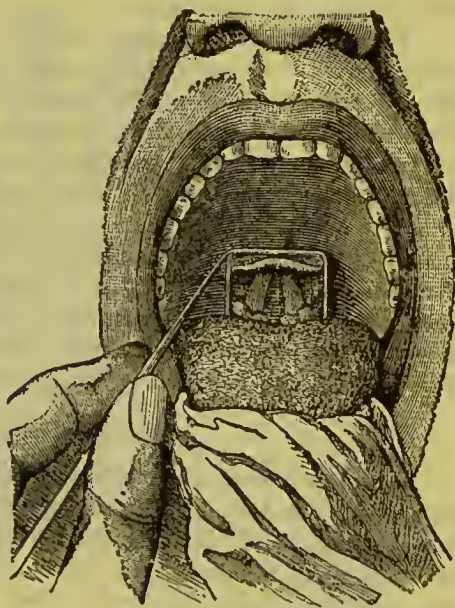
to remove, local attention to throat affections is the smallest part of the treatment required. That part of the throat which is right back of the mouth, and which connects it with the back of the nose above and the tube to the stomach below, is called the pharynx. It has its membranes well stocked with mucous-secreting glands, and these take part and keep as busy as any of the others, when catarrhal disease attacks the air-passages of the head. In the upper part are the openings that lead to the middle ear, called the Eustachian tubes, and it is by extension of catarrhal disease along these tubes, as fire spreads in grass, that the deep, un-get-at-able parts of the ear become choked up

Figure 131 shows how the air-route crosses the food-route. Breathing is constant, eating occasional. When food is swallowed, the epiglottis, No. 11 in the picture, folds down and back over the larynx opening, and the food shoots over it into the stomach-tube (Nos. 18 and 17). If swallowing be too fast, and the epiglottis does not shut tightly, there is a leak of food into the larynx and wind-pipe and a coughing-spell that casts out the offending substance which has "gone down the wrong way."

The next illustrations show how, by means of a reflecting mirror in the back of the throat, well illuminated, a physician can see the vocal cords, and even between them quite a distance down into the lungs. This is very useful when there is disease in the larynx, or when some foreign body like a collar button has been lodged in the air-passages. The vocal cords are tense bands of membrane that vibrate to produce sound for speaking and singing, but they lose their elasticity and tone in all conditions of debility, so that the tone of the voice is quite an indicator of the state of one's general health or bodily tone, and in most cases of catarrh of the head the voice is impaired.

There is still another affection called laryngitis, or "clergyman's sore throat," which arises from milder impurities of the blood. While clergymen appear more subject to it than other people, it is, nevertheless, a common disease among the members of the legal profession, public singers, school-teachers, lecturers, auctioneers, and those who are obliged to exercise their vocal organs to a considerable extent. In talking, public speaking, and singing, the air expelled, as it always is, with vehemence, has a frictional effect upon the mucous membrane, just as rubbing the finger on the outside produces friction of the skin. This friction produces heat—the heat attracts the humoral properties of the blood—the presence of these produces irritation—irritation induces inflammation, and if the blood is in a scrofulous or syphilitic

FIG. 133.



VOCAL CORDS.

As seen in mirror, held in pharynx.

condition the inflammation may cause ulceration. Laryngitis is characterized by hoarseness and weakness of voice ; dry cough ; and sometimes with pain and soreness about the throat. Catarrh of the head often so irritates the throat as to invite blood impurities there, and in childhood diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, colds, etc., are the immediate causes.

Gargles of various kinds are generally resorted to for relief from throat affections ; but they are as insufficient, so far as any permanent relief is concerned, as snuff and vapors are for catarrh. The blood must receive the most attention.

The sufferer from throat troubles, catarrh, or other difficulties, is always tempted to go to work at once locally. He imagines that if he can only bring something of a healing character in contact with those irritated or ulcerated surfaces, he can overcome the evil ; and after having tried all sorts of local panaceas, he is too liable to conclude that his difficulty is incurable, and that he must go through life with it ; but in nearly all cases when the faith of this class of patients can be sufficiently established to enable them to go patiently at work in the use of remedies, skilfully prepared, to act upon constitutional or predisposing causes, they are agreeably surprised to find that this class of difficulties may be disposed of permanently with comparatively little trouble. The faithless are commended to a perusal of Chapter XII in this part.

Chronic Bronchitis.

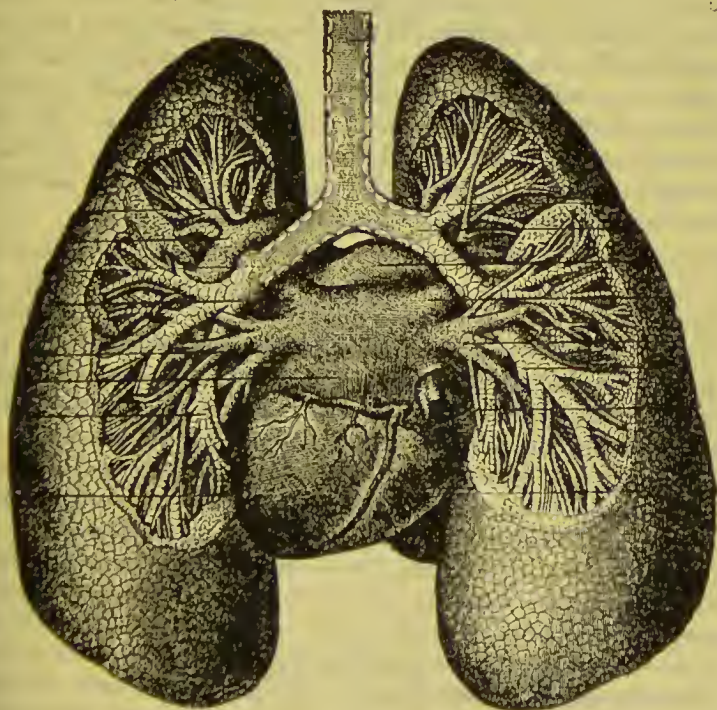
Here is a disease which often proves obstinate in the hands of those physicians who have had limited experience in its treatment, and those who so imperfectly comprehend its nature and origin as to resort to little else than inhalants and expectorants. In this, as in diseases of the head and throat, the predisposing cause is apt to be overlooked. Bronchitis has its root in an impure condition of the blood. Some imprudence or unavoidable exposure may have brought on the difficulty, but if it does not pass off readily with the cold which ushered it in, doubt should not exist for a moment that the blood of the patient is mainly at fault. When this disease first makes its appearance, it usually presents the acute form, and is attended with a dry cough, showing a preponderance of the positive fluids ; but when it becomes chronic, excessive expectoration ensues, evincing an entire inversion of the disease, and a preponderance of the negative alkaline fluids.

Unless checked or cured in season, bronchitis not unfrequently leads to diseases of the lungs. As will be observed in Fig. 134, the bronchial tubes are extensively distributed in the lungs for the purpose of conducting the air to the vesicles, and when inflammation exists in the former, it is very easy for it to extend to the latter. Every person has doubtless noticed how inflammation in the finger or hand, produced

by soreness or accidental causes, will frequently communicate to the arm, and gradually extend toward the shoulder until the whole arm becomes affected. Now the bronchial tubes are as closely allied to the lungs as the hand to the arm, and the inflammation affecting one, will very soon affect both, unless timely attended to.

Bronchitis is often mistaken for consumption. It sometimes presents all the symptoms of lung disease; so much so, that physicians not

FIG. 134.



WIND-PIPE OR BRONCHUS AND BRONCHIAL TUBES, AND THEIR RAMIFICATIONS IN THE LUNGS, SHOWING THEIR INTIMATE RELATIONS WITH BLOOD-VESSELS FROM THE HEART.

familiar with pulmonary diseases diagnose it incorrectly, much to the discomfort of the patient. There is one rule, however, which in most cases is reliable for non-professionals to go by. Invalids affected with bronchitis are apt to be easily discouraged, and at times depressed, while the consumptive is almost always hopeful. The hopefulness of consumptive patients is proverbial—they are seldom disposed to believe that they have the disease, while those affected with throat or bronchial affections are nearly always apprehensive, hypochondriacal, and disposed to imagine themselves the victims of consumption.

Persons affected with bronchitis should, as much as possible, avoid coughing. It is sometimes difficult to do so, but coughing tends to extend the disease. It is a kind of involuntary effort of nature to ease the irritation. All persons who have ever had an itching eruption of the skin, know how natural it is to scratch. People will scratch when they do not think of it. In this case it seems to be an involuntary movement to ease the irritation, but it generally makes it worse, and the humor and redness of the cuticle spread over more surface in consequence of it. The same in coughing: the mucous membrane, instead of the surface skin, being irritable, and the seat of annoyance being unapproachable with the hands or fingers, a sudden discharge of air from the lungs is resorted to, the friction of which administers temporary relief, but as certainly increases the latitude of the disease. For this reason coughing should be controlled so far as practicable, and bronchitis should not be neglected. It is consumption in embryo, and many times as obstinate to cure as a deeply seated pulmonary disease.

There is no one habit better calculated to bring on bronchitis and to perpetuate it than the habit of bundling up the throat. By this practice the throat is rendered tender and sensitive and susceptible to colds on the slightest exposure. My personal experience in this connection may be interesting. When a boy I was constantly afflicted with this disease, and falling into the error that most people do who are troubled with the complaint, I never stepped out of doors without winding a great woollen comforter two or three times around my neck. One doctor after another was applied to—one dosing me with calomel; another advising the application of gargles; and another swabbing my throat with nitrate of silver, until I was nearly doctored into my grave. As I became older, and began to exercise my own judgment, I resorted to simpler remedies of my own invention, with partial relief, still continuing, however, the injurious practice of enveloping my neck in woollen; but at the age of about fourteen I determined to make my neck tough like my face, and not only throw off the neck-dressing customary in cold weather, but also the cravat, and turn down my collar on a level with the collar-bone. At once the difficulty was removed, and, by the aid of medication to purify the blood, every vestige of the disease departed. I have so far back-slidden as to resume the necktie, but in no case is it my habit to wear fur, tippet, or other extra clothing about the neck in winter. No one in the habit of bundling up his throat can at all times avoid exposure when the neck is not guarded. The atmosphere indoors is sometimes as cold as that outside, and he who envelops his throat to his ears in furs or woollen, on stepping out, must keep them on after returning, or a cold will be the result.

If neckwraps are to be discarded in winter, of course it should be done gradually, and the neck should be bathed every morning in cold

water. Exposed to the air, the neck becomes no more sensitive than the face or hands, and who with any frequency takes cold in the latter?

Let me not, however, be understood to say that the abandonment of neckwraps will effect a cure in cases of bronchitis. The exposure of the neck toughens it, and renders it less liable to attacks of cold, as previously remarked, and in this way victims of bronchitis may be benefited without other treatment.

Cases of bleeding bronchitis sometimes present themselves in an extensive practice. In some of these their difficulty has been mistaken for hemoptysis or bleeding of the lungs. A case of this kind from New England some years ago came under my treatment, and it was generally supposed by his physicians that he was affected with hemorrhage of the pulmonary organs, but I was convinced, after an examination, that the blood proceeded from a certain portion of the bronchia, which I pointed out, and proceeding upon this diagnosis, I cured my patient after he had been given up to die by his doctors at home. The treatment of bronchitis, to be successful, must be about the same as in a case of consumption.

Asthma.

Asthma is a word on a Greek basis, meaning "I blow," because its distinctive symptom is difficult breathing, with a wheezing sound. It comes on in periodical attacks. The most common time is about two o'clock in the morning, and the patient, if not aroused by premonitory symptoms of distress through chest and bowels, as many are, may be promptly aroused from slumber, and compelled to assume a sitting attitude, bolstered up by pillows in order to breathe at all. The attack gets worse before it gets better, so that to one unaccustomed to it "it seems as though I would die," and the onlooker is even more liable to think so; but the "old-stager," through long experience, comes to take his nightly turn at it quite philosophically, learning that its persistence is consistent with a long life and a very useful one. The man who built up the *New York Times*, George Jones, was a steady victim till he died at the age of seventy-nine, and Mr. Geo. T. Angell, the active though aged leader of the National and Massachusetts Societies for the Abolition of Cruelty to Animals, finds consolation in the good ideas that come to him in the long and lone vigils of the night when he has to sit up with himself.

In moderate attacks the difficult respiration is the only important symptom, but in severe ones there may be cold extremities and sweating, even vomiting (often, however, induced by the medicines used). After two or three hours of such suffering the spasm relaxes, some mucus is expectorated, and exhaustion leads to a morning nap. For the rest of the twenty-four hours the asthmatic may be quite like other folks, not showing evidence of the disease; but many cases (about

eighty per cent.) are attended with more or less constant bronchitis or catarrh, and others are dyspeptic. The disease rarely stands distinctly alone, unrelated to other constitutional disorders. It is often founded in a gouty state, and may take turns or alternate with attacks of gout, or of its eczematous skin manifestations (salt-rheum). Acidity of the stomach, heartburn, and other forms of indigestion are frequently observed in asthmatics. Malaria and syphilis have also been found responsible for their torments.

Asthma must, therefore, be generally due to blood humors, and we are reminded how almost impossible it is to write about a chronic disease of any kind without coming back to them as the basic cause; but in asthma the nervous system must also be taken into account, since in many respects it goes hand in hand with what are called neuroses, or derangements of nerve-action. In the actual spasmodic attack the nervous system plays a most important part, for the difficult breathing is very directly due to spasm of the many muscles surrounding the bronchial tubes, partially closing them; and this is due to a stimulus to spasmodic action received from the nerves which control these muscles, so that an attack of asthma is, like a periodical attack of neuralgia or sciatica, due to spasm originating in the nerves; but why a spasm there? because it is excited by properties in the blood which are irritants to the nerves. Thus, asthma becomes clearly a disease due to blood impurities and nervous derangements, and the best line of treatment for cure is clearly indicated, but before saying more of treatment, it will be well to consider the various immediate or external causes that take a hand in stimulating asthmatic attacks.

Many cases suffer their regular attacks whatever their abode or manner of living, but often it is evident that the "touchy" nerves are set off and the spasm brought on by states of the atmosphere, floating dust, plant spores or pollen, the emanations from a feather-bed or from animals. Various odors, as from cooking and perfumes, may act as an exciting cause, and so may errors in diet, bringing on indigestion, or merely mental storms, such as anger or fright. The exciting cause is not always discoverable or necessarily present, but the predisposing causes in the states of the blood and nervous system must be ever present to render such exciting causes operative. Many an asthmatic, though really uncured, may avoid the attacks if he can discover some particular climate suited to him, but what gives comfort to one may do the reverse for another, and not infrequently the smoky and dusty air of cities is less stimulating, and so more bearable than the bracing and clear out-of-town air. Extremes of temperature, and of dryness or moisture in the air, are known to act as exciting causes; and variations in the electrical state of the atmosphere are very likely as influential as they are obscure. Some say heredity can be traced in forty per cent.

The treatment is of two kinds, palliative and curative. When the attack comes on, it is natural to seek immediate relief, even by such nauseous doses as ipecac and lobelia, which help to relax spasm. Indian hemp and chloral are also employed for this purpose, but many get most prompt relief from breathing the stifling fumes of burning stramonium leaves and paper that has been soaked in nitre and dried. Strong coffee is a common resource, and even mustard-plasters to the feet are helpful to some folks on such occasions. The curative treatment is such as is appropriate to removal of causes, to improve the state of the blood, and relieve the irritability of the nerves and their proneness to explosive action. This means the eradication of scrofula, gout, or malaria, if they be in the background. Sometimes there is a nasal obstruction, such as polypus, to be removed. Probably the seeming incurability of some persons is due to the impossibility of repressing their tendency to over-activity. They are full of business, nervous, active, energetic, and perpetually over-tax the nervous system, and keep it continually "unstrung," or below par, so that spasmodic asthma becomes even "natural" to them.

The author has no recollection of ever failing in a case of asthma when the patient was under fifty years of age, while he has been successful in many on the shady side of fifty. The combination of electricity and medicine seems admirably adapted to the requirements of asthmatic patients, and must almost invariably succeed.

Consumption.

It is almost unnecessary to remark that consumption is the most common and fatal of lung diseases; indeed, it is so common and familiar that we have become hardened to the fact. It is sometimes called the "great white scourge." If any new scourge were to come upon humanity and carry off an equal number of victims in a civilized community, it would arouse terrible apprehension and constant investigation. As the disease is always with us, so the subject is almost always up for discussion somewhere, and many earnest men in all classes are seeking to abate the scourge. Every two or three years some international congress is held to compare notes and strive at least for some mitigation of it. In brief, it may be said that about one in every seven deaths is set down to consumption of the lungs, and the annual tribute of the United States is over 100,000 of its inhabitants. So that when we are a population of 70,000,000, it would seem that about 10,000,000 are doomed to pass away with consumption. Furthermore, the disease is more prevalent than appears from the tabulated tables, as we know from the fact that in many persons who die from other causes, there can be found in the lungs evidence that they have

had more or less tuberculosis and practically recovered from it, or at least lived to die of something else. So it has been estimated that at least half of the population is, or has been, tuberculosed. Before proceeding farther it may be well to say that all tuberculosis is not consumption, and all consumption of the lungs is not attended with tubercles. But the two names of consumption and tuberculosis are frequently used as interchangeable, because the lungs are the organs most commonly afflicted with tubercles, and because there are very few cases of consumption in which they do not exist.

KOCH'S BACILLI.

All the editions of this book during forty years past have given scrofulous impurities as the basis of this disease. During that time the

Fig. 135.



A TYPICAL CASE OF CONSUMPTION.

progress of medical studies has discovered the fact that little microscopic fungi, now generally known as Koch's bacilli, are the tenants of tubercles. At first many were inclined to say that they were the cause of the disease. But now we hear little of that. All authorities agree that they only take root on what is called favorable soil, just as plants in general only take root when the seed falls on favorable ground. Dr. Jacobi rightly says that "the tubercular bacillus never attacks healthy tissue." While all the schools of medicine are nearly unanimous on this point, that there must be a favorable soil ; that some

are predisposed ; that others cannot be touched by it, there are physicians who deny that the bacilli are always present in the disease. One of these, Dr. Gibbes, was for ten years the Professor of Bacteriology at Ann Arbor Medical School. He claims to have conducted hundreds of autopsies of consumption without finding a trace of this tuberculous fungus. If he is right, of course they must be wrong who say "every new case of tuberculosis must be derived from another case by direct or indirect infection." My study of the subject leads me to believe that if every specimen of the fungus could be stamped out by methods proposed, nevertheless people would suffer and die from scrofulous inflammatory, wasting disease of the lungs with the course and symptoms to which we give the name consumption. In general, the function of such minute organisms is to tear down or pull apart dead and depleted

animal tissues. As Jacobi says, healthy tissue is not in their line. But when disease sets in and when the individual becomes susceptible to their depredations, then they take hold and hurry on the destructive processes. Very likely, cases of consumption that reach a fatal termination, would die very much more slowly were it not for the activity of these little busy-bodies. Dr. E. G. Janeway, of New York, is reported as having said at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, May 5, 1898, that some physicians were inclined to go too far in their statements regarding the infection of tuberculosis. He distinctly declared that the soil is more important than the germ, and he finds that the catarrhal tissues of the membranes is one indication of susceptibility, and that those persons who are disposed to develop frequent attacks of catarrhal pneumonia are liable to drift into consumption.

In looking for ways and means to avoid this widely prevalent disease, it would be foolish to ignore the possible powers for evil of the germ. But on the other hand, it is more evident to me that it would be foolish to make light of the conditions that produce the favorable soil. Boards of Health in various cities are laying considerable stress on sanitary means of restriction and prevention, hoping thereby to accomplish something in the way of stamping out the disease. And the mortality records of New York City for 1888 to 1898 seem to show that the death-rate has been reduced from about four per thousand to two and one-half per thousand. It may be fair to attribute at least a part of this to energetic methods for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city in general, and allow also that the special efforts against the spread of the tubercular material has not been without avail. Yet we agree with Dr. M. L. Holbrook, the veteran hygienist, who believes that more can be accomplished through individual hygiene to maintain such a high standard of personal health that immunity will thus be insured, not only against the consumption germ, but also many other inflictions. I take enough stock in the idea of contagion of consumption to endorse and help give publicity to those sanitary precautions which various Health Boards are urging. It is claimed that the contagion is in the broken-down tubercular tissue, and whether it is cast off in the form of the sputa from the throat or

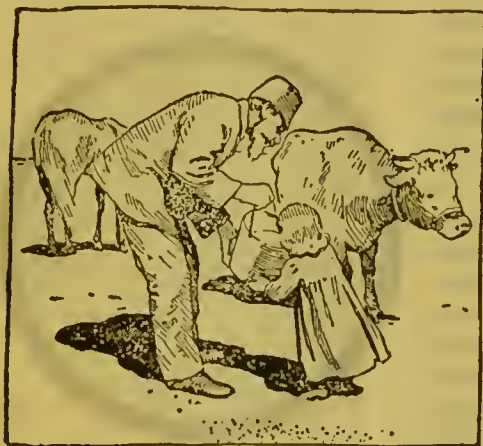
FIG. 136.



THE FUNGI OR BACILLI OF CONSUMPTION.

lungs, diarrhœal discharges of the bowels, or unclean matter from a tuberculated gland, cold abscess or scrofulous inflammation of the joint, it should be thoroughly disinfected and destroyed. I would certainly agree that the meat and milk of tuberculous cows should not be consumed by man,* and that consumptives should not be as free as others in their family associations. They need not be isolated like lepers, but if there be another susceptible member in the family, the kiss of a consumptive or the use of the same clothing or utensils might be a means of contagion. Rooms recently occupied by one family should be generally cleansed before another family goes in. If there were a consumptive in the outgoing family I should believe in a more thorough cleansing and renovation. The ventilation of rooms is important for everybody, sick or well, but thorough ventilation is of more than usual value if there be a consumptive about. Were there no germs to consider, it is nevertheless true that the emanations from diseased lungs are often fetid, and should not be breathed in by another person. The question—

FIG. 137.



ONE WAY OF TAKING IN TUBERCLE GERMS—
"PITY 'TIS, 'TIS TRUE."

"IS CONSUMPTION HEREDITARY?"

has been productive of endless debate. Professor Rudolph Virchow declares that tuberculosis is never found in children just born, but this does not invalidate the fact that the soil is more important than the germ, that the predisposition is the first defect, and experience certainly shows that the predisposition runs in families. Of course it can be acquired, but this does not at all lessen the truth that it may be transmitted. Nevertheless, it should be understood that the child of a

* "It may then be assumed that milk drawn from the diseased udder of a tuberculous cow may, and in many instances will, be the means of implanting the germs of consumption in those—and especially in young children—who partake of it. Opinions differ, however, as to whether the milk of a tuberculous cow, the udder being unaffected, contains the micro-organism of the disease. In 1895 the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture is said to have demonstrated beyond a doubt that milk taken from a cow with healthy udders may contain tubercle bacilli."—*Medical Record*, August 12, 1899.

consumptive parent is not necessarily doomed to the same fate. While, on the other hand, the child of the most healthy parents may acquire the state of body or scrofulous taint which renders one liable to it. The person who is probably somewhat tainted with this tendency through heredity, may have to be a little more watchful of his hygiene than other folks in order to escape the development of the disease.

The susceptibility may be acquired in many ways. In brief, poor health, or the state which is called "run down" may suffice, and the ways to work toward and into this condition are innumerable. Dissipation, over-work, worry, sedentary pursuits, over-crowded houses, ill-ventilated rooms, and especially the breathing of used up, stale air in business places, at home and in crowded places—all these may pave the way to consumption. Out-of-door laborers are less liable than clerks, printers, and those engaged in sedentary labor or dusty occupations. Dampness and lack of sunlight in living rooms deserve special mention. Mental influences, prolonged grief, or any such cases of weakened vital functions may alone suffice.

The predisposition to consumption may be acquired very gradually by a general decline from a state of fair health to a state of disease, calling for no better definition than mal-nutrition, debility, and anæmia. It is often impossible to know just when the disease consumption develops upon or out of the state of predisposition; when the tubercles first begin to form; when a low grade of inflammation takes the place of passive congestion. One writer thinks he has discovered as the earliest symptom what he calls "the gravitation cough"—a slight cough or hack repeated two or three times on reclining at night, manifesting itself for some time before the advent of the morning cough, which has been generally regarded as an early symptom.

When the stage of predisposition has existed for a time and the lungs are ripe and ready for such trouble, then it is fair to presume that the inflammation may actively begin through the operation of the fungus germs already referred to. No doubt these may get access to the body in many ways. They are so baneful and almost so ubiquitous that it is hardly supposable that any of us can entirely escape them. Whether taken in through inhalation or by the stomach route or through an open sore, they seem prone to locate in the lungs and begin operations at the point where one of the air-lobules of the lungs is joined to one of the bronchial tubes, as shown where the number 1 is in the illustration Fig. 138. Tubercles also have a fancy to locate in the membranes of the brain and those of the intestines. There are tubercular affections of the joints and many other parts, but the favorite location is in the lungs and in what is called "the apex" or upper part of the lobes. Dr. J. West Roosevelt has found anatomical reasons why they first lodge there. He believes that the lymphatic or absorb-

ent system is the route by which the bacilli travel, and that if they escape the destructive powers of the lymphatic glands and succeed in running this long gauntlet, then they pass on through the thoracic duct into the venous blood and are soon pumped through the pulmonary arteries into the delicate blood capillaries of the lungs. Here they lodge and begin business. He thinks it very improbable that the bacilli are drawn so deeply into the air-tubes by the lungs as to reach directly the spot where they set up shop. I think he is correct. All this goes to show that our protection against them lies mainly in maintaining an invulnerable lymphatic or glandular system. Scrofula makes itself evident

FIG. 138.



THE AIR-SACS OF THE LUNGS.

B, a pulmonary lobule, magnified in A. to show terminal air-vescles, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and their relation to the bronchial tube, 1. Phthisis involves these air-sacs. in derangements of this glandular system. In the scrofulous person the germs have an easy access. If the glands are all right, the germs cannot get through without being practically eaten up and destroyed. One of the routes by which tubercle-bacilli gain access to the lymphatics is through vaccination. This is coming to be generally recognized as evidenced by the following resolution adopted at one of the sessions of the International Congress of Hygiene, held at Madrid in the spring of 1898: "Inasmuch as tuberculosis is easily transmitted by vaccination when it is done directly from the calf, this Congress asks that in all the Nations represented at the meeting, the practice should be adopted of using only lymph of calves which have been examined post mortem and pronounced to be free from tuberculosis." Not many years ago these devotees of vaccination were strenuously maintaining that neither consumption nor syphilis were possible risks of vaccination. Now they admit both risks.

Having shown how it is that the disease known as consumption comes about, I will give a little description of what kind of change takes place in the lung-tissue, and then speak of the symptoms that result more or less from that change.

Nearly all educated physicians are perfectly acquainted with the disease as it is *locally* presented. One of the best descriptions of tubercle in its incipient and progressive stages is given in the "American Cyclopædia." "In the earliest stages the tubercular matter," remarks the writer, "presents itself in one of two forms : first as small, rounded semi-transparent granulations, of a grayish color, varying in size from a millet-seed to a pea, disseminated throughout the affected portion of the lungs ; in the progress of the disease a yellow spot is formed in the centre of the grayish matter, and this gradually increases until the whole becomes of a uniform color ; second, the grayish matter is infiltrated into the substance of the lungs in irregular masses ; the yellowish points make their appearance in these masses, increase and coalesce, until the whole forms irregularly round bodies, varying in size from a pea to a hen's egg, more or less soft and friable, breaking down like cheese under the pressure of the fingers. After a time these yellow bodies undergo a new transformation ; they begin to soften in the centre, and gradually become converted into a thick, yellowish fluid or semi-fluid matter. The abscesses containing this matter are termed vomicæ ; by degrees their contents find their way into the bronchial tubes, and are expectorated, leaving ragged, irregular cavities in the lungs. These cavities at first are rounded ; old cavities are irregular in their form, presenting anfractuosities, and are commonly lined with a dense false membrane, while their walls and the neighboring pulmonary tissue are infiltrated with tubercle. The mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes, which are connected with old cavities, is almost invariably inflamed and thickened. In a certain number of cases the trachea presents ulcerations varying in size and number ; the larynx is more rarely affected, and here the ulcerations are mostly confined to the vocal cords and the epiglottis."

The symptoms of consumption the doctors mainly agree upon. They are, briefly : wasting of the flesh ; more or less cough in most cases ; shortness of breath ; expectoration of matter which falls below the surface of water, or sinks to the bottom, and, in some cases, streaked with blood ; growing contraction of the chest ; quick pulse ; dry heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet ; flushes at times on the cheeks ; gradually increasing debility ; and, in advanced stages of the disease, hectic fever ; chills ; copious expectoration, in some cases with, and in others without blood ; night-sweats ; eyes sunken and glassy ; cheeks hollow ; lips compressed ; nose pinched in its appearance ; complexion bloodless when fever is absent ; and, in the last stages, great emaciation ; swelling of the extremities ; expectoration ash-colored and heavy ; relaxation of the bowels ; disturbed digestion ; and, in many cases, ulceration of the mouth and throat. Some cases pass through all of these stages with little or no cough, or pain in chest ; but usually at

the outset there is a hacking cough, which gradually increases as the disease progresses, both in severity and frequency ; and weakness, pain, and constriction of the chest are experienced.

This disease often becomes established so insidiously, as I have already said, that it is impossible to learn just when it began. But there are cases which very evidently follow as a sequela of measles or pneumonia. When fairly established there are generally symptoms enough to make diagnosis easy and sure, and if the symptoms of which the patient himself complains are not enough alone, then more can be learned by the physician's method of examining the chest ; and the latest in this line is the use of the X-ray. It is seldom necessary to resort to this, but it is rather interesting to know that it often gives evidence of old scars—spots that have been cured—in persons who were never suspected of having the disease. This is of course one more evidence of the curability of consumption. When this book was first written, it was medical heresy to declare consumption curable, but for some years past I have not been alone in this claim.

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

The "National Encyclopædia of American Biographies," published by James T. White & Co., in 1893, Vol. III., speaking of the author of "Plain Home Talk," said: "In fact, he has, during his entire professional career, demonstrated the curability of consumption." At present I would not know where to look for a quotation in modern literature to the effect that consumption is always necessarily incurable; of course there still remains a great difference of opinion as to the number of cases that can be cured. In the *Medical Record*, an organ of the old school profession of New York City, in its issue of October, 1898, I find Dr. S. A. Knopf reported as claiming that twenty-eight per cent. might be cured in special Sanitaria in the Adirondacks, and that patients could be taken care of there at less cost than in the public hospitals in New York City. He was arguing that very few cases recover in the general hospital, so that the money spent on them there was virtually thrown away, whereas, if specially provided for in suitable Sanitaria and in favorable regions, one-fourth might be restored to health and business. He remarked that the plan had proved very successful in Germany, where there are fifty Sanitaria for the poor, and that in this country it need not cost more than one dollar per day a man. We find the following in an editorial in the *Medical Record*, presumably by Dr. George F. Shrady: "That pulmonary tuberculosis is curable, or rather that it does not always progress to a fatal termination, has been shown again and again in autopsies where the lungs present unmistakable evidences of having once been the seat of tuberculous lesions. The bacilli have obtained a lodgement at some period and have begun their

ravages, but the organism, aided perhaps by hygienic or medicinal remedies, has proved itself strong enough to destroy the micro-organisms, and repair as far as possible the injury done by them. In this fact the therapist finds encouragement for renewed effort, and upon it he rests his hopes of ultimately triumphing over the scourge of mankind."

Dr. Henry P. Loomis, of New York, says: "After a careful study of the processes which result in the arrest or cure of this form of tuberculosis, that of seven hundred and sixty-three persons dying of non-tubercular disease, seventy-one, or over nine per cent., presented in their lungs changes characteristic of healed tuberculosis, and other observers tell us that their clinical experience and post-mortem examinations prove to their minds that the reaction against these infective microbes is so marked in some constitutions as to even bring about spontaneous cures of tubercular disease without the aid of therapeutical measures."

Dr. Andrew Clark, a celebrated London physician, said to an interviewer :

"Now let me tell you how I myself have managed to live at all. I am sixty-six. Over thirty years ago, when I was a young and obscure Scotch practitioner in London, I applied for a place on the medical staff of the London Hospital. The authorities there said: 'Oh, let us give the poor chap a chance. He is consumptive; he won't last long. Let us, in pity, give him the post.' Well, I have outlived nearly every one of them. All my life I have been delicate; I have several times been at death's door, but by reason of a simple life and a life of work, I have managed to get very close to three-score years and ten."

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE BREATHING ORGANS.

In all of these difficulties excepting asthma (and in many cases this affection may be included), the main thing to be accomplished is to purify, enrich, and build up the corpuscles of the blood. In all cases of catarrh, inflammations or ulcerations of the throat, bronchitis, and consumption, the blood, on examination, is found to be inflammatory and impure, or else deficient of red corpuscles, while all the substantial constituents of the blood exhibit a disposition to decay. I am constantly treating, and with gratifying success, invalids affected with the diseases under consideration, as will be observed in some extracts of letters given in Chapter XII. of this Part, and the remedies I employ are such as are calculated to restore the blood to its wonted richness and strength, and impart nervous vitality to the wasted and enervated system.

It is well, however, to give early attention to consumption in its incipient stages. The earlier the better.

THE PROFESSION IS COMING TO MY VIEWS OF FORTY YEARS AGO.

The treatment I advise has stood practically as it is in all previous editions of this work. I see no occasion to amend it in spite of the fact that there have been more new cures for consumption offered than for any other disease—and generally after brief trial abandoned. I find the medical profession of all schools coming, in the main, to my point of view. I will quote but one of many available. I find Dr. Porter saying in the *Clinique*: “Without fear of contradiction it may be asserted that tissue-building—the establishing of healthy cell-life—is the foundation treatment of every case of tuberculosis in all stages.” The blood is the material from which all tissue-building must draw supplies, and upon the quality of the blood will depend the kind of tissue that is built up. Again I quote from Dr. Porter because he expresses my oft-stated views. “Feeding is not nutrition. The best of diet may not be assimilated—may do harm rather than good. The practice of stuffing, so honestly advocated by some authors not long ago, has been rapidly abandoned. Years ago every case of phthisis got a bottle of cod-liver oil; now it is given only to selected cases. Nutrients are chosen which can be appropriated, and food is given in such a manner and of such kinds as may easily induce complete assimilation.

“There must be a demand for nutrition before assimilation can be satisfactorily performed. There must be the ability to appropriate food that is taken, else the defective cell in a remote part of the system will profit little thereby. Just here, I believe, is an important point in the treatment of tuberculosis. The best of food and the most reliable nutrients are taken and still the waste in many cases goes on. There is either want of assimilation, or a want of gain from the process.”

This is simply another way of saying what I have always claimed, that means must be adopted for increasing what may be called in short the in-take and out-put processes of repair and cleansing. The system must be aided to unload all useless and harmful waste matters, and encouraged to take on fresh, wholesome reparative substance. There is in such cases a general disposition to emaciation, attended with a lack of power to absorb fatty matters. For over half a century it has been common to prescribe cod-liver oil to make up for this deficiency, overlooking the fact that the real flaw is the inability of the system to digest and absorb fatty matters. No doubt some of them are more easily assimilated than others, but in general it has been worse than wasting cod-liver oil to try to enforce it upon organs and tissues that would persistently refuse to receive it. At this late day we find Dr. H. A. Hare, in his “Practical Therapeutics,” making the following statements: (1.) Never use cod-liver oil when the disease has passed the primary stages of thickening of the lung and roughening of the

respiratory sounds, unless fibroid changes are going on and the changes are very slow indeed. (2.) The use of cod-liver oil when rapid degenerative changes are occurring in the lung is distinctly harmful, as it is not of any service, disorders the digestion, and destroys the appetite.

There is an old-time story of a German who thought his doctor prescribed for him dog-liver oil. He tried it and it helped him. In New Bedford, years ago, when the whaling business was brisk, sperm oil was used in place of, or to adulterate, cod-liver oil. When the digestive processes can be coaxed to call for and make use of easily digested fats, probably good cream and butter are as cheap as any. Without resorting to any obnoxious oils like those just mentioned, any consumptive patient can obtain all the oleaginous matter necessary to supply the waste of his system, by eating those articles of wholesome food like roast and boiled beef, and boiled mutton, while his medication should be such as to deprive his blood of its impurities.

Dyspepsia is a very common companion of diseased lungs, and in such cases cod-liver oil, or even fat meats, are loathsome to the stomach. Dr. Pereira remarks that "fixed oil or fat is more difficult of digestion and more obnoxious to the stomach than any other alimentary principle." "Indeed," adds he, "in some more or less obvious or concealed form, I believe it will be found the offending ingredient in nine-tenths of the dishes which disturb weak stomachs." Here, then, cod-liver oil not only ceases to be a remedy, but becomes an injurious medicine. What are cod-liver oil doctors going to do in such an extremity?

I have a suggestion which may help them out a little. It is to apply the oil externally with the friction of the hand. Any wholesome oil may be employed for this purpose, and the frequency of the application must depend upon the condition of the patient. If he be greatly emaciated, every other day would not be too frequent, but the skin should be well frictionized with the naked hand, and the person making the application should be one in the full vigor of health. Any oily matter remaining after this application may be removed with a dry napkin.

KOCH'S SERUM AND OTHER REMEDIES.

It would be useless to attempt to make any list of the great number of cures first heralded as sure, and then abandoned and forgotten. One of the most celebrated was the serum treatment of Koch, the German who discovered the bacilli of consumption and thereby gained a reputation for knowing something which has been largely lost through the failure of his cure. His plan was to make a sort of poison-broth by cultivating the bacilli in fluids wherein they thrived, and then filtering so as to get their poisoned product. It seems a little like trying "the hair of the same dog to cure the bite." The editor of the *Medical*

Record says: "In no instance has failure been more conspicuous than in the serum treatment of tuberculosis;" but he concludes his article with an expression of a hope that there will yet be discovered an anti-toxin for tuberculosis which will effectually cure the disease. To my mind this seems as hopeless as the search for an elixir of everlasting youth. The real cure for consumption must be a gradual reversal of the slow process by which it has come about.

One old-school author says: "Writing in the light of many months' world-wide trial of Koch's remedy, I see in the present resources of medicine no means of directly or indirectly destroying the

FIG. 139.



THE OUT-DOOR CURE.

bacillus or of preventing its destructive action save by reinforcing the tissues. Nor do I conceive it within the range of probability that a specific in this disease will ever be discovered. Specific medication in tuberculosis while it may not be irrational is certainly misleading, for it is directed to simply an effect, or a secondary result of a fundamental cause which lies anterior to, or prior to, the invasion of the system by the bacilli."

Solomon Solis-Cohen, Lecturer on Special Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, who has written an excellent article on tuberculosis, not long since, says, "that the bacillus of Koch, while it is perhaps the most important of several microbes that influence the progress of lesions in the various forms of this disease, does not of itself originate the disease in any form."

Still another writes: "By a careful study of Nature's own efforts in coping with this affection we find that her success lies along the line of physiological resistance of the tissues to the microbe. If she fails, her failure should not be attributed to the destructive effect and infective nature of the bacilli, but to a lack of sufficient vital force to properly maintain the integrity of her own structures, in consequence of which these parasitic agents which float in the air we breathe, and lurk in the food we eat and the liquids we drink, find a suitable lodgment for their growth, a favorable soil where they can live and thrive upon a pabulum furnished them in poorly organized tissue. * * * All measures to keep up vitality and revitalize diseased structures must be foremost in the mind of the therapist, remembering that measures which favor the nutrition of man oppose the nutrition of harmful bacteria. Fight the enemy by strengthening your own fortress. Do

not spend valuable means and time in useless efforts in attempting to destroy or eradicate a universal foe, which lies waiting to attack the weak on every hand, but guard well your frontiers, build up your barriers of defence; for fortification against a further invasion of such an attack is safer and wiser than to seek protection by useless attempts to destroy the enemy.

"We believe, if a successful treatment of tuberculosis is ever attained, that the microbe will be practically forgotten, and that the therapeutical measures will be directed to the condition of the system upon which the bacilli thrive."

If these "regulars" are at last teaching science and truth in this matter, then this book has done so from the start, and needs no revision in its claims concerning the treatment of consumption.

While writing this we read of one more great discovery by a professional, in Rome, Italy, who expects that the inhalation of the gas containing a powerful antiseptic will destroy the bacilli. I am not at all sure that a case of consumption would be very much better if the bacilli could be killed off by wishing them dead. I can certainly say that that alone would not be sufficient for a cure.

Another mode of treatment worthy of mention, because it has hung on for a good many years, is the use of creosote taken by the stomach, but no doubt with the expectation of choking out the life of the germ in the lungs. If it has any utility whatever it is in disinfecting the contents of the alimentary canal; but too often it impairs what is left of normal digestion. It is not uncommon to find some writer for a medical journal referring to the creosote treatment as "about played out."

Inhalation of dry vapors with antiseptic properties, balsamic medicaments with soothing powers, have their place in the treatment of consumption, aside from any thought of using something to paralyze the bacilli. When the inner membranes of the lungs are inflamed one sort of air or vapor may be more comfortable or congenial to them than another. The air of pine forests has been found agreeable and helpful. Thus we approach the subject of climatic treatment for consumption. Here, again, we find no end of difference of opinion. Many resorts have been discovered, proclaimed, utilized, and abandoned. A few are still in vogue, favored, patronized. The fact is that the relation of climates to consumptives is not a small matter. There is not only the

FIG. 140.



GETTING FRESH AIR.

quality of the air but of the soil, the proportion of sunny to cloudy days, the altitude and barometric pressure. Then again, as in everything else, the locality that may seem just right for one consumptive may not fit another, or all.

CLIMATIC INFLUENCES CONSIDERED.

Climatic influences analyzed disclose many factors. A writer in the London *Spectator* asserts that the value in the Swiss treatment is not "the air of the Alps," but *the air*. His idea is that the benefit obtained at Davos, or Moritz, may be had at home at less cost if people would live at home in the open air as they do in the Swiss mountains. While it is true that consumptives need no end of fresh air, and nothing is more free and easy to get almost anywhere, it is equally true that they need sunlight, and the locality having the most bright days and the most available sunlight may be far preferable to places where the sun is much obscured.

Theodore Parker, the celebrated preacher who succumbed finally to consumption, was much interested in its relation to heredity and climate, and wrote upon the subject. One of his most important observations, as I see it, was that a family living on the southeastern slope of a hill or a mountain enjoyed health, while one of the same family who was living in a house on the northwestern slope developed consumption. This might be just as true of a family living in one big house. Those occupying rooms with a northern exposure, without sunlight, would be more liable to develop consumption, or at least the predisposed conditions, than others residing on the sunny side.

A gentleman who was sent to Arizona with bad lungs thinks this climate simply wonderful. He admits that it is hot, but very dry. He thinks the dryness the important factor. He seems to forget about the power of the sun's rays where there is so much clear weather and so little moisture. The salubrity of Liberty, New York, and the Adirondacks is attributed largely to *their sunny slopes* giving a maximum of sunshine and excellent drainage. Good drainage means dry soil, perhaps more important than dryness of the atmosphere. An item in the New York *Tribune* gives the result of studies by Drs. Mitchell and Cronch on the influence of sunlight on tuberculosis in Denver. They attribute the benefits not only to the dry air and diminished atmospheric pressure, but also to the powerful influence of the solar rays. In regard to altitudes, it has been found that when the blood is low or poor in red corpuscles, as in anæmia, the effect of altitude or low pressure is to greatly stimulate the formation of new corpuscles, enriching the blood proportionately. Yet high altitudes are not well-suited to those cases where much of the lung is involved or the heart weak, or when extensive cavities with tendency to hemorrhage are

known to exist. After all, it appears that the main advantages of the change of climate are due to an abundance of fresh air and sunshine, and few need go very far away from home to get these. This accords with the fact that consumption is a house disease. Houses limit our sunshine and fresh air. They often do worse by increasing dampness. Many a consumptive might be blest by being dispossessed of house and home and compelled to live in a tent in an open field. Dr. Hall, the fertile writer on hygiene, said : "If I were seriously ill of consumption, I would live out of doors day and night, except it was raining, or in mid-winter ; then I would sleep in an unplastered log-house."

It is quite common for the faculty to recommend consumptive invalids to go South, after they have made some good round fees out of them ! Probably this is because they want to get them off their list of patients. They get tired of hearing them say : "I'm no better, doctor." Cold air is just as good for consumptives as warm, provided it is *dry*. This is the important consideration. There is almost invariably an excess of mucus in lung diseases, which causes profuse expectoration. A dry and negative atmosphere excites active electrical radiation from the system, which carries off the internal moisture, rendering the mucous membrane less relaxed and the mucous secretions less copious. I would sooner go to Maine than to Florida if I had tuberculous lungs, although I would advise patients to go where they please, only taking care to avoid damp localities.

"A change of climate," a newspaper writer remarks, "has been commonly believed to be beneficial to the person suffering with consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has, however, assailed the doctrine with considerable earnestness, and a French physician, M. Carrière, has written against it ; but the most vigorous opponent of it is a Dr. Burgess, of Scotland. He contends that climate has little or nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and that, if it had, the curative effects would be produced through the skin, and not through the lungs. That a warm climate is not of itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all latitudes. In India or Africa, tropical climates, it is as frequent as in Europe and North America. At Malta, right in the heart of the genial Mediterranean, the army reports of England show that one-third of the deaths among the soldiers are by consumption. At Nice, a favorite resort of English invalids, especially those affected with lung complaints, more native-born persons die of consumption than in any English town of equal population. In Geneva this disease is almost equally prevalent."

Notwithstanding, however, the opinions of Clark, Carrière, and Burgess, the results of my observation lead me to decide that change of scene and climate is good for consumptives. The real mistake is to

depend upon any particular temperature or climate for restoration. If the patient travel through *various* localities, his system will gather up those properties in which it is deficient. If he lack iron, breathing the air, and drinking the water of a section where iron is largely produced, will of course benefit him. If lime be deficient in his system, the air and water of limestone countries will prove useful. For almost all cases of pulmonary disease, breathing the atmosphere of a pine region administers to the diseased mucous membrane a balsamic property which is beneficial. In this particular Dr. Burgess is wrong. The lungs and skin both take in what the system hankers after. You have only to place a diseased body in a position to come in contact with what it wants, and the *vis medicatrix naturæ* will take it in and use it, just as a dry sponge will absorb water. The South, however, is no better than many Northern climates. Some parts of Wisconsin are said to have superior climate for lung diseases. I have been told that horses with heaves soon recover when driven to the central part of that State. Minnesota, too, has been highly recommended, and I have known of some cases visiting that State with benefit. It may be put down as a pretty good rule that persons living on the seashore, affected with pulmonary difficulties, may be benefited by a visit to Wisconsin or Minnesota, or to some mountains in the interior; while those who have been accustomed to an inland climate may visit the seashore to advantage; but the theory that tropical climates favor the recovery of pulmonary invalids is entirely exploded. The soil of Key West is enriched with the bones of deceased consumptives.

ARTIFICIAL INFLATION OF THE LUNGS.

It is not likely that one could obtain all the advantage to be had from change of altitude without going from home, but I find one writer arguing that it is a forced distention of the lungs in high altitude which benefits, and so he teaches his patients the art of *mechanical expansion*, or voluntary, enforced, deep-breathing. He says: "I have practised but two specific exercises which Nature herself teaches. The first is an imitation of the cough, and the second of a person stretching." He recommends also filling the lungs to their utmost capacity and letting the air escape slowly through a small tube, and he finds that the repetition of such exercises many times a day is very beneficial. He thinks some lungs chronically lazy, and that they need systematic exercising.

DEEP-BREATHING AND CHEST EXERCISE.

Dr. T. J. Mays contributed an article to the *Century Magazine* on the subject of deep-breathing as a remedy for consumption, in which he wrote: "It is evident that proper development and expansion of the

lungs by well-regulated breathing must be regarded as of the greatest value in the prevention and in the treatment of some stages of pulmonary consumption. Much has been written on the subject of artificial inflation of the chest and bringing into action that upper part of the lungs which tends to become idle. Consumption is not a disease which originates in a day; but it is an outgrowth of morbid habits and agencies which may even antedate the birth of the individual. Defective breathing is one of those habits, and its pernicious prevalence is more widespread than is supposed. I feel that the good which may be accomplished by following the simple means suggested cannot be overestimated. They should be continued until they become a part of the very nature of the breathing organs itself, until the habit of deep-breathing becomes established and goes on without any extra effort." For many years I have recommended all my consumptive cases to persist in such exercises, and the above quotations are given mainly as further evidence of their utility and importance.

Dr. Tucker Wise, an English physician, gives this very wise advice about breathing: "Learn to breathe habitually through the nose and not by the mouth. Children ought to be taught this habit when they are young. The nasal passages act as a filter for the inhaled air. Much atmospheric impurity and even disease germs, which would otherwise enter the throat and lungs, then get arrested and expelled in the nasal mucus. Hold the body erect and avoid constrained positions of the chest, or a habit of shallow, listless breathing when at rest. Take a long-drawn sigh at intervals, to expand and contract the lungs, and so preserve chest elasticity and capacity. If circumstances do not admit of a person affected with tubercle occupying a separate bedroom, let a large airy room be selected, with separate beds; the window should be kept partially open day and night" (I should say provided the temperature is not below forty-five degrees), "the room scrubbed out once a fortnight, and the ceiling and walls cleaned and colored yearly."

It may well be added that chest and lung exercises should be systematically practised by all persons, so that the conditions of disease may not be invited in lazy, inactive, ill-ventilated lungs.

Dr. J. Gardiner Smith, physical director of the Harlem branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York, is another advocate of systematic chest exercises, even before there is any indication of weak lungs. He says:

"The capacity of the thorax, too, may be increased by judicious exercise in breathing. The passive individual in a healthy condition at each inspiration inhales perhaps thirty cubic inches (Kirke) of air. This is called 'tidal' air. The average individual without special practice in breathing or vigorous physical exercise of some kind can inhale a veritable quantity over and above this, called 'complemental,' air. Again, this individual can exhale, by forced expiration, a variable

quantity over and above the ordinary tidal air called 'supplemental' or 'reserve.' There still remains in the chest after a forced expiration a certain quantity of 'residual' air, estimated (Kirke) at one hundred cubic inches. This quantity also varies with the ability of the individual to contract all the diameters of the chest. In my statistics of 2,000 men of average age, about twenty-three years, the total capacity of the chest ('complemental,' 'tidal,' and 'supplemental' air) was about two hundred and fifteen cubic inches, and this quantity is about the same for 2,000 men since that reckoning. This capacity by practice was increased by fifteen cubic inches (average) within one year."

"Upper chest or thoracic breathing (see Fig. 141) may be practised on command 'inhale' and 'exhale,' or 'one,' 'two,' and 'three,' 'four.' On the first command, or first two counts, raise the upper chest, upper and forward, to the fullest extent (see dotted line). Do not raise the shoulders. On command 'exhale,' or 'three,' 'four,' the chest should recede; keep head erect. Pupils will grasp the idea more quickly and better by placing the left hand on the upper chest, inhaling and exhaling through the nostrils. This may be done to music (count of sixteen). The photographs show the proper movement of the chest."

"For abdominal or diaphragmatic breathing (see Fig. 142). On command 'inhale' and 'exhale,' or 'one,' 'two,' and 'three,' 'four,' lower and raise the diaphragm. This action presses the abdominal organs downward, and thus, on the first command, of 'one,' 'two' the abdomen protrudes (see dotted line). Do not move the chest-wall or bend the body."

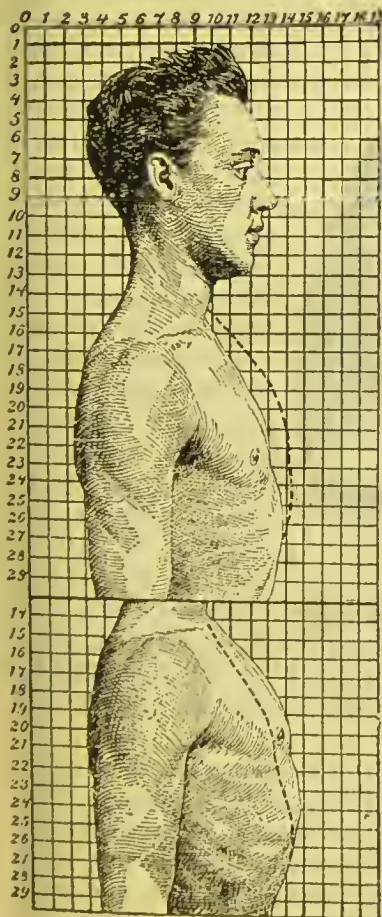
As to exercise in general it is impossible to give advice to suit all cases. Some need more of a "rest cure" than of an exercise cure. If the temperature is not above 99.5 degrees Fahrenheit, moderate exercise is advantageous. When it over-excites the heart's action or produces fatigue fever, there is more indication for rest than exertion.

Cheerfulness and freedom from mental excitement are essential to the recovery of a consumptive patient. This fact becomes apparent when the philosophy of respiration is explained. It is held by all medical writers whose books I have read, that respiration is wholly produced by the upward and downward motion of the diaphragm which divides the stomach from the lungs. This is only true in part. Besides the movements of the diaphragm, I am convinced by experiments, that the air-vesicles, permeated as they are by minute nerves, have a contractive and expansive power in themselves, so that when the diaphragm is in any way disabled or prevented from performing its functions freely, the lungs can in a measure supply themselves with air. The unprofessional reader must understand that the lungs are not expanded by the air entering into them. The diaphragm falls and the air-vesicles are opened by the same electric force which is employed by

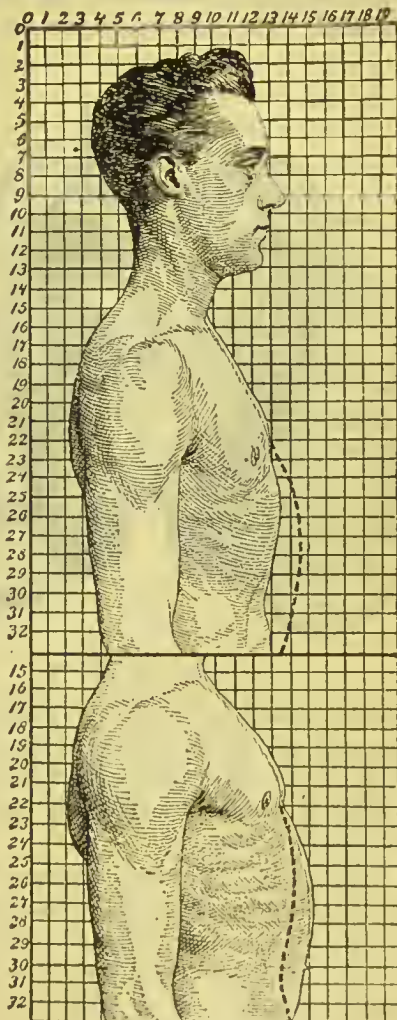
the brain in producing the pulsations of the heart. A vacuum created, and the air rushes in—this is the act of inhaling. The diaphragm contracted and drawn up, and the vesicles closed by the electric force act-

FIG. 141.

FIG. 142.



CHEST EXERCISES.



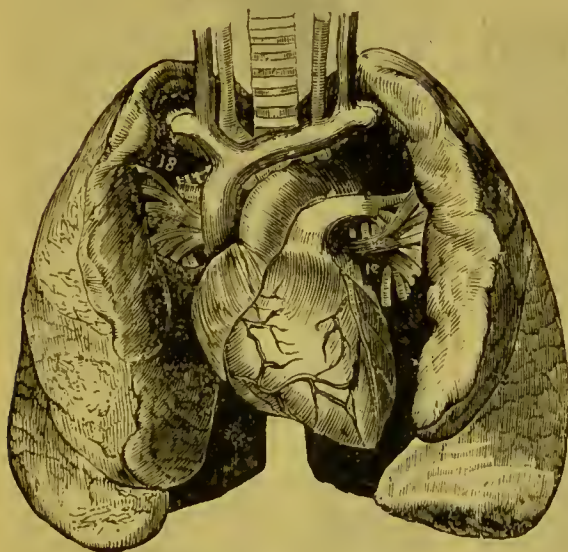
CHEST EXERCISES.

ing on the nerves ramifying through these organs, and the air is expelled—this is exhaling.

Were the human system wholly dependent upon the upward and downward movement of the diaphragm for respiration, women who compress their chests with corsets and other close-fitting garments

would be unable to breathe at all. It is true that such foolish people breathe but little, and that the air penetrates only the upper portion of the lungs. But what little air they do inhale is chiefly obtained by the expansion of the air-vesicles and the chest-walls, nearly or quite independent of the movements of the diaphragm, which becomes literally paralyzed. The action of the nervo-electric forces on the nerves

FIG. 143.



LUNGS AND HEART.

ramifying through the respiratory organs, being the motive power which keeps them in motion, and the brain being the reservoir from which the nervo-electric forces are derived, the reader can readily perceive how necessary is tranquillity of mind for the promotion of convalescence in the consumptive, and also how pulmonary difficulties may be induced by grief and trouble. Under the influence of grief, trouble, fear, and

anxiety, many are aware that their respiration is subdued, short, and inefficient, so that an occasional long sigh is instinctively resorted to for relief of the oppression experienced because of partially suppressed respiration. Mental joyousness, on the other hand, favors deep and frequent breathing.

The possibility of the development of consumption out of nervous prostration, through a partial paralysis of the nerves which control the nutrition of the lung-tissue is explained in Chapter X., on Nervous Diseases. Some writers have even gone so far as to claim that consumption is invariably of such origin, and that there is never a chance for microbes to settle and tubercles to develop until the failure of nutrition has prepared the soil for these seeds of tuberculosis. This idea is favored by the success of electricity or electrical medication in many cases. Vital electricity is undoubtedly more intense than any which can be artificially produced; but as quantity can be obtained to any desirable extent by various electrical contrivances, it often surpasses intensity in effectiveness.

LIVING WITH ONE LUNG.

The entire destruction of one lung by tubercles or ulceration need not excite serious apprehension, if the invalid is so situated as to be able to avail himself of superior medical skill. Persons often live to a good old age with only one lung. I have observed in cases of this kind which I have treated, that, after the progress of the disease has been stopped and the tubercles of the remaining lung removed, the latter gradually expands and sometimes almost fills the cavity created by the one which has decayed or dried up. I have now in my mind one case, in particular, illustrative of this remark: a lady, whose case was given up as hopeless by a score or more of physicians, but who has been kindly spared to her husband and children through the instrumentality of my treatment. In her case the left lung had been entirely consumed, and the destructive disease had made considerable inroad on her right lung. The last examination which I had the pleasure of making showed that the right lung had so expanded as to fill nearly one-half the cavity occasioned by the destruction of the left. The reason of this is obvious. The right lung having to perform the same amount of labor intended for two, the air-vesicles by degrees enlarged, and with their expansion the lobes extended their increased dimensions into the vacant chamber of the left chest.

Accounts are given in the records of many hospitals, of old people who have died of other than pulmonary diseases, and whose chests, on being opened, exhibited the fact that they had lived many years with only one lung. Healed cavities have also been found in the lungs of such subjects, showing that either Nature or the physician had cured them of consumption. President Jeremiah Day, of Yale College, during his early life was interrupted in his studies by lung disease and alarming pulmonary hemorrhage, but he lived to the age of 95 years! "An autopsy revealed the existence of cicatrices or scars of former ulcers in the upper part of both lungs, showing that extensive consumptive disease had existed more than sixty years before, the recovery from which had been complete." "Here, then," says Dr. Hubbard, in a paper read before an annual convention of the Connecticut Medical Society, "was all that remained to mark the beginning, progress, and cure of a case of tubercular consumption, occupying *twelve years* in its period of activity, and with its incipient stage dating back more than *three-quarters of a century*. A legible record, surpassing in interest and importance to the human race those of the slabs of Nineveh, or the Runic inscriptions."

In all cases of affection of the lungs the blood must be properly attended to. As intimated in various portions of this essay, almost all the diseases of these organs arise from impurities of the vascular fluids.

It is for this reason that inhalants should not be depended upon to the exclusion of other remedies. There are physicians who treat pulmonary diseases exclusively with remedies to be inhaled. Their success is in no instance permanent, excepting in those cases wherein the affection had been induced by simply an inflammatory condition of the lung. The inflammation subsiding, and the irritated mucous membrane healed by the inhalants, a cure in this way may have been possible. The value of inhalants is not for a moment to be questioned. They must in nearly all cases be employed to some extent, but to rely upon them exclusively is almost as absurd as to stake the life of the patient upon the success of whiskey and cream. What I have said, commencing on page 356, on the subject of inhalation, may be interesting to the consumptive reader.

With the advancement which has been made by a few independent medical men in the treatment of consumption, no one suffering with this disease should for a moment entertain the idea that his or her case is hopeless. The popular systems of drugging have of course proved futile, and because you have failed to receive relief at the hands of your family physician, or from the use of some popular pauacea, you may settle down into the belief that your disease is beyond the reach of human skill. From this despondency, rally, I pray you. Waste no time in uncertain experiments, but place your case in the hands of some physician who devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. Many years ago in Northern Vermont a well-known merchant was stretched upon a bed in the last stages of consumption, as was confidently supposed. The best physician of his county had given him up, and celebrated medical skill of Montreal had been resorted to, but the wise men of the profession shook their heads. It was expected that he could not survive many days. In this hour of gloom, his devoted wife, determining to make one more effort, sat down by the bedside of the sick man, and in a letter to the author presented the symptoms. Guided simply by this presentation of the case, I prepared and forwarded medicines which fortunately arrived in time. Immediately on taking them, his strength revived, and so rapidly, that it was feared that the treatment consisted of some strange and powerful stimulant. It was gravely predicted by the doctors and neighbors that a fatal reaction would soon follow. I was even blamed for the presumption of holding out any encouragement of cure in this hopeless case; but, to the happy disappointment of his friends, he steadily gained until he was restored to the family circle, his business avocations, and his former health. Although I had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman *after* his recovery, I have been instrumental in curing hundreds that I have never seen; one case, in particular in the same section of country as the above, of hemorrhage of the lungs, which had

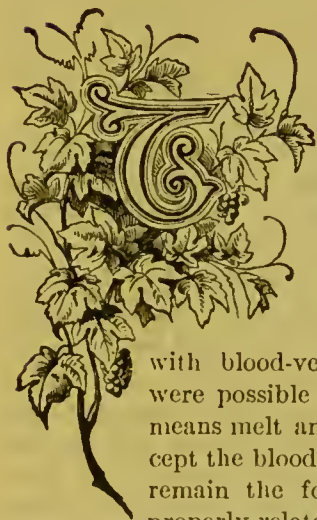
also been pronounced hopeless by resident physicians. The case, indeed, was regarded as so far beyond the reach of medicine or other means of cure, that at the time he consulted me the doctors had ceased to prescribe, and he was simply being kept up on stimulants.

THE MAIN THING TO EFFECT A CURE.

In treating consumption, whatever is done to meet the acute symptoms, the main thing to be aimed at is the blood. Use all the adjunctive means which observation and experience approve, but do not neglect the important work of restoring strength and purity to that fluid which circulates through all parts of the system, and imparts to every organ the atoms it needs for preserving its wholeness and integrity. Auxiliary remedies may better be dispensed with than this one for the regeneration of the blood ; but the wise and experienced physician, while he works with the main lever, will employ as many assisting ones as can be usefully adopted, and one of the most useful and simple assistants is the habit of deep breathing, which can be practised at all times, much to the aid of the physician and the comfort of the patient. An enthusiastic writer in the *Evening World* says : " Enough cannot be said of full, deep breathing. It is no hobby or wild notion, but if you would prove its benefits practise it daily, and you will increase the circulation, purify the blood, and send it, rich and hot, to warm the feet, make ruby lips, and plant roses on the cheeks. It will aid your digestion and give you a clean, sweet breath, promote sleep, quiet the nervous system, strengthen the throat and vocal organs, and increase the chest capacity. It will also cure your asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis, and prevent lung trouble." In conclusion let me urge all who have perused the foregoing essays on diseases of the breathing organs, to turn to Chapter XII. in this Part, and read it attentively,

CHAPTER III.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND BLOOD-VESSELS.



THE heart and blood-vessels, and the blood contained therein, constitute what is called the blood circulatory system. Some description with illustrations of these parts is given in the First Chapter of the First Part of this book. What has been stated there need not be repeated here. So thoroughly is the whole human body permeated

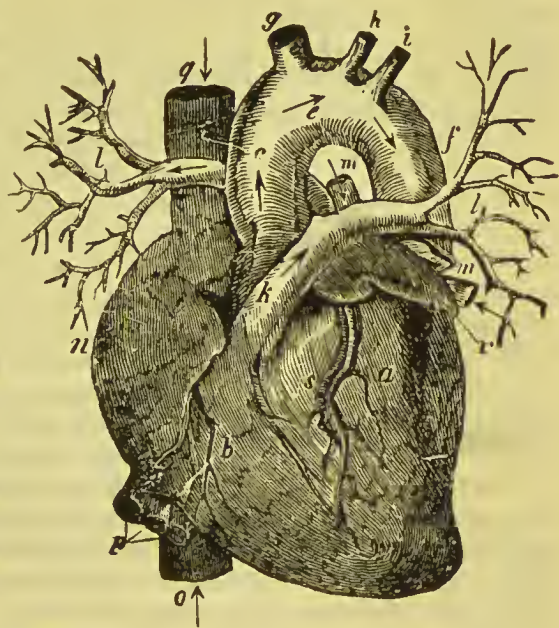
with blood-vessels of greater or lesser degree, that if it were possible to freeze the body solid, and then by some means melt and dissolve away all tissues or substance except the blood-vessels and their contents, there would still remain the form of the human body and all its organs properly related to each other. Even the outlines of the

skeleton or bony man would be preserved. I have called the heart the capitol of this great system, and this capitol is located in the thorax or chest between the lungs with which it is intimately associated by means of large blood-vessels. This intimate relation of the heart and lungs is exhibited in pictures to be found in the previous chapter on Diseases of the Lungs. As the heart is the only other organ in the chest the diseases of which I will describe, I consider this an appropriate place to present what I have to say about diseases of this organ, and what little I shall have to offer concerning diseases of the blood-vessels may be well included in this chapter also.

The heart is really a double pump—two hearts that beat as one. Its substance is mainly made up of firm muscles closely and intricately blended for power and durability. It has four cavities and four important sets of valves. One heart, or one side of it, keeps the blood going through the vessels of the body generally, while the other side has the smaller task of sending blood through the short route to the lungs. The two hearts work together in unison, showing two movements, one

of contraction, by which the blood is forced out of the cavities of the heart, and a second motion of relaxation or expansion, during which the heart-cavities fill up again. As the contractions occur about sixty times a minute, or more, as long as life lasts, the heart is properly accredited as being

FIG. 144.



THE HEART.

a, b, the left and right ventricles; *c, e, f*, the aorta; *g, h, i*, the innominate, left carotid, and left subclavian; *k*, the pulmonary artery, which is given off from the right ventricle, and conveys the blood to the lungs; *l, l*, branches of the pulmonary artery distributed to the right and left lungs; *m, m*, the pulmonary veins, which bring the oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left auricle; *n*, the right auricle; *o, q*, the ascending and descending venae cavae, which return the blood from the general system to the right auricle; *p*, veins which convey the blood from the liver, bowels, and spleen; *s*, the coronary artery which carries blood into the substance of the heart.

but through this it is also frequently subject to disturbance and irregular action. When there is trouble brewing in the stomach below the heart, it is subject to what is called reflex irritation, reflected through the nerves whose duty it is to control and regulate the organs above and below the diaphragm. When business is going wrong

somewhere in the domain of the great lung-stomach nerve the heart is liable to suffer from the faults of its neighbors. On the other hand, in the disease called pneumonia, which causes temporary solidification of more or less of the lung-tissue, the work of the heart is tremendously impeded because the blood is dammed back by obstructed vessels.

Again, the heart has more troubles to contend with than those arising from the common disorders of its neighbors. Many thoughtless persons, who do not know any better, and some of them who do, overtax the heart by extreme or prolonged physical work, or stimulate it to over-action by the unwise use of tea, coffee, and alcoholics. When the

FIG. 145.



ENLARGING HIS HEART.

heart is stimulated hour after hour and day after day to work faster than it ought, it may wear itself out and give out prematurely. It may at first become hypertrophied or enlarged through the natural result of being called upon to over-exert itself. Many young persons gradually bring about some enlargement of the heart (now often referred to as "the cycle-heart") through their over-indulgence in cycling or other athletic sports, so that

by middle age they have a very feeble or flabby sort of heart, for the enlarged heart is prone to become what is called a dilated heart, and that is a heart in which the cavities are too large and the muscles unequal to the task of regular and efficient work.

There are still other ways in which the heart becomes weakened, diseased, and incapacitated from no fault of its own. Ordinarily it is saved from friction in its outside movements by a smooth sac or pericardium, and there is no great wear and tear from the continuous current of blood through its valves and cavities, because these are covered or lined with a thin, smooth, shiny membrane to save friction. The valves are wonderfully constructed of delicate folds of this membrane with firm bands or stay-ropes which make tight joints when the valves are closed. No mechanical valve for machinery exhibits more perfect and beautiful adaptation of means to ends. When, however, through the fault of the organs or processes which have to do with making good blood and keeping it clean, this fluid becomes the carrier of impurities or irritating properties, as in a rheumatic state of the system, then the outer sac of the heart and its lining membrane are liable to suffer from inflammation. When rheumatism "goes to the heart" its affinity is for the same sort of tissue that it worries in the joints. It either inflames the outer sac, causing pericarditis, or it irritates the lining membrane, producing roughness in place of the

usual smoothness, and if severe enough it may distort the valves and cause what is called valvular disease of the heart. Pericarditis is generally an acute, serious disease, of which I need give no further description. Endocarditis, or inflammation on the inside, may come on in a chronic, quiet sort of way, leading to gradual distortion of the valves. It is estimated that the blood of the whole body is sent through the heart about twice a minute, so that when it contains irritable properties it would seem as though they would come more in contact with the lining of the heart than with any other one organ of the body. Unless this lining be rather callous it is perhaps surprising that it does not oftener become irritated to the point of inflammatory disease.

When the valves become twisted or distorted, as above described, and they are no longer tight joints on closure, then at each contraction of the heart a part of the blood slips back through a leaky valve, and it has to do some of its work over again and again. Not only is this felt or made evident by symptoms about the heart itself, such as distress and palpitation, but there must, of course, be defective circulation of the blood leading to suffering in other parts. Physical weakness and disinclination to exercise is a conservative sort of symptom, for all the organs of the body are likely to suffer inactivity when deprived of sufficient blood. The lungs are likely to show shortness of breath, and more or less bronchitis with expectoration. Sleep is apt to be disturbed through lack of proper blood circulation in the brain. The kidneys are liable to become deficient, slow, or inactive, and a tendency to general dropsy is not uncommon. Though valvular defects are not really curable, there is a natural method of compensation whereby the muscles become increased, the whole organ growing larger and so equal to the task of doing more work than it was built for. It is owing to what is called compensatory hypertrophy that many cases of organic heart disease go on living year after year, to the surprise of physicians having them in charge. In spite of the fact the text-books teach, that persons with organic heart disease may go on living for forty years, I must confess that I have been repeatedly surprised with occasional visits of former patients whose hearts upon examination have been found to be very rickety—not a professional term, but a very expressive one. One of the most remarkable was an old gentleman of seventy years, whose life I had expected to make a little more comfortable and prolong somewhat by appropriate treatment. His machinery was put in such good order that he lived to the age of ninety-four! There is a general and unnecessary dread of organic heart diseases, for physicians know that they take longer to kill than most other organic diseases. It is, however, well that every person so affected should be made acquainted with the fact early so that he may at least know how to avoid aggravating it. Of course such cases should avoid all strains,

either quick or prolonged physical effort, and it will be well, too, if they can learn to control their emotions and avoid intense excitement from any cause. They must learn to let alone stimulants, tea, coffee, liquors, and tobacco. By living a smooth, easy-going, comfortable sort of life they can prolong it indefinitely and postpone the painful and distressing symptoms for many a year. While a physician cannot get at a heart to repair the valve as the watchmaker can repair a watch that is going wrong, yet it is possible for a physician to be of great service to his patients with organic heart disease. He can do this by the aid of medicines, which help to control the action of the heart pretty directly, but more by regulating the operation of other vital functions so that the heart need not be impeded by reflex disturbances. The enfeebled heart will manage pretty well so long as it is not annoyed by a blockade of the blood circulation in a torpid liver, by gases and poisons developed through indigestion, or by impurities with which the blood becomes overcharged from inaction of the bowels, kidneys, or skin. In short, if the general health be maintained "on a level" a patient may not be greatly inconvenienced by a heart imperfection.

In earlier editions of this work I was disinclined to say much about this class of troubles because I had seen so many persons unnecessarily distressed by fear of heart disease when there was nothing wrong with them but functional disorder growing out of other affections. Many persons have worried themselves sick and greatly aggravated the symptom of palpitation through mere apprehension. My further study of all cases, real and imaginary, leads me to conclude that both kinds would be better off for knowing the facts. I have endeavored to make it plain that the person with valvular disease who will adopt the right course of living, may feel secure of a moderately active life for many years. But any such person would certainly live longer for knowing that it is not safe for him to run to catch a train, to jump a fence, or do other straining work. Probably those who do suffer some from the symptoms of an impaired heart suffer less than those who have functional disorder of it. When the symptoms of distress in the region of the heart are great and there is much fear of impending disaster, indigestion is generally the cause of the symptoms. I might say that the dread of heart disease is one of the symptoms of dyspepsia.

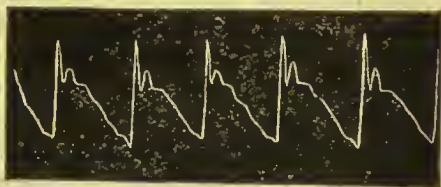
Palpitation of the Heart.

Palpitation is perhaps more often of nervous origin than otherwise. Palpitation and "the blues," with proneness to fear all sorts of evil, make a combination of symptoms common to any state of nervous debility and may result from a variety of causes. Nervous palpitation is apt to occur when lying down for the night, while palpitation due

to organic disease is more likely to occur from over-exertion ; but palpitation from over-exertion may be merely from nervous debility.

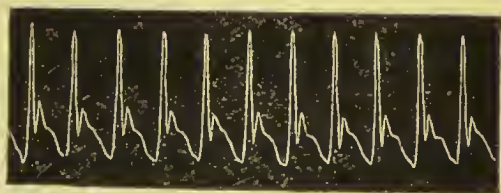
Palpitation of the heart may be induced by various causes. There may be too great an expenditure of nervous force upon this organ, and when this is the case, it is generally found on examination that it is at the expense of other organs. When the liver becomes torpid, it will often be discovered that the nervous stimuli belonging to that organ have in some way been diverted to the heart, resulting, of course, in the inactivity of the former, and the excessive activity of the latter. Persons subject to cold extremities often have all the nervous forces and vascular fluids which should be occupied in keeping the feet and limbs warm, acting in and about the heart, causing the latter to jump and beat unnaturally, violently, and injuriously. There are affections of the procreative organs, which are attended with such nervous derangements as to give both to them and the heart an undue supply of nervous stimuli. Persons of both sexes are subject to them, and when they exist all of the other organs of the body are robbed to supply this abnormal diversion, which sets the amative organs of the brain on fire, and makes the heart leap with morbid excitement. The stomach may become so distended with wind, when digestion is sluggish, as to encroach upon the cavity occupied by the heart, and interfere with its action to such a degree as to cause palpitation or labored pulsation. Excess of flesh in some cases

FIG. 146.



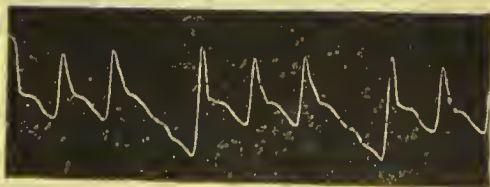
THE NORMAL HEART.

FIG. 147.



IN VALVULAR DISEASE.

FIG. 148.



IN DISEASE OF A CORONARY ARTERY.

Tracings made by a Sphygmograph.

renders the space naturally allotted to the heart, too limited, and the same symptoms are then experienced as when the stomach invades it. Excess or insufficiency of blood, excessive mental emotions, whether of joy or sorrow, and too severe and protracted physical exercise, may induce an unnatural action of the heart. There is more fear of heart disease among dyspeptics and neurasthetics than among those who really have it, for the former are apt to be full of all sorts of fears, not only suffering from actual but also from imaginary symptoms. It is generally true that occasional palpitation is of nervous origin, while that from organic disease is pretty persistent.

Sometimes the diagnosis—the discrimination between functional disturbance of the heart and actual organic disease—can only be made by a personal visit to a physician and giving him a chance to apply his ear over the region of the heart. There are normal sounds due to the heart's muscular contraction and the clicking of the valves, and there are sounds varying from the normal according to the location of defects in the valves. Much also can be learned of the state of the heart by an experienced finger on the pulse, and also by an instrument called the sphygmograph, which gives a mechanical tracing on paper from which physicians can learn much. Still, in every case that is not extraordinary, answers to such searching questions as are given on page 761 will enable an experienced physician to determine the real condition of this important organ. If any doubt remains in his mind he would be likely to call for a personal examination. At least I should.

Heart-burn is a symptom which has nothing to do with the heart but belongs entirely to the stomach. The burning sensation, attended with the feeling of constriction, is due to the accumulation in the stomach of an irritating, sour secretion, which often rises to the back of the mouth and scalds the throat. It is a symptom of dyspepsia, and is merely mentioned here in order to say that it is really a stomach-burn and not a heart-burn.

The Tobacco Heart.

The tobacco heart is common enough to deserve a few words of explanation. Tobacco so affects the nerves controlling the heart's regular action that in course of time the regularity is lost, and in its place the subject has an intermittent action, shown by the finger on the pulse at the wrist as well as by the ear at the chest. The heart goes "steady by jerks," drops a beat now and then, or even seems to quit for a moment. This may even be appreciable to the patient, and the first trouble that will cause him to visit a physician. Not infrequently I discover the intermittency in men who have no sense, feeling, or appreciation of the fact that they have acquired "a tobacco heart." but now and then I have a call from someone who notices the seeming

stoppage and is a little annoyed by it. Often it will be the only symptom that an otherwise well man has to complain of, and it may become to him even a source of worry. It is indeed lucky for such a man if it worry him enough to lead him to learn its true nature and adopt the only remedy, which is, of course, the avoidance of the cause, *i.e.*, the use of tobacco. When tobacco manifestly disorders the heart's action, as evidenced by intermittency of pulse, it is also impairing the nutrition and muscular power of the heart, and paving the way for serious organic and possibly incurable change. It is one of Nature's warnings which should not be heedlessly ignored. When the heart wobbles from tobacco and by its distress pleads that the use of tobacco be discontinued, it is time to quit for sure. The quitting will very likely, for awhile, occasion other symptoms, hard to bear, in one who has been accustomed to the habit, but the fight can be made easier for those who accept my aid in helping them to make it. The opium-eater can be materially aided by a physician in the struggle to wean himself from that powerful narcotic, and the slave of tobacco can more easily free himself from the use of the poisonous weed by the aid of remedies suited to his temperament and idiosyncrasies.

Angina Pectoris.

This is a phrase of very serious import, or of very little according to the nature of the case. It has been applied in many cases of neuralgia of the heart, and in some cases to indigestion. Dyspepsia can at times give rise to very severe distress over the region of the heart, but it is doubtful if that distress ever quite equals that arising from the condition for which we ought to reserve the name of Angina Pectoris. Neuralgias about the lungs and heart may be as sudden and severe as any where else, but neuralgia is less extensive than true angina. This genuine distress of the heart itself arises from impaired nutrition of the organ. The first great blood-vessel leaving the heart is called the aorta, and its first and smallest branches are the little arteries which branch out over and into the muscles of the heart itself to supply them with nourishment. It is possible in various ways for these coronary arteries (see Fig. 144, letter *s*), to become interfered with so as to lessen the blood-supplies to the heart itself, practically causing its slow starvation. Sometimes the little arteries become dense, hard, or ossified, and sometimes the substance of the heart shows fatty degeneration from mal-nutrition. Such a heart is necessarily a weak one, and no wonder if occasionally it goes into spasms through incapacity to bear its never-ending drudgery. Attacks of angina are intensely painful, and with them comes a sense of utter powerlessness, fear, and dread. An attack may last but a few seconds, or a few minutes, or for many hours. The patient becomes pale and livid around the mouth, with a cold perspir-

ation upon the forehead. The pulse is irregular, small, and weak, or sometimes not affected at all. These painful spasms generally follow some exertion or exposure to cold. They may be brought on through indigestion or constipation. Dr. W. S. Connery gives an excellent description of the characteristic pain of this affliction :

“The pain differs in character and situation and in intensity in different cases. Some sufferers will say that it is indescribable ; nothing in their previous experience suggests even a comparison. Others speak of the pain as a severe cramp in the heart, or as if the heart were gripped by an iron claw ; while pain of a shooting neuralgic character, sometimes intermittent, sometimes persistent, seems to radiate from the chest to the left shoulder, the inner side of the arm, the forearm, and the third and fourth fingers. Occasionally there is a sensation as of the wrist being grasped so tightly as to cause pain. With the pain in the heart there may be pain down both arms or shooting up into the left side of the neck, very rarely in the right arm only. Occasionally the pain may be felt first in the arm and seem to travel up to the chest, or may come in the inner side of the arm as a kind of warning of an attack. Another description of the pain is that it feels as if the sternum (breast-bone) were being crushed back to the spine, or, again, as if the whole chest were being held in a vice. In other cases the pain is compared to a bar of iron across the upper part of the chest ; in others, again, to a ton weight upon the lower part of the chest.” It was such a spasm that ended the life of that great-hearted and big-brained representative Americau, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, in July, 1899. This is the one organic disease of the heart which causes sensation of dread, and which there is reason to dread, but those who were close to the Colonel near the last years of his life know that he bore his sufferings bravely and exhibited no fear of the inevitable outcome. He died in the effort not to be treated as an invalid. In this and in any other real heart disease life can only be prolonged by treating one's self as an invalid. So the Colonel was more brave than wise, if he knew or appreciated his condition and danger.

Diseases of Blood-Vessels.

The blood-vessels which convey the blood from the heart, branching off to all parts of the body, are called arteries until they run off into the smallest channels, and these are called capillaries. The arteries have three coats, like some rubber tube or hose, an outer firm, fibrous tubing, a middle muscular elastic layer, and a glazed inner surface. The most uncommon change in disease is one which belongs mainly to advanced life, called sclerosis or hardening. The tube loses some of its elasticity and becomes hard and stiff through partial ossification. This leads to various infirmities of old age.

Writing of the degenerated tissue-changes which occur as old age comes on, or of "Senility," Dr. T. W. Higgins, in a paper read before the New York Medical Association, said: "Old age is not a question of years; it is not determined by the grayness of the hair alone, nor will it do to measure it by the feel of the temporal artery. Cazali's statement that 'a man is as old as his arteries' is too short a phrase to contain the whole truth of so large a theme. Yet it is in the walls of the blood-vessels that the most important though the less striking changes take place. De Menge examined five hundred senile cases microscopically, and found such changes in all. At first, these changes are slight; but soon in the cells of the inner coat of the minute blood-vessels, apparently from the irritation of some preecant material in the blood circulating through them, a degeneration of the normal serous to fibrous and fatty cells takes place. An extension of the same process to the muscular coat follows, with the resulting thickening of the wall, diminution of the calibre, and hindrance to the normal blood-supply. A rich train of the manifestations of senility originates from this factor. Atrophy and softening of the brain from lessened blood-supply, apoplexy from a broken weak vessel, and gangrene of the extremities arise in this way. Another sequel is weakness of muscle, which gives rise to such diverse symptoms as presbyopia; dilatation of the heart and the arch of the aorta; dilatation of the hollow organs, as the stomach and bladder; torpidity of the bowels, with constipation and all its chain of evils.

"It will be noticed at once that the pathology of chronic alcoholism presents an almost identical chain of lesions. The acute observation that 'for the alcoholic the years count double and triple' would indicate that the effects of old age and of alcohol on the system were the same, and each intensified the other.

"One is certainly justified in asking this apparently absurd question, can it be true that the microscopic changes found in old age are identical with those produced by alcohol, the toxin of syphilis, or the products of defective nutrition in the gouty or rheumatic subject? The term toxin of old age sounds ridiculous, but, after reading Bouchard's monograph on auto-intoxication, it appears slightly less so. If in the normal organism sufficient toxins are daily elaborated to cause death if not eliminated by the kidneys and liver and lungs and skin, it becomes comprehensible how the system may become clogged by the ashes of its own fires."

Aneurism.

Another form of disease consists in a local softening, weakening, and expansion of a blood-tube. This gives rise to a change in shape, as illustrated in several forms in Fig. 149. One may often have a chance

to see similar weak points developed in a rubber tubing of the hose of a fire company. The hose can be saved for awhile by bandaging on the outside. In the human arteries Nature sometimes endeavors to repair, with more or less success, the weak spot by a new deposit in the inside. These enlargements of an artery produced by the pressure of the blood

FIG. 149.



VARIOUS FORMS OF ANEURISMS.

within are called aneurisms. They may occur on the largest artery, the aorta, not far from the heart, or on arteries of lesser size in various parts of the body. When they occur on arteries on the extremities there are methods of surgical treatment which cure, but aneurism in the chest or abdomen are beyond the reach of surgery, and there is seldom much hope by medical treatment. Yet it is fortunate when an early diagnosis can be made and the patient warned to take life easy. Such things are apt to occur when men attempt to do work for which they are unfitted; they result from straining. The symptoms are sometimes obscure, but the presence of an aneurism is apt to be known by the pulsating tumor causing uncomfortable pressure on neighboring parts. The tendency is to a progressive enlargement and thinning, until death occurs by rupture. But sometimes Nature long delays this finality by sending new tissue to strengthen the weakened part or by forming a clot in a sac-like aneurism and closing it up. I once treated a case of aneurism of the aorta of a man who suffered much

distress until he took my advice and treatment and was seemingly cured, probably by so enriching his blood while maintaining a quiet life that Nature was somehow enabled to patch up the breach. I say somehow, because Nature has more than one way of repair in such cases when she has the right material and blood with which to make the repairs. The one thing essential for safety in all such cases, is avoidance of strain.

Apoplexy.

This cannot properly be classed as a chronic disease, but the causes that lead to it may be of a chronic nature. Minute aneurisms occur on small arteries in the brain, visible only by the aid of a magnifying-glass, and sometimes so frequent as to remind one of the beads on a string. The rupture of a little aneurism here is the cause of most apoplectic strokes followed by paralysis. In other cases when apoplexy may be due to the blockading of the artery in the brain by a little granule which has been washed away from the valves of the heart, the growth of such fibrous particles being one result of the roughening processes of inflammation already described as one origin of heart disease. I have said that the inflammation of the heart's lining membrane was due to scrofulous or rheumatic impurities of the blood, and so, too, are these weak spots in the arteries, giving rise to aneurisms, large or small. Probably the beginning is some little erosion or spot of softening similar to an ulcer on the skin arising from blood disorder. It is evident that one is fortunate to have blood impurities break out rather than break in, and it is equally clear that the best way to avoid disease of the circulatory system is to keep one's blood clean. One may be able to bear occasional attacks of rheumatism with fortitude or get along with pretty constant rumbling pains about the joints, but one should not be content to put up with such infirmities indefinitely when appreciating the fact that this state of blood may be rotting out the blood-vessels and preparing the way for sudden break down or prolonged enfeeblement. The policy of a stitch in time when the blood becomes impure may prevent more than nine kinds of chronic and obstinate diseases.

When one of the minute aneurisms bursts and the blood is allowed to flow out of its proper channel and press upon the substance of the brain, there will be for a time loss of consciousness, and if the stroke be not fatal, some part of the body—sometimes one whole side—will be paralyzed for many weeks or months. The cure for this paralysis comes about through the gradual re-absorption of a clot of blood, and then all goes fairly well unless another little bulb on a blood-tube bursts. The occurrence of one stroke of apoplexy should be caution enough that it is time to lead an easy life, avoid stress, mental or physical, and also to make an effort to improve the general health as far as possible. Any inactivity of vital functions, any retention of waste matters, favors the recurrence of another stroke; whereas, good clean blood may for a long time ward off more breaks. Among the causes of disease of the blood-vessels deserving mention is syphilis. Probably no blood impurity is responsible for more damage of this sort, and a long fight for the purification of the system from this scourge would

be worth while if only to protect one against the erosion of the blood-vessels and subsequent disasters so invited. Syphilis plays havoc with every sort of tissue of the body, but one of its favorite affinities is the inner coat of the blood-vessels, and this it may soften in very risky places.

FIG. 150.



VARICOSE VEINS OF LEG.

Exposed to view by dissection.

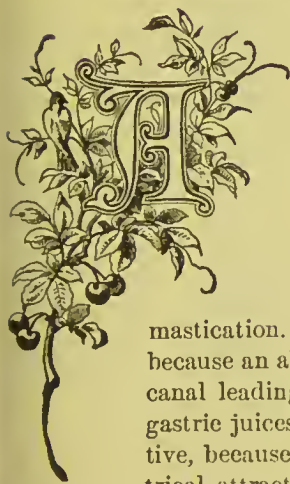
Varicose Veins.

The veins are the tubes which convey the blood from the capillaries back to the heart. The blood is not under high pressure in them, and their walls or coats are less strong than those of the arteries. We have far less trouble on account of them, but in certain places they are rather prone to over-distention, whereby they become elongated, tortuous, and swollen. Such veins are most commonly seen in legs and thighs of persons who have to be much on their feet. They can be treated surgically to obliterate, but in most cases it suffices to employ snug bandaging or elastic stockings, either of which gives comfort by support. Varicose veins of the testicle are called varicocele, and will be given attention later. Hemorrhoids or piles are really varicose veins of the rectum, and this trouble will also be further described in a more appropriate place. In all such afflictions as those described herein, except the last named, the proper course to pursue is to have skilful attention directed to the improvement of both the vascular and nervous systems. Answers to the questions referred to will enable the author in most cases to give a correct diagnosis and advice that

will prove useful. All readers of this book are entitled to such advice, and it will in all cases be cheerfully given.

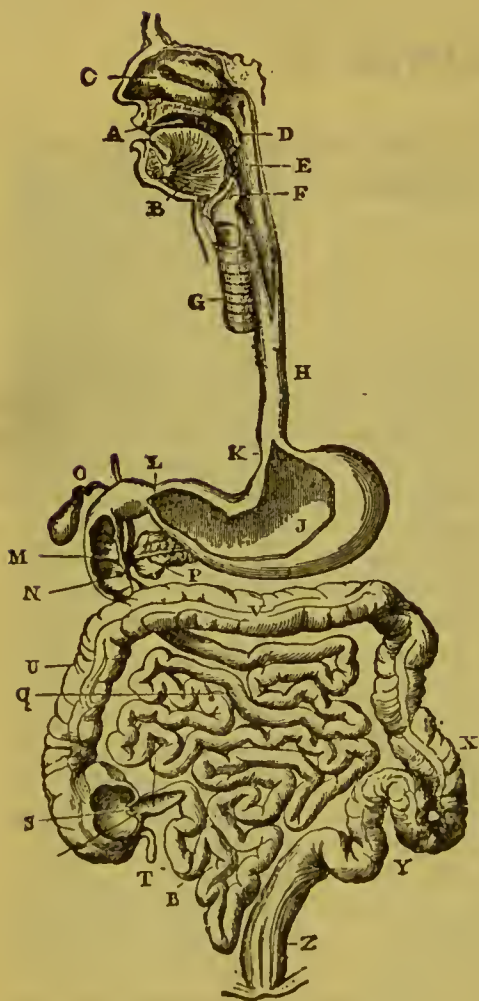
CHAPTER IV.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, AND BOWELS.



ALL of the organs named in the heading of this chapter are in some way accessory to the function of digestion. Let us examine, then, the process which food goes through to nourish and support animal life. First, it is taken into the mouth, and is, or should be, thoroughly mixed with the saliva, by proper mastication. This (the saliva) is electrically a negative, because an alkaline fluid. Descending the œsophagus, or canal leading to the stomach, it is precipitated into the gastric juices of the stomach, which are electrically a positive, because an acid fluid. Here, under the laws of electrical attraction, the gastric or positive fluid takes hold in earnest in penetrating and dissolving the particles of matter already permeated by the saliva or negative fluid. This process is further stimulated by the presence of nervous or electrical forces sent from the brain, through the pneumo-gastric nerves, which keep up a constant telegraphic communication between the brain and the stomach. (See page 18.) By the time the digestible portions of the food become dissolved, and well saturated with the gastric or positive fluid, it is next carried into the lower stomach, or duodenum. Here it meets with two fluids: one, the bile, sent by the liver through the gall-bladder and its duct; and the other, the pancreatic fluids furnished by the pancreas or sweetbread. Now the latter, like the saliva, is strongly alkaline, or negative, and, inasmuch as that portion of the food which has been reduced to the finest pulp contains the greatest quantity of gastric or positive fluid, a combination at once takes place between them. Then the bile is slightly alkaline, or negative, while the indigestible portions of the food are only slightly saturated with the gastric or positive fluid,

FIG. 151



DIGESTIVE MACHINERY.

This figure gives, in a diagrammatic way, a good idea of the digestive organs. A, mouth; B, tongue; H, œsophagus; J, stomach; O, gall-bladder; M, duodenum; N, bile-duct orifice; q, small intestine; P, pancreas; S, ileo-caecal valve where small intestine joins large; U, ascending colon; V, transverse colon; X, descending colon; Y, flexure of colon; Z, rectum.

consequently these very naturally coalesce under the laws of chemical or electrical attraction. Fig. 151 will assist in giving a proper understanding of this explanation. Thus we see how the nutritious matter is separated from the innutritious or useless. Under the laws of electro-chemical attraction, marriages take place between inanimate as well as between animate bodies. The pancreatic fluids marry the nutritious, and the bile marries the innutritious. The former combination is sucked up by the absorbents to nourish the system, while the latter passes along down into the colon, where there is a sort of rendezvous for fecal matter. How well adapted the bile is to act as a consort must be seen when it is remembered that it is a soapy kind of fluid, well calculated to lubricate the fæces and make them pass easily through the intestines. The bile, too, gives the yellow color to the fecal discharges.

I have never seen in any medical work, nor have I ever heard, a philosophical description of the process of digestion, and the separation of nutritious from innutritious

matter. I presume the theory I have given will be new to all my readers, professional as well as non-professional ; but when the chemical constituents of the bile and the pancreatic fluids are taken into consideration, together with those of the saliva and gastric juices, does it not perfectly accord with common sense ? If so, and I think it does, it is eminently proper that the pages of this book should give birth to it, for the author of "Medical Common Sense" desires to make them the disseminators of original views, bearing the impress of self-evident truth.

Chronic Affections of the Liver.

The liver is the largest organ in the body, and is subject to a variety of chronic as well as acute disorders. The office of the liver is to suck up from the blood those properties which constitute bile, and to send them to the duodenum to assist digestion, as explained in the foregoing essay, and then to the intestines to lubricate and soften the excrementitious matters, and conduct them through the serpentine intestinal canal.

The most common derangement to which the liver is subject is torpidity. This is the result of nervous disturbances. Either the nervous forces are unequally distributed among the organs, or there is an insufficient supply of nervous vitality in the system. In either case, the liver lacks nervous stimulus, and the organ may be said to be partially paralyzed. Grief, fright, dissipation, or some bad habit, may produce an unequal distribution of the nervous forces among the different organs of the system. I often meet with cases wherein there is too great an expenditure of nervous force upon the heart, producing too rapid pulsations or palpitation, while the liver is almost deprived of it. Other organs may sometimes receive an excess at the expense of the liver.

When nervous debility exists, or when the patient is unconscious of any such debility, and his system does not contain its ordinary supply of nervous vitality, with which to keep the various vital organs active, Nature, ever disposed to avoid greater evils, is apt to withdraw a portion of the nervous stimuli from the liver. Why ? Because no one of the other vital organs can be slighted with the same impunity. Partially deprive the heart of the nervous forces, and its pulsations would become so feeble that death would soon ensue. Partially deprive the diaphragm and lungs of them, and respiration would become difficult. The patient would gradually die of suffocation. Partially deprive the kidneys of them, and the secretions of the urine would be retarded, speedily followed by dropsy or something worse. Digestion of food in the stomach must go on, however imperfect, or the system wastes for the want of nourishment, and nervous force must be sup-

plied in abundance to stimulate the digestive process. In brief, the partial withdrawal of the nervous or electrical forces from any other vital organ than the liver would be followed with more dangerous consequences. Still, good old dame Nature, the common-sense nurse, will not deprive the liver of its due share of nervous stimuli, without giving notice at the same time to the invalid. She paints his face yellow with the bile which the liver fails to secrete from the blood. She constipates his bowels, and in some cases, to urge him on to give proper attention to himself, afflicts him with a painful and annoying difficulty in the rectum and anus called piles. While thus urging the invalid to give her means whereby to relieve the liver, she often gets insulted with a dose of calomel. She "asks for bread and gets a stone." But she graciously pockets the insult, knowing that it is the result of ignorance, and applies the nervous force, generated by the contact of the mercurial substance with the gastric juice or acid of the stomach, to the stimulation of the liver. The good old dame is then pestered to know how to get rid of the mercury, and, in some cases, allows it to attack some muscle, bone, or nerve, in order that the pain resulting therefrom may drive the victim to efforts to get rid of it.

WHERE TORPID LIVERS ARE FOUND.

Although torpid livers are found almost everywhere, they are more common in the South and newly settled West than in any other localities in this country. I scarcely ever examine an invalid from the South who has not a dead liver. My theory for this is, that in tropical latitudes, in consequence of the expansion of the air by heat, less oxygen by weight is inhaled, and that consequently there is not so much oxygen or electricity imparted to the system, through the medium of the lungs, as in colder climates, while at the same time, the blood is less decarbonized, leaving more for the liver to do. Under such a climatic influence the system is apt to become deficient in nervous vitality and overloaded with carbon, unless the habits of the people are good—which they are generally not—one of their most common errors being a diet of excess of hog, hominy, and molasses, all of which are rich in carbon. Keeping hot coal fires going all the year round, in the South, would be just as sensible.

Proper attention to diet and other habits would, in a majority of cases, avert a tendency to liver derangements; but our friends in hot climates like living up to the Northern epicurean standard, and not unfrequently absolutely exceed it. Thus, an excess of work is given to the liver by the use of too much carbonaceous food, and less nervous force is supplied by respiration to enable it to perform the labor. While, in the extreme North, barbarous epicures may glut their stomachs with the blubbers and skins of whales, putrid whales' tails,

decayed seals, the entrails of the rytina, mixed with fresh train-oils, etc., without serious consequences, those of southern latitudes should eat but little animal food, and particularly avoid rich gravies, and other aliments which fill the system with carbon. "Greasy matters," says a popular writer, "though composed mostly of waste, useless, and excrementitious materials, which have accumulated in the cellular repository because the process of alimentation was increased beyond that of elimination, are not strictly poisonous. They doubtless contain a very small quantity, yet very impure quality, of substances convertible into nutriment. But as food they are to be regarded *as next to venous blood* in grossness and impurity." Considering, then, that the liver has to filter out a great share of this impure and gross matter, it can be readily seen why, at least, those living in climates predisposing them to inactive livers, should not eat such food. Instead of being more careless in their diet, the inhabitants of warm countries should be much more careful than those living in colder climates, so that, by preserving a healthy liver, this organ may do part of the work usually given to the lungs. Where the air is expanded by heat, and consequently less oxygen by weight inhaled at each inspiration, there is need for this. In unborn infants, who are entirely shut out from the oxygen of the air, the liver has to do the work of the lungs in decarbonizing the blood, but Nature provides for this necessity by making the liver larger than all the internal viscera, and still larger in proportion in utero life. After birth, when the lungs begin to perform their functions, this relative disproportion is modified, and it then behooves the more developed being to keep both organs in a healthful state.

People living under a southern sun can do this with care and the exercise of a little self-denial. Their food should be nutritious rather than stimulating. Gluttony and dissipation above all things should be rigidly avoided. Remember that the golden rays of the sun may paint the complexion brown, while every organ is faithfully performing its functions but that when old dame Nature brings in a tint of yellow, the liver has failed in the performance of its duty.

WHY THE NEGRO IS MORE ENDURING IN THE TROPICS.

What I have just said regarding the influence of the atmosphere of the tropics on the liver, is applicable to the Caucasian rather than to the Ethiopian race. Old dame Nature has done all things well, and those who were especially made to breathe the scorched air of tropical climes have broader nostrils and greater depth and breadth of the respiratory apparatus (see Fig. 152), so that they may inhale a greater quantity of the heat-expanded atmosphere at each inspiration than can the Caucasian (see Fig. 153), with his compressed nostrils and less capacious throat and lungs. The liver, too, of the negro, is propor-

tionately larger, while his nervous system does not possess that acute sensitiveness and liability to disorder which characterize the finely organized nervous structure of the white man. Nor does he seem to require so much nervous stimulus to carry on his sluggish physical machinery. Our sable brother is almost a stranger to nervous diseases. He sometimes has liver derangements arising from vascular impurities, but even then he gets off with comparatively little suffering, for the reason that his excretory pores are as much more open than those of his white neighbor, as the texture of his skin is coarser. Hence, the odorous effluvia which proverbially emanate from the skin of the unadulterated negro. In perfect health, the excretions of his skin greatly relieve the depurating labors of his liver, and when hepatic difficulties do overtake him, the amount of the excretions is considerably increased, unless the pores are simultaneously closed.

FIG. 152.



THE ETHIOPIAN.

has as good protectors as wet blankets or sheets at his mouth and nasal passages. The red lining of the lips and nostrils in health is always moist, as all know. Hence, the large lips and nostrils with which he is provided, with their large surfaces of the moist red lining or mucous membrane, serve as disinfectant protectors, such as the Caucasian, with his thin lips and compressed nostrils, does not possess. And the rule may be put down as invariable, that those persons, black or white, who have the thickest and widest lips, and the largest and broadest nostrils, can the best endure the depressing atmosphere of malarious tropics.

LIVER-TORPOR COMMON IN NEW COUNTRIES.

Disturbances in the purity and tonicity of the air, are what predispose the people of new countries to torpid livers. The miasmatic emanations from the soil of a country recently cleared of its timber and shrubbery, greatly adulterate the atmosphere, and thereby induce those nervous disturbances which are so apt to leave the liver without

sufficient nervous stimuli. People living on new and unimproved farms are famous for torpid livers. Nearly all of them are enveloped in sallow skins ; and in those presenting themselves to me for medical examination, I usually find the liver seriously involved, whatever other complications may exist. Even the livers of beef cattle driven here from such quarters and slaughtered for our market, are seldom free from disease.

It may not be possible, therefore, for the pioneers of new countries to entirely escape hepatic or liver complaints ; but it is nevertheless true that such difficulties are more prevalent among them than would be the case if proper regard were paid to hygienic laws. Western farmers are proverbially great pork-eaters, and pork-eating overloads the blood with carbon, and gives

the liver too much work to do. Nor are farmers alone addicted to the use of filthy swine's flesh. The denizens of Western cities glut their stomachs with spare-ribs and sausages. The farmers usually carry more healthy countenances than citizens, because their physical exercises are better calculated to dispose of the excess of waste and impure matter by perspiration. There is another reason why citizens wear a more sallow skin than the industrious farmer, which is,

the vice in all cities of turning night into day, while farming communities, exhausted with physical labor, retire early. A Western citizen supposes he can expose himself to night-air with no greater injury than the indweller of the old Eastern cities receives who does the same foolish thing. This is an error. Miasmatic vapors, as before remarked, are more excessive in new cities, and at night-time they mingle more freely with the lower strata of air. Then, too, vegetation which, during the day, takes up carbon and gives off oxygen, reverses this process at night, so that carbonic gases are its nocturnal exhalations.

Here, then, we see why our Western neighbors cannot imitate the vices of our Eastern metropolitans without suffering a severer penalty by bringing upon themselves greater derangements of the nervous harmony and biliary system. To avoid these derangements they should not indulge, excessively, in carbonaceous food and drink ; they should retire early, select for sleeping-rooms those apartments most elevated from the ground, in order to get beyond the miasmatic gases which hover near the earth's surface at night-time ; open the windows for

FIG. 153.

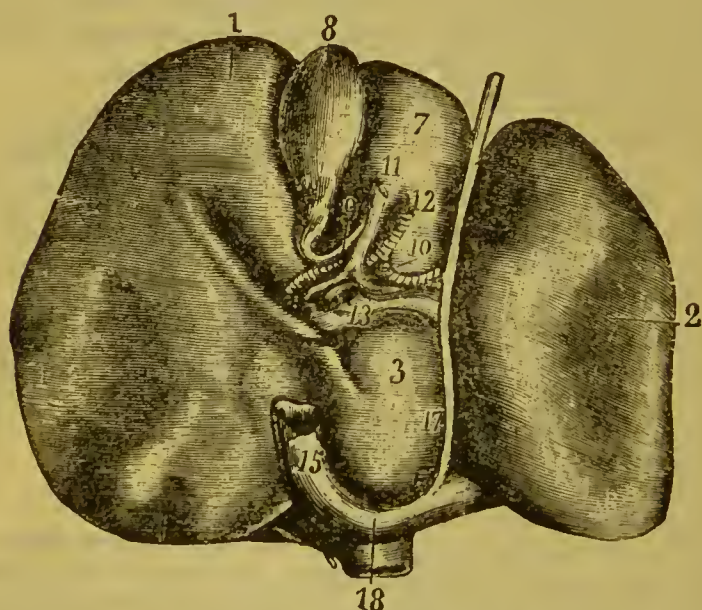


THE CAUCASIAN.

ventilation, and if the sleeping-room be near the ground, to escape the poisonous vapors, hang wet curtains before the windows, for water, as before remarked, is an excellent disinfectant, and readily takes up deleterious gases. In the most unhealthy localities it is better to ventilate sleeping apartments by this process than to breathe, over and over again, the air which has been poisoned by the exhalations from the lungs and skin.

Persons of sedentary habits in all countries can see, from the preceding suggestions, the necessity of breathing pure air, and plenty of it,

FIG. 154.



THE LIVER UNDER SIDE, SHOWING 1, 2, 3, RIGHT, LEFT, AND MIDDLE LOBES ; 8, GALL-BLADDER ; 9, 10, 11, GALL-DUCTS ; 12, ARTERY ; 13, PORTAL VEIN, WHICH CONVEYS BLOOD FROM STOMACH AND INTESTINES TO THE LIVER ; 15-18, VEINS CONVEYING BLOOD TO HEART.

and observing correct dietetic rules if they would preserve healthy livers and a skin free from the sallow tint of bile.

Probably the ubiquitous patent medicine almanacs and advertisements are in the main responsible for the fact that the liver is blamed for the greatest number of human ills. A large class of chronic complainants find some satisfaction in the ready-made diagnosis, "Oh ! my liver is out of order," and, though the doctors are inclined to laugh at the diagnosis, the chances are that the people are more than half right. When we consider the size and the numerous important functions of the liver, and its close relations with all the vital organs, it would seem

that if anything goes wrong with any of them the liver must get "out of order" too. If it be not deserving of all that is charged to its account, yet it is generally one of the delinquents; but in justice be it said, it is less the fault of the liver than of the man who carries it, and who puts impossible tasks upon it. In fact the liver does nobly, and compensates for much that other organs fail to do. It not only supplies bile to take part in the intestinal digestive processes, but it stands as a filter between the absorbent veins of the intestines and the general blood circulation, receiving all that has been taken up by them, working some over into proper shape for use, holding some in its storage for a better time, and eliminating in the bile those products which it would be unsafe to let pass. So it is a sort of rag-sorter, and a factory for working raw materials into finer form and eliminating the dross. Digestion is not half completed in the alimentary canal; the liver has its turn, and the products of digestion get a final cleansing in the process of oxygenation in the lungs.

The liver carries on several important lines of work—more than can be told here—and as yet physiologists don't comprehend them all; but it is pretty certain that one of its most important functions is to act as a sentinel against poisons sent to it from the intestinal absorbents. Digestion is seldom perfect, in spite of the gastric juice and numerous other digestive fluids, so that considerable food undergoes putrefactive change instead of digestion, and thus poisons develop which would do great harm if taken into the general circulation, but, being carried in the portal vein to the liver, they are arrested and transformed or cast out in the bile. If the contents of the intestines become too rotten day after day, the extra work thrown on the liver may tire it out, so there is reason enough why it should often become torpid. Then, in its weakened condition, the poisons slip through it and bring on symptoms of biliousness, feverishness, and various depressing effects on the nervous system. The ordinary symptoms of biliousness are dull, heavy, drowsy feelings, even to sick headache, sallow or yellow stained complexion, sometimes approaching that of jaundice, yellow-coated tongue and unpleasant taste, tendency to nose-bleeding or to hemorrhoids (from interference with blood circulation through a sluggish, congested liver), and mental moods of gloomy, despondent, and irritable kind. Locally there may be a sense of aching, heaviness, or weight in the right side. A catarrhal state of the blood is one of the results of liver torpor, and it is hardly possible to check catarrhal discharges anywhere until the liver has been restored to pretty normal activity.

OTHER DISEASES MAY RESULT FROM NEGLECT OF THE LIVER.

It is now being taught that when such disordered states are prolonged, they may lead to diabetes and Bright's disease, for Professor

Bouchard and others have proved, by actual experiment on dogs, that when portal blood is sent into the general circulation without passing through the liver poisonous symptoms appear, consisting of fever, nephritis (Bright's disease), and albuminuria. No doubt the liver itself suffers and flinches when overloaded with poisonous products of imperfect digestion, and so in course of time its own tissue may become altered through inflammatory action, and what has been a torpid, overworked, tired, and *functionally* deranged liver becomes a hard, knotty, and contracted liver, one *organically* diseased, and that is called cirrhosis. Its duties are then more neglected than ever, the blood takes on a chronic state of self-poisoning, and its circulation through the narrowed blood-vessels is so impeded that dropsy develops, generally abdominal, and matters go from bad to worse till the end.

When the liver becomes irritated enough to harden and contract it is too late to talk of a cure, and, therefore, it is well to take notice of its first signals of distress, and give it a rest, or make things as easy for it as possible by a course of diet, abstemiousness, and medicines that help to make its tasks easier. From what has been said of the liver's functions it is easy to conclude that all means that will improve or perfect the first digestion will be of service to a torpid or an overstrained liver. Further, since all food-products, good or bad, must pass its inspection and manipulation, its day's work can be lessened by eating lightly, especially of concentrated foods, such as meats, fats, and sweets, and allaying the appetite mainly with fruits, green stuff, and succulent vegetables, with plenty of water to flush the main pipe and sewer.

Morbid appetite is one unfortunate symptom of congested liver, and ignorance of this fact is a large factor in the obstinacy of liver and digestive disorders. It must be held in check, as all the "liver invigorators" ever devised cannot relieve congestion when it is not. The reason why appetite is craving is because the cells of all parts of the body are not being properly nourished. The appetite is the voice of these cells calling impatiently for nutrition, but overloading the stomach, or indeed, taking a reasonable supply of food will not satisfy it so long as the liver is not properly doing its work. Set the liver right the first thing, then food can be properly utilized and the incessant cravings of appetite satisfied.

Another unfortunate symptom or effect of liver torpor is constipation, because the bile is an important element for stimulating peristaltic (muscular, worm-like) action of the intestines, besides its saponifying effect on their contents, which renders fecal matter more easily movable. Liver torpor favors constipation, and constipation aggravates liver torpor. Some say that calomel, long famous for its supposed stimulative effect on the liver, has no effect on that organ, but affords relief only by hurrying the bile down and out of the intestines.

Much of the unwise employment of mercurial preparations has been laid aside, but the relief of billousness and constipation by calomel is seemingly so prompt and efficient that very likely it is as much misapplied in this manner as ever—possibly more. Mercury is a foreign body to the human system, and can have no rightful place in its economy in health or disease. It is a mineral not normally found in any of the bodily tissues, but with a peculiar power of amalgamating with them, and settling down as a permanent element, much to their discomfort. It would do far more damage except that most of it is cast out with the cathartic effort of Nature to get rid of it ; but when regularly used the little that is absorbed of every dose accumulates to undermine the constitution, as surely as it softens and disintegrates metals with which it comes in contact. Even the old-school practitioners are learning that there are “eclectic specifics” which give as prompt relief as mercury, and which may be repeated time after time, and employed year after year without injury. My “Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills” afford a combination of safe and pleasant persuaders of normal function, that is a perfect substitute for blue pill, suitable for all ages, temperaments, and climates.

The difficulty of separating liver and “stomach disorders” in diagnosis will also be made evident in considering another way in which the liver suffers from its relations to its neighbors. The bile-duct (see Fig. 151, o n) is a small tube which conveys the bile to the duodenum, or that portion of the small intestine which leads off from the stomach, and in which intestinal digestion begins. When this part suffers from inflammation and catarrh, the trouble extends into the bile-duct, narrows the calibre, and impedes the flow of bile, besides vitiating it. This diseased action may go so far as to cause a full blockade, a damming back of bile, and jaundice, with its characteristic yellow stain of the whole skin. Except when the liver becomes torpid and inefficient because of lack of nervous stimulus, it is fair to suppose that it would have the right to say to its neighbors, when charged with disorderly conduct, “You began it,” but when the doctor is called to repress disorder, he must deal with all parts involved.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Bilious headaches have their origin in a deranged liver. How are they produced ? I can tell you in a few words. The liver in health extracts from the blood certain properties which, when collected together, constitute bile—a carbonaceous, soapy compound which, poured into the duodenum, becomes one of the agents of digestion, as described in other places in this chapter. When, therefore, the liver becomes so diseased as not to do this, the blood becomes loaded with these bilious properties, and the digestion becomes in a measure im-

paired. These irritating matters in the blood visit the head as well as other portions of the body, and coming within sensible contact with the delicate nerves therein, cause irritations which make themselves felt in the form of aches ; and these aches are aggravated by the disturbed digestion ensuing from the absence of the bilious properties from the lower stomach. The bile is just where it is not wanted. In the duodenum it is useful ; in the circulation it is a mischief-maker ; and while neglecting its own business, it is meddling with that of others ; a result not unfrequently met with when people do not attend to their own affairs.

There is still another way in which bilious headache of a periodical kind may be produced. In some constitutions, the accumulation of

FIG. 155.



BILIOUS HEADACHE.

bile in the circulation causes little else but drowsiness or heaviness, until all at once a crisis arrives, the liver suddenly awakens from its inaction, and takes up and pours into the lower stomach, bile in such immoderate quantities as to irritate the duodenum, causing it to contract and eject quantities of the irritating fluid into the upper stomach, where the food is first received after passing the mouth and the œsophagus. The presence of this intruder causes intolerable nausea or sickness, and such a disturbance of the stomach nerves, that the nerves of the head become involved, producing what is commonly called sick-headache, which usually

continues until relief is obtained by vomiting. When the bile is entirely removed from the stomach by this effort, the headache disappears. If in any case, or at any time, the duodenum can prevent this reverse action, and carry the deluge of bilious matter downward into the intestines, bilious diarrhœa, instead of headache, takes place. It is for this reason that some persons subject to sick headache are also liable to bilious diarrhœa, and it will be noticed in such cases that the attack of headache passes by, or presents itself very slightly, when the bilious matter takes this course.

Nearly all persons subject to bilious headache have sallow complexions derived from the influence of the bilious matter in the circula-

tion, and usually, too, they are greatly annoyed with drowsiness during the day, and with a predisposition to restlessness at night ; while those who do drop off to sleep without difficulty awaken in the morning with the remark, that they have slept too soundly, and feel uncomfortable in consequence. Bad tasting, bitter mouth, also frequently contributes to the discomfort of bilious people, because the blood, overloaded with bile, allows some of these bitter, nauseous properties to sweat through the mucous membrane lining the mouth and stomach, as well as through the external skin ; and when the coatings of the stomach are covered with this unwholesome secretion, the tongue usually presents a yellow, furred appearance. This internal bilious perspiration often destroys the purity of the breath, just as the external perspiration in such cases renders the effluvium disagreeable ; but the latter is not so readily noticed because it passes off more diffusively from the whole surface of the body, while the former is thrown out with each exhalation in a concentrated stream from the breathing passages.

No person need suffer with bilious headache. Because it is not regarded fatal, many people who pay thousands of dollars for fine houses, nice furniture, sumptuous tables, and other creature comforts, go through life with this discomfort, which greatly disqualifies them for the enjoyment of the things they provide so lavishly for the entertainment of themselves and friends. If they would stop for a moment to reflect upon it, they would see how much more they would enjoy were they to drop off a few superfluities, if necessary, and make an appropriation for " internal improvements ;" for, notwithstanding all political wrangles on this topic, I can confidently assure them that in all cases of this kind, it is strictly " constitutional." A little attention to the *liv-er* as well as the *liv-ing* would result in greater comfort and happiness than is now enjoyed by thousands in all conditions of life.

GALL-STONES.

When matters in the region of the liver have been permitted to go wrong for some time, it often happens that gall-stones are formed, and their passage through the slender duct is attended with terrific spasmodic pains, cold sweats, and vomiting—an attack of gall-stone colic—and such attacks may occur periodically for years, unless corrective treatment be applied. Very large stones may be formed in the gall-bladder, and be removed by cutting through the abdominal walls. The largest we ever saw pictured was like a small potato, two inches long by over an inch in diameter.

Gall-stones occur mostly in persons of middle life, and in women more than men, especially if prone to obesity, indolence, and inactivity. The corset and trimming in of the waist-line can displace and constrict the liver and very likely impede free flow through the gall-ducts, and

this mistake may have much to do with the larger percentage of gall-stone cases among women than among men, who seldom wear tight bands about the waist. A failure to drink enough water no doubt favors increased viscosity or denseness of secretions, and this has been suggested as another favoring cause of formation of gall-stones, which is due to a process of crystallization, as when sugar crystals form in syrup. The liver produces a pound of bile daily, and whether it shall be fluid or too viscid will depend somewhat upon the water-supply taken into the body in food and drink. Among the means commonly recommended for combating the gall-stone tendency is the free use of moderately alkaline (not limy) waters, as Carlsbad, Vichy, and our native Lithia waters, and of green vegetables and juicy fruits, but often there are evidences of some perverse or pernicious derangement of digestive processes which requires systematic, well-selected treatment to relieve. Yet they sometimes form in young persons who look the picture of health; and without any very evident cause. Many gall-stones may jostle each other in the gall-bladder, like pebbles on the beach, for a long while, without giving trouble, but nothing can produce more sudden and severe illness (with possible danger to life) than the descent of a stone when it starts to move on from the gall-bladder through the narrower canal to reach the outlet of the intestines. Such attacks, if severe, are apt to be "characteristic" enough to make an easy diagnosis—severe and cutting pain in the right side, with jaundice and vomiting—but there are cases of seeming indigestion whose obstinacy is really due to gall-bladder disease.

Dr. Edward S. Stevens thus writes of these obscure afflictions:

"In many of these cases we can 'in the first place' merely be suspicious of the existence of gall-bladder disease. When one applies for relief from trouble with the stomach and gives a history of having applied for relief in vain to many well-qualified physicians, we may suspect that there is some condition present apart from the stomach. If the supposed signs of indigestion are independent of the taking of food into the stomach, our suspicion is strengthened. But this is not sufficient to establish a diagnosis of gall-bladder disease. The suspicion of it being aroused, months may elapse before anything is noticed, more than simple distress in the stomach with eructations of gas. Stones may be present and yet cause no pain, or catarrh of the gall-bladder of low grade may exist without either pain, tenderness on pressure, or a perceptible tumor being noticed. If one does not hastily jump at a conclusion, he will sooner or later discover other signs of the suspected trouble. There may be a slight sallowness of the skin. If it is from bile, there will be a reaction in the urine upon the proper test, although the colors may be quite faint. There may be periodical passages from the bowels of strings of mucus, occasionally of blood also.

“Just as certain mental emotions may cause at times the involuntary evacuation of the rectum or urinary bladder, so they may give rise to an effort on the part of the gall-bladder to expel its contents. This may be more or less painful, or perhaps produce symptoms of distress so slight that it is not considered important enough to refer to a physician. I have seen this slight distress follow worry over business affairs and a lawsuit. In one such case the diagnosis was confirmed by the passage of a calculus from the bowels after a sharp attack of hepatic colic. In a second case prolonged and severe distress was caused by deep grief over the death of a child at one time, and at other times excitement produced a like effect. In another case hypochondriac distress was subsequent to a prolonged fit of laughter. The diagnosis, strengthened by other signs, was confirmed in this case by cholecystectomy (the operation by which gall-stones are removed by cutting through the walls of the abdomen and into the gall-bladder).

“Among the most interesting symptoms dependent upon the existence of gall-bladder disease with which I have met are certain reflex symptoms. In considering them one should bear in mind the extensive distribution of the branches of the pneumogastric nerve and the sympathetic. Among the most common of the reflex disturbances is palpitation of the heart. Others which I have observed are pain in the urinary bladder, distress in breathing, and spasmodic coughing spells with loss of voice.”

Water is a valuable solvent, and the free use of it, as before remarked, will be found beneficial. Just plain pure water will answer, but some of our mineral waters, as already suggested, will be more effective. If mineral waters of an alkaline property are not employed, then those free from impurity, like the Poland or Waukesha waters, may be advantageously used. Bicarbonate of soda is a good household remedy and usually near at hand, but the proper thing to do is to first ascertain all the complications entering into the immediate trouble, and then pursue for days, weeks, or months, such alterative treatment as will cover all the derangements existing in any given case.

Dyspepsia.

This is one of the most common diseases that afflict humanity, and the suffering is by no means confined to the greatly abused stomach. The brain at once enters into sympathy with this important organ of digestion when it is disordered. So intimately are the head and stomach connected by the nervous system that mental disturbances will destroy appetite, and arrest the progress of digestion; and digestive derangements will produce depression of spirits, irritability, hypochondria, and almost insanity.

The immediate causes of dyspepsia, nearly everybody is familiar with. They are—rapid, immoderate, and irregular eating; excessive drinking; injudicious drugging; tight dressing of the waist; excessive brain labor; grief; anxiety; and jealousy. Tobacco-chewing, in many cases, causes such a waste of the salival fluids by expectoration that the food enters the stomach insufficiently mixed with them. The importance of the salivary fluids in performing the digestive function is given in the introductory matter of this chapter. The excessive use of alcoholic liquors irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach, and this leads to dyspepsia. Only those who have weak or feeble stomachs without irritation, are benefited by the use of tonics or stimulants. The immoderate use of condiments also induces irritation or inflammation of the lining of the stomach. I am often surprised beyond expression at the test of endurance some people put upon their stomachs in the wholesale use of pepper, mustard, and horse-radish. The amount of any one of these things swallowed at one meal by some individuals, would draw a blister in an hour or two if applied to any external part of their persons. How the stomach manages to dispose of these things without getting burned, is a mystery to anybody who realizes how much more susceptible the mucous membrane is to the effects of irritants, than is the cuticle. Hence, it is perceived, the immediate causes of dyspepsia are as numerous as are bad habits. The *predisposing* and *perpetuating* causes, however, are what are generally overlooked. What are they?

The predisposing and perpetuating causes of dyspepsia are, impure blood, and derangements of the nervous system. When the blood is at fault, the lining of the stomach is liable to an attack of eruption, or irritation, or inflammation. In this form of dyspepsia the invalid experiences pain, soreness, gnawing, burning, or other inflammatory symptoms; with an empty feeling, sourness, wind, trembling, nausea, etc., at the stomach. Not all of these symptoms in any one case, but some one or more of them. When the dyspepsia proceeds from nervous derangements, the symptoms are usually: palpitation of the heart; trembling at the pit of the stomach; a weak or all-gone feeling at the stomach; while the body appears attenuated, and the countenance pale; the sleep disturbed; the spirits more continually depressed, and the mental and physical energies subdued.

In either of the foregoing forms of dyspepsia, the food passes through more of a rotting than of a digesting process, and the gases emanating from the decomposing mass cause acidity and flatulence. Then the nutritious substances are so contaminated by properties calculated to irritate or inflame the blood, that rotten apples would answer about as well for food as sound vegetables and meats; and they would impart about as much benefit to the system. Much good food is spoiled in the cooking of it, and much by poor digestion.

Epicures, good feeders, or those who are denominated "high-livers," and those who have plenty of flesh on their bones, are the most liable to that form of dyspepsia which is perpetuated by blood impurities. Imprudence in eating produces in, and sends forth from, the stomach to the vascular fluids, impurities which in time "come home to roost." They pay a visit to their maternal home, and their presence is anything but agreeable; for like wanton children, they mark and deface the walls, and turn everything topsy-turvy. Some unfortunate people, however have this form of dyspepsia, who have

not been seemingly irregular in their habits. This is because they either inherited or contracted serofulous impurities; or took injurious medicines, or were poisoned in some way. These dyspeptics are lean or fleshy according to their temperaments. I have met dyspeptics whose parents on one side were serofulous and, on the other, predisposed to diseased livers and weak stomachs—a capital hereditary combination to produce dyspeptic progeny. The children of such parentage are as sure to inherit dyspepsia as those of affluent parents are to inherit wealth.

Professional men, students, and other brain-workers are most liable to that

FIG. 156.



NERVES OF THE STOMACH.

The above figure shows how extensively the stomach and digestive apparatus is permeated with nerves. The liver (1) is turned up to exhibit the anterior surface of the stomach; also the gall-bladder (2). The organic nerves of the great solar-plexus are marked 3, 3, while the pyloric extremity of the stomach is shown at 4 and 5; 7, 7, 7, mark the omentum.

form of dyspepsia which is perpetuated by nervous derangements. By too close mental application they exhaust nervous vitality, and, consequently, too little nervous stimulus is given to the stomach to render digestion properly active. Dyspepsia of this form may also proceed from nervous derangements induced by any excessive mental emotion, or by marital excesses, masturbation, or from diseased procreative organs of either sex, as these affections invariably prostrate the nervous energies.

THE HORRORS OF DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia, in many cases, is perpetuated by both blood and nervous derangements; or, in other words, the blood of the dyspeptic being impure and the nervous forces insufficient or misapplied, a complicated form of the disease exists. Mental depression and irritability, if not imaginary horrors, are ever present when both of these constitutional derangements form the root of the digestive disturbance. "Physically," a writer speaking of this class of invalids, remarks, "the dyspeptic has many evils to contend with; pain in the chest, and other parts of the body, particularly the left side and the sternum. The muscles of the body become weak and flabby, manifesting soreness on the least unusual exertion, with lameness in the limbs, etc. There is tenderness in the region of the stomach and the hips, felt upon pressure. The extremities are cold and rigid; the skin dry, rough, and pale; hands and feet usually cold, are sometimes hot and burning. The patient at times is distressed with night-sweats, bad sleep, and worse dreams. He seems heir to a thousand evils, changing in their nature—old ones vanishing, new ones appearing. Some of the most alarming to the sufferer are palpitation and cough. He is troubled with vertigo, ringing and other sounds in the ears. Sometimes he hesitates in his speech—has uncertain action—is pleased with nothing—pleases nobody—has abundant occasion for regretting blunders of manners and morals. Moral power he seems greatly to lack; he has lost self-control, follows this whim and that, but never the doctor's prescription to the end—he cannot remain in the mood long enough. Hence the disease is prolonged, especially as time is necessary to a cure. He has no patience for that, he is so moody, so wavering. In a word, he is only the shadow of himself." This is a very fair description of the condition of body and mind in a case of complicated dyspepsia. A man or woman so affected cannot be an agreeable companion! The victim grumbles and frets involuntarily, and creates a domestic hell at his or her own fireside. Surrounding friends try to be forbearing and make all due allowance for the unfortunate physical derangements of the invalid; but incidents will occur when patience is strained almost to the point of breaking, when relatives and friends are compelled to cry out,

"What next?" as the tadpole has been reputed to exclaim when he loses his tail!

There is still another class of dyspeptics who suffer little except from leanness, susceptibility to cold, and general lassitude. Persons thus affected have stomachs so inactive that the food might about as well pass down outside as inside. A soup bath might answer still better! The stomach is never provoked into making use of what is put into it, and in many cases the appetite of these invalids is perfectly enormous. Everybody wonders where so much food goes to. It seems as if the hungry and wasted system was constantly crying for food, causing a disposition to eat voraciously, while the stomach remains an idle spectator to all that is passing. It is questionable whether invalids so affected derive any nourishment at all from the usual digestive process. As the food passes along the œsophagus, and through the upper and lower stomach, and finally along the crooked path of the intestines, the mucous membrane absorbs enough nutriment to keep the person alive by the aid of air, sunlight, and social magnetism. The predisposing and perpetuating causes of this form of dyspepsia are, deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood, and lack of nervous vitality; and these causes are aggravated in every case by the very disease they have induced.

There is a too general propensity to let up on normal digestion, and to look for "pre-digested" foods and artificial aids to digestive processes, instead of trying to give all digestive functions a fair and normal amount of work. Of course there is, too, the tendency to overtax by gluttony, or excess of concentrated ("rich") foods, besides the habit of throwing the duty of one part on another, as of swallowing food without mastication, seemingly with the idea that the stomach has teeth, claws, or other apparatus for comminuting the food. Most folks seem too tired or hurried to work their jaws and teeth as Nature intended, and in this laxness they have even been encouraged by shortsighted teachers of the physiology of digestion.

IMPORTANCE OF SALIVARY DIGESTION.

For a long time the physiologists, even influential writers of textbooks, have been in serious error regarding mouth digestion of starch and the function of the saliva. Food, even when sufficiently masticated, is not long held in the mouth, subject to salivary action, and it was taught that when it was swallowed, the acid secretion of the stomach at once checked salivary digestion, and postponed further change in starchy foods until they could be passed through the stomach and take another turn at being digested by intestinal fluids and pancreatic juice; *but* later investigation has shown that thorough mixing of food with saliva counts for more than the short time of mouth-mastication, and that for

awhile the saliva is very active even after the food has been swallowed. Not at once is the food mass rendered acid by gastric juice, and while it is yet alkaline and neutral, which may be half an hour, the saliva, if it has been well mixed with the food, "gets in its fine work," so that even eighty-five per cent. of the starch may be digested before the contents of the stomach are forwarded to the small intestine to complete the job.

For this recent revelation of new light on salivary digestion we are indebted to Dr. Kellogg, editor of *Modern Medicine*, and he further claims that saliva aids the food in "stimulating glandular activity on the part of the stomach whereby an active and abundant supply of gastric juice is produced." Dr. Kellogg's statements are based on over 4,000 analyses of the contents of the human stomach at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. What he says is well worth listening to, remembering and acting upon, and to help "drive it in" the minds of our readers, and so encourage renewed activity of their jaws, more bites to each morsel, longer lingering on its sweetness and thorough salivation, we quote from him as follows:

"It is more than probable that hasty mastication is one of the principal causes of dyspepsia in Americans. The gastric juice cannot act upon the starch; it can only act upon gluten and other nitrogenous elements of bread and other cereal foods after these elements have been set free by the action of the saliva upon the starch which constitutes the greater bulk of these food substances.

"This neglect of mastication, and resulting salivary indigestion, explains the enormous demand for malt preparations (we do not refer to beer, which is worthless as a digestive agent) which has sprung up within the last few years. The product of malt digestion, or maltose, is precisely the same as that of salivary digestion, the action of the saliva upon the starch resulting in the production, not of glucose, as was formerly supposed, but of maltose.

"Another cause of salivary indigestion which we should mention is the abundant use of sweets. In order that the saliva shall exercise its properties efficiently, it is necessary that it should act in a suitable medium. A temperature of 100° and an alkaline or neutral reaction are necessary for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the saliva upon the farinaceous elements of food. A low temperature hinders this action, and acidity stops it altogether. The presence of a large amount of sugar also hinders the action of the saliva.

"It is thus evident that the copious drinking of cold water, or the taking of ice foods in connection with meals, is a means of producing salivary indigestion. The free use of strong acids, such as vinegar, in connection with cereal foods, is equally objectionable. Nothing could be more absurd than the combination of strong acids with vegetable

elements, as in pickles. This is probably the reason why many persons find themselves unable to use acid fruits without fermentation. The acidity may be sufficient to neutralize the action of the saliva upon the starch.

"Evidently it is not only physiologically absurd to add sugar to farinaceous foods, since the starch, which composes one-half the weight of these foods, is all converted into sugar in the process of digestion, but the practice is also highly injurious, since it prevents the normal action of the saliva upon the starch."

This will be unwelcome intelligence to children who cry for sugar on their bread and butter, and for the adult who greatly relishes buck-wheat cakes with maple syrup, sweetened rice-puddings, bread-puddings with hard sauce, and indeed all rich pastries. But it can do no harm to understand the various processes of digestion if such knowledge will lead to even a *little* more caution in our habits of eating. Probably if we had been trained to it from childhood, we should like our farinaceous foods quite as well without the addition of sugar, or other sweets, but with the present generation it will be difficult to greatly change the habits of the people. The very fact that everybody does not become a dyspeptic while using sweetened farinaceous foods would indicate that there is some saving process which in a measure neutralizes the effects of these unhygienic combinations somewhere along the alimentary tract. It is more than probable, however, that this process is not active in the digestive machinery of those who have become the victims of dyspepsia, and all such persons while suffering from the disease would do well to profit by the information herein given. Those in robust health will no doubt disregard Dr. Kellogg's theory, for they have the digestive capacity of an ostrich, and will use all such popular dishes as their appetites crave.

INTESTINAL INDIGESTION.

The preceding matter sufficiently emphasizes the importance of salivary digestion and thorough mastication which, it need hardly be said, take place in the mouth. The next process entered upon after the food descends to the stomach is really the least important in the whole business. It is necessary to say this distinctly, if not repeatedly, in order to correct the very prevalent and equally erroneous idea that indigestion is mainly a *stomach* trouble. I have already commented upon the remarkable capacity of the stomach-membranes to bear a large assortment of irritating substances, but one of the somewhat curious evidences of its toughness is the fact that this membrane itself secretes a juice—the gastric juice—which softens, digests, and dissolves other meaty substances of the same sort. In short, we can digest cooked tripe, prepared from the stomach of other animals, but fortunately

every stomach knows too much to turn upon itself and digest its own substance, except now and then when it develops an ulcer so different from ordinary ulcers as to make it seem as though it had forgotten itself in some spot and eaten a hole there. Examinations, post-mortem, of persons who have died with dyspepsia, not necessarily of it, generally show a much better condition of the membranes of the stomach than of that part of the intestinal canal which is joined to and follows it. The business of the stomach, its main function, that of digesting albuminous food, seems to be a very important one, especially in those people who are prone to live mainly upon meat ; but the small intestine, besides the digestive fluids secreted from its own membranes, receives from the pancreas a digestive fluid which has several properties or ferments. One of these, called trypsin, does with meaty foods what pepsin does in the stomach, but this pancreatic juice provides also a ferment to emulsify or saponify fat, which means fitting it for absorption, and a diastase for digesting starch. Bearing these facts in mind, we ought not to have been quite as much surprised as we were when we learned that a surgeon of Zurich had so successfully removed the whole stomach of an aged woman that she was able to live comfortably without it for over a year. She had cancer of the entire stomach at the age of fifty-six, and more, too, as the cancerous disease was disseminated through other vital organs. Her stomach, however, was so saturated with cancer that she was better without it until the progress of the disease terminated life fourteen months after the operation. This celebrated operation of Dr. Schlatter, performed on Christmas Day, 1897, led to other successful surgical ventures. About a year later, an Italian, Juan Patriti, a dairyman, of San Mateo County, California, thirty-nine years of age, became an interesting specimen because he, too, lived through the operation of removal of the stomach, and a year later still it was reported that he was eating and keeping well on a mixed diet, including such meats as are generally supposed to be only digested in the stomach. These cases prove positively that the stomach, with its digestive processes, is not indispensable, and that if we could wilfully neglect or ignore it, we might suffer less from so doing than from bolting our food in a way to let it escape the changes of mouth digestion. The possibility of doing without a stomach while still getting the good of meaty foods is, of course, due to the fact that their digestion, even though not begun in the stomach, by the aid of pepsin, can be carried on in the duodenum by the solvent power of the pancreatic juice. The pancreas deserves to have its picture taken for this place, because it is the right-hand man and chief agent in the business of intestinal digestion, and we have seen that this is the one place where all sorts of digestive processes go on. It is the indispensable organ of digestion, and, no doubt, also the seat of most cases of dyspepsia. The pancreas

itself is a soft organ with which many consumers of animal food are familiar, as it is offered under the name of sweetbreads in the market. It is sometimes the seat of cancerous disease, and no doubt it may become, as we say the liver does, sluggish and inactive. When it does, the symptoms may simply be those of intestinal indigestion, due to a deficiency of the strong ferments which it ought to contribute.

GOOD AND BAD FERMENTS.

A little explanation may be called for here, since the reader may be puzzled, because, on the one hand, fermentation in the place of digestion is regarded as objectionable, while, on the other hand, the useful properties of various digestive fluids are spoken of as ferments.

All these digestive processes, except the emulsifying of fat, are a sort of fermentation, but they are of the right sort, and we prefer to call them digestion. The last ver-

FIG. 157.



THE PANCREAS

diet of practical experimenting physiologists is that bacteria are of great use in normal digestion, aiding its ferments. *The Literary Digest* of April 8, 1899, translates from the *Revue Scientifique* the conclusions of Professor Max Schottelius, Professor of Hygiene in the University of Freiburg. His investigations lead him to conclude that the microbic occupants of the intestinal canal play a useful part in digestion, though, he also admits, they may be the cause of temporary derangements or chronic disorders. We may fairly assume that when our own digestive fluids are of the right sort they are aided by the various and numerous low and small forms of life which swarm within the alimentary canal, but when our own secretions are not of the right quality, or when we impose upon our digestive organs a mass of indigestible stuff that is too much for them to manage, then the changes which go on in this warm, moist mixture may develop processes of fermentation which are more deserving the name of rot than of digestion.

With our present understanding of how closely allied are fermentation and digestion, it is evident that we can have no use for "embalmed food." This subject came to the front during the war with Spain about Cuba. In the effort to keep foods of various kinds from spoiling until they could be transported where needed, chemists resorted to such things as salicylic acid, boric acid, and formalin. It was claimed that these articles were harmless because not used in sufficient amount to cause any poisonous or injurious effect, but their use is objectionable because just so far as they are effective in preserving foods from fermentation they prevent as well the process of digestion,

which is the necessary preliminary of assimilation. It has been found that the proteids of milk containing formalin do not yield to the digestive action of pepsin ; so an infant fed upon milk thus preserved would starve for lack of power to get the good of the riches locked up in the milk. Just as leather will not take the place of steak, so meats, milk, and other foods treated with these chemical anti-ferments become preserved against digestion as well as against fermentation, and a food that cannot be digested is no food at all.

Dr. Hill, Health Officer of Birmingham, England, reported in 1899 that during three years' service he found twenty per cent. of the food samples he examined to contain boric acid, salicylic acid, or formic aldehyde. One would think we already had enough causes of indigestion and malnutrition without introducing these new inventions of the chemist, which preserve foods from digestion as well as from decay.

Some interesting facts about the business of the small intestine were learned from the study of a woman sixty-two years of age, who was operated on for strangulated hernia by Professor Kocher, in Berne, Switzerland. It was necessary to cut the small intestine away from the large intestine and make what is called an artificial anus, so that it was possible to examine everything coming from the small intestine at this opening. It was found that the flow of material at this point was continuous, though less in the night hours, and the time required for an article of food to pass through the stomach and intestines was from two to five hours, but some things, green peas for instance, required from fourteen to twenty-three hours before the last portion passed out through the artificial opening. As a rule, this matter was almost odorless, and usually acid. The study of this case further showed that the bulk of digestible food-stuffs is digested and absorbed before reaching the large intestine—probably eighty-five per cent. It would also appear that all the malodorous and excretory business of the intestines occurs in the large gut.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT.

Those who have been interested in this subject thus far appreciate that the study of digestion is not a simple and easy one, and that practically it is a very complex process. It naturally follows that one case of dyspepsia differs from another to the extent that there are many kinds of indigestion. Therefore, there can be no one remedy suitable for all cases unless it be hygiene. The hygiene of dyspepsia means making one's habits right, but the reform necessary and helpful in one case may not be just what is needed in the next. There can be no objection to these general rules : Do as near right as you know how ; avoid such foods as you find to be hurtful ; simplify your diet ; and insure regular and sufficient elimination. Dr. T. Lauder Brunton

wrote: "It would seem that the vital processes are much more readily arrested by the accumulation of waste products within the organs of the body than by the want of nutriment of the organs themselves." He compared vital functions to processes of combustion, and claimed that people not only put on too much coal, but allowed it to get smothered in ashes. I shall shortly come to the consideration of constipation, but can well say right here that the relief of constipation and the acquiring of a habit of regular, sufficient evacuation of the bowels is one of the first moves for the relief of any sort of indigestion. The use of copious injections of pure water even to the extent of two, three, or four quarts at a time, may be a good way to make a beginning. This could be done every other night for a week or two until all objectionable ferments and fermenting things have been well cleared out. There are cases in which it is well to begin by thoroughly cleansing the stomach itself, giving it a thorough washing out. This is quite possible, but not as easy and agreeable a thing to do as we might wish. It only requires a funnel with a rubber tube five or six feet long, and plenty of warm water. About two feet of this tube must be swallowed or pushed down the œsophagus, and this is a trick at which some folks gag. Many get used to it. Water is easily poured into the stomach, and then it can be siphoned out as illustrated on pages 474 and 475. This can be repeated until the water comes out pretty clear. A spoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a quart of water will expedite the cleansing. Of course, the small intestine, a tube about twenty feet long, cannot be reached and washed out, but in the course of a few days a good deal can be done to clean it by drinking freely of pure water or some moderately alkaline mineral water. I would not have the reader infer that all cases of dyspepsia require such cleansing treatment as I have just described, but there are a good many exceedingly unclean stomachs for which it would be very desirable. The pangs of indigestion, or the "heavy-hearted" stomach may be relieved by various simple expedients—and again they may not—but they are handy and innocent enough to be worth trying. The sipping of hot water not only adds warmth and solvent power to digestion, but the act of sipping probably re-acts through the nerves, causing by reflex action an increased flow of the digestive fluids when they are needed; and chewing-gum no doubt acts much the same way, though, of course, it more directly stimulates the flow of salivary fluids, which, even if supplied *after* the food, may be very helpful, as explained in previous pages.

AIDS TO DIGESTION.

A maker of pure vinegar sends me a circular presenting his product as a remedy for dyspepsia, recommending a tablespoonful in

water, sweetened, after each meal. I would not deny that he has found it useful, but whether it is likely to be beneficial or not must depend upon the kind of food eaten. I have already quoted very positive testimony from Dr. Kellogg, showing how such an acid, especially with sweet added, would be decidedly disadvantageous after a meal of starchy or cereal food ; but if the food be mainly meat, an acid may work well and aid the stomach digestion. Ordinary apple

FIG. 158.



STOMACH WASHING.

Taking in water.

cider has been similarly used with good effect. In some cases of acid-dyspepsia or heart-burn, the use of acid may be just the thing. The juice of half a lemon or lime in water, before meals (about half an hour before), affords a nice clean acid that kills out the biting, irritating acids of unclean fermentation. My friend's vinegar has no doubt been well employed in such cases, too, but I regard lemon or lime juice as rather cleaner than the vinegar.

On the other hand, there are cases where, either for temporary relief or as a curative measure for steady use, some form of alkaline treatment is more appropriate and successful ; but, perhaps, not one remedy has been so much used to excess by dys-

peptics as bicarbonate of soda. In many cases it tends, in the long run, to aggravate and perpetuate the symptoms it at first relieves. To encourage dependence upon its use, instead of reforming the disorders that invite the relief it affords, is bad policy. Too much of a good thing may become a very bad thing, and if this remark had no other application, it would be at least worth printing in large letters in reference to alkalis in dyspepsia.

The right sort of exercise and the time for it, is often no easier to decide than whether acids or alkalis should be preferred. Our domestic animals certainly are quite disposed, after browsing, to coil up comfortably and be cosily quiet, and while this does not prove the wholesomeness of late and hearty dinners near the hour of retiring, a nap

after lunch or a quiet siesta after a light dinner certainly agrees with the digestion as well as the comfort and disposition of many persons. Sometimes the taking of a few teaspoonfuls of food when restless will promote sleep, yet, I have heard some folks claim that they walk off dyspepsia, by long, vigorous, pedestrian exercise right after eating. Such exercise must directly stimulate sluggish blood-circulation in these exceptional cases, and indirectly favor secretion of digestive fluids, if not carried to the point of over-fatigue; but on general principles I incline to favor only a moderate activity soon after eating, and the more vigorous exercise of the day at such times as digestion of the meals is well advanced. It certainly is not wise, however, to sit down to a hearty dinner when thoroughly exhausted and "fagged out," from any unusual and fatiguing exertion.

Last, but certainly not least, among the non-medicinal means that may be highly recommended for dyspepsia, is rest by fasting. This, of course, applies to those who are full-blooded, and have some stored material which the system can draw upon. Dr. Tanner and others have proved that long fasts of forty

days need not be either fatal or harmful; and, yet, some have died in following his example. So, here, too, one might make a grave error in getting too much of a good thing, but this is not likely. The tendency is the other way, and the man who overdoes fasting will be a rare one of strong will. The people who need the fasting cure are those of weak will, who are daily tempted to overtax their digestive organs by stuffing or by other errors in diet. Because of defective assimilation, morbid appetite is often a feature of dyspepsia, and must be continually fought off, for crowding the stomach with food cannot relieve the craving until the disorder which occasions it is removed. A limited fast can be generally recommended for any dyspeptic patient. In some cases a complete fast for one, two, or three days, once a month, is a good prescription, using freely of pure water meanwhile; but even this is too heroic for many dyspeptics, and the most a doctor can cut

FIG. 159.



STOMACH WASHING.
Siphoning out water.

them down to is a limited fast of two meals a day, or half their usual allowance at each meal, or a long fast from certain kinds of food in which they have over-indulged. Finally, there are cases which may be benefited by the taking of a very little nutritious food once in two or three hours.

The digestibility of foods depends much on their quality and the mode of cooking, and also on how and when they are eaten; but without going into all these complexities, it may be of interest, as well as useful instruction, to give the following list of foods according to their

Fig. 160.



DR. TANNER,
who fasted for forty days.

digestibility, as given by Hartshorn:

EASY OF DIGESTION: Mutton, venison, chicken, beef and mutton broths and milk; fresh fish, such as turbot, sole, haddock, and oysters; rice, tapioca, arrow root, asparagus, and cauliflower; baked apples, oranges, grapes, and peaches.

MODERATELY DIGESTIBLE: Beef, lamb, duck, snipe, soups, and eggs; potatoes, beets, turnips, lettuce, and celery; raw apples, bread, puddings, rhubarb, chocolate, and coffee.

HARD TO DIGEST: Pork, veal, hard boiled eggs, salt meats, and sausages; salt fish, lobster, herring, salmon, and shrimps; oils, cheese, fresh bread, pastry, cakes, nuts, plums, cherries, cucumbers, onions, carrots, parsnips, and pickles.

While it has been my aim to provide for the average reader about as much information regarding digestion as he can mentally digest and make practically useful to himself, I shall not go farther and attempt to instruct him in the use of medicines for the cure of dyspepsia—or rather of dyspepsias. If there were but one kind, and a few appropriate remedies, I should not despair of advising every dyspeptic how to be his or her own doctor; but I find at present that a great deal of suffering is kept up through the lack of appreciation of the fact that the study of dyspepsia is a difficult one, and the common inclination of one dyspeptic to think that whatever has helped his friend must also be the right thing for him. Even the doctors do not always hit right in the selection of remedies. For instance, I was called upon by a fashionable woman who had long been a sufferer from dyspepsia, and who had had a score or more of doctors; I do not remember how many.

She wanted her case treated in some way without medicine. She said, emphatically: "Medicine can do no good! I have reached a stage, Doctor, where I cannot even retain any kind of medicine!" Not being a Mental or Christian Scientist, I found myself in a perplexing position, and I begged of her to try medicines once more. After much urging she consented. I gave much thought to the case, and taking my time for it, carefully prepared a course of remedies. They appeared to be well chosen, for at her next visit she expressed the greatest surprise that she had found at last remedies that she could not only retain but use with conscious benefit. She patiently pursued the entire treatment recommended, and wholly recovered.

Constipation.

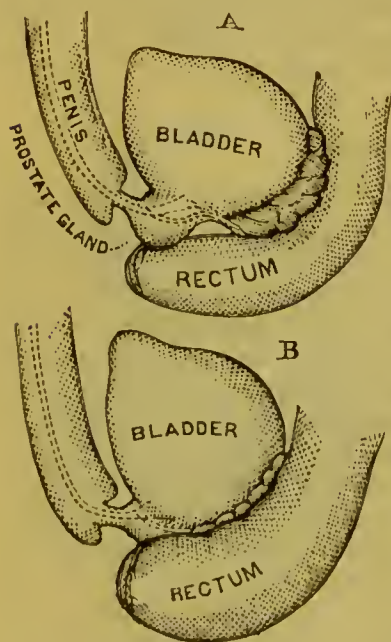
To properly understand the causes which may produce this common and troublesome difficulty, it is necessary to know the process by which the solid waste matters thrown from the stomach are disposed of. It has already been explained at the beginning of this chapter how the liver, if active, supplies a saponaceous fluid called bile to mix with, soften, and lubricate them. Then, on entering the intestines, there is a worm-like motion, technically called peristaltic action, of these tubes; or, in other words, a contraction of the fibres of the intestines above the matter to be removed, which carries it constantly along. Then at stool the breath is inhaled so as to depress the diaphragm, which produces a pressure downward upon the intestines; and the muscles of the abdomen contract so as to produce pressure in front of them; and it is by this process that the residuum of the food taken into the mouth, and the excrementitious secretions of the colon are cast out of the body. It will be interesting here, if the reader has not already done so, to turn to Fig. 151, and observe the convolutions of the intestines, and the circuitous route which the fæces are compelled to pursue before leaving the system.

To prevent a blockade, and to encourage the peristaltic action of the intestines; and, in fact, to properly relieve the human machinery of waste matters, every person ought to have a thorough evacuation of the bowels at least once a day. Some very hearty eaters may better have two. If the fæces are dry, and much straining is required for their expulsion, even if the bowels move regularly once a day, the person so affected may very correctly be said to be constipated. Simply this sluggish condition is liable to induce serious derangements, such as falling of the rectum and piles; and, when the blood is in a scrofulous condition, difficult stooling may induce ulceration, abscess, or fistula.

The immediate causes of constipation are: a diseased liver, by which an insufficient supply of saponaceous bile is given to the waste

substances to soften and lubricate them ; retention of the fæces until their fluidity has been absorbed or evaporated in disagreeable gases ; the use of food that too greatly absorbs the fluids ; the use of astringent food or medicine ; the habitual use of too concentrated nutrition—for there must be bulk as well as true aliment ; over-eating, by which the digestive apparatus and the intestines are unduly distended ; relaxation of the muscular fibres of the intestines, so that they contract feebly ;

FIG. 161.



ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING HOW THE
MALE ORGANS ARE AFFECTED BY CON-
STIPATION.

headache, and, in some cases, disagreeable breath and offensive effluvia. But most people are not aware that injury may be inflicted upon the procreative organs of both sexes. For this reason I have had designed and engraved the annexed illustrations, Figs. 161 and 162. The relative location of the rectum and seminal vesicles, and prostate gland, is given in Fig. 161. In the section marked A the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland are exhibited as they appear when they are not crowded by a constipated rectum. The prostate gland is that bulb-like formation just over the anus or mouth of the rectum. The seminal vesicles lie back of the prostate gland between the bladder and rectum. The location of these vesicles may be still better understood by turning over to Fig. 162. Now look at B, in Fig. 161 and see how,

contraction of the respiratory organs by tight-lacing or disease, so that the diaphragm cannot be deeply depressed ; weakness or flabbiness of the abdominal muscles, in consequence of which the bowels can give little or no pressure in front ; and partial or complete paralysis of the rectum, in which case it has not the power to expel substantial fæces. The predisposing causes are usually sedentary habits, which depress the nervous energy and weaken those forces which give activity to the various parts depended upon for the energetic expulsion of the useless solid matters of the system. Blood impurities, in many cases, intercept the nervous forces, and practically produce the same result.

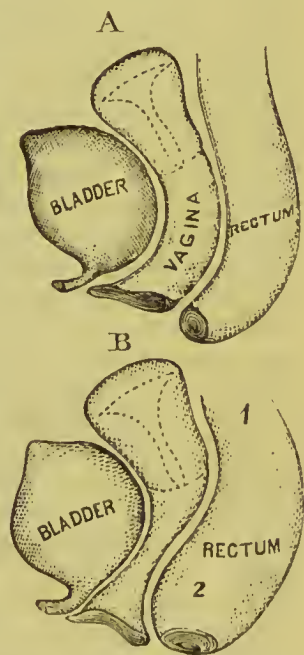
Everybody who has ever been affected with constipation is familiar with many of the effects of the crowded, distended feeling of the bowels ; the drowsiness, lassitude,

when the rectum is engorged with excrementitious matter, the gland and vesicles are pressed. Unless the person so affected is remarkably strong in these parts there must inevitably be an involuntary exudation of both semen and prostatic fluid. Especially must this be the case at stool when by straining this pressure is aggravated. Then, too, when the anus becomes irritated and inflamed by the straining and friction, that irritation is almost always communicated to the prostate gland and spermatic vessels, producing or greatly aggravating involuntary nocturnal seminal emissions. When pin-worms exist, as they often do in this diseased and engorged condition of the rectum, the itching and tickling caused by the movements of the parasites also predispose the one so affected to involuntary emissions. The serious consequences of these seminal losses are presented in an essay on seminal weakness in a chapter farther on.

Now, let me call your attention to Fig. 162, representing the female organs. The section designated by the letter A presents all the organs in their proper condition—the bladder in front; the vagina next; and the rectum behind. Above the vagina an outline of the womb is given and its cavity dotted out. Below this picture, B represents these same organs when the lower part of the rectum, marked 2, is distended with fecal matter. The cavity of the vagina, it is noticed, is nearly obliterated, and the womb is somewhat pressed above its natural position. This engorgement, in many cases, commences even above the figure 1, and in these instances the womb is pressed downward and forward, and sometimes frightfully displaced.

When badly prolapsed, it becomes inflamed, congested, and swollen; and in this condition it retaliates upon the rectum, and to such an extent in some instances as to almost close the canal through which the excrementitious matters pass out. Here is a combination which in its effects is very troublesome. It is most unfortunate for a person of either sex to suffer with this mutual antagonism and crowding of the organs represented in the illustrations given. In health there is space enough for them all, and elbow-room sufficient to enable each to perform its allotted function; but when the rectum or intestines above become engorged with waste

FIG. 162.



ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING
HOW THE FEMALE ORGANS
ARE AFFECTED BY CONSTI-
PATION.

matter, disorder commences, and a regular family fracas ensues, or a sort of civil war, which in time involves every organ of the system.

In some cases the intestines and upper part of the rectum succeed very well in moving along the waste matters, while the lower part of the rectum is nearly paralyzed. In such persons the blockade takes place at about the point designated by figure 2, in illustration B, representing the female organs. Here a regular fecal plug forms, and in a little time becomes as hard as a rubber ball. The disposition is constantly felt to go to stool, but after repeated failures, in which the rectum is painfully irritated, and the adjoining organs most uncomfortably pressed and strained, the person affected is apt to give up the effort, and turn to cathartics to remove the obstruction; but it is soon discovered that the dissolving effects of the cathartics do not reach the plug at all, while the intestines and their contents above are disagreeably affected by the action of the medicine. When at last the physician or some knowing friend is consulted, an injection of oil, or molasses and water, or something else, to act locally upon the plug, is prescribed. By these means the patient is relieved, and with the removal of the plug there comes a regular freshet of what had been retained above, and changed almost to a scalding mixture by medicine. The parts now smart and burn with irritation; and the sufferer is fortunate if piles do not attack the rectum. As this plug may be easily reached, the better way at the outset, before either medicine or injection is used, is to take to the water-closet a vessel of either sweet or castor oil, or any relaxing ointment, and while making a gentle straining effort, lubricate the rectum well with the oil, and actually pick to pieces the indurated fecal plug. Then look out next time and not go too long without another effort to effect a movement; for this difficulty is not infrequently induced by deferring attention to Nature's call. In some cases, if a strong inclination to evacuate the bowels be disregarded for twenty minutes, this fecal plug will form low down in the rectum, and harden so rapidly, that when an effort is made, it cannot be moved a particle without artificial aid.

Not only may the lower part of the rectum become inactive with the results hereinbefore described, but the outlet may become contracted so that the feces which escape are flat and ribbon-like, or as small as the little finger, and escape with great difficulty. The sphincters which act as gateways at the aboral extremity of the alimentary canal, may become so constricted as to make the expulsion of fecal matters extremely difficult. When such troubles are observed, dilatation of the anal orifice and lower part of the rectum is necessary. Every one should thoroughly wash those parts at least once a day for the sake of cleanliness, and while doing so, if any contractions of the sphincters or the rectum are detected or suspected, the fingers should be well coated with

soap-suds, and one, and then two of them should be introduced their full length, making such movements as will serve to stretch the canal. For this treatment the finger-nails should be closely trimmed so as to cause no lacerations. The stretching of the rectum should be pursued daily while any constipation exists, but may be omitted when the bowels are regular. The ablution of the parts with plenty of soap and water at least once a day, however, should not be neglected. It has been found too, that the stretching of the rectum is beneficial to the general health. Wherever there are external cavities in the human body the nerves pervading the parts come as far as the opening and then loop back, and when from any cause the openings become unduly contracted these loop nerves get pinched and irritated, and by reflex action often involve the entire nervous system. This discovery became the basis of official surgery as introduced by Dr. E. H. Pratt, with much benefit in many nervous affections. In obstinate cases, instruments are used that stretch the rectum, and when this is done the patient is put under the influence of an anæsthetic, for the operation is likely to be painful. For the relief of constipation, digital dilatation as described herein is usually quite sufficient, unless there is some congenital contraction. I would strongly advise all who are troubled with constipation to give attention to this advice.

An inactive liver and obstinate constipation, in many cases, compel Nature to dispose of the bile and waste matters through the excretory pores of the skin. When so expelled, the effluvia of the person are very offensive, and the linen worn next to the skin quickly discolored. If the under garments are worn for a day, they look as if they had been colored by a dyer. Such invalids owe it not less to their companions and friends than to themselves to adopt early and thorough medical treatment. They are a stench in everybody's nostrils, or, in brief, travelling nuisances, which should be speedily cured or abolished. Such persons generally feel pretty comfortable, because Nature manages to dispose of the excrementitious matter. The atmosphere becomes their privy or water-closet, and no one would be surprised at the intuition of the dog in smelling out the tracks of his master, if all individuals were thus diseased.

THE TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION.

In the treatment of constipation, the causes should be ascertained; and so long as the popular mind is so ignorant of the human machinery, a physician should be consulted to avoid mistake. Those wishing to consult the author, can answer the questions on page 761. Before taking this step, however, it is well enough to see what care in regard to diet will effect. It is not uncommon to see persons of constipated habit, make a breakfast of wheat-bread toast, or a luncheon of crackers

and cheese. These are the worst things that can be eaten in a case of constipation. They will constipate a person in perfect health if eaten to any great extent. Fried and baked potatoes; vegetables and meats cooked brown; fine wheat bread; rice in any form; sweet apples; blackberries, fresh or preserved; and all food and fruit of an astringent quality, are bad for people of costive habit. Among those things which may be used to advantage, are brown, corn, Graham, and rye

FIG. 163.



A DELICIOUS-LOOKING MEDICINE.

bread; wheaten grits, or cracked wheat; hominy; mush; tomatoes; beans; peas; squashes; green corn, fresh or canned; boiled or stewed potatoes; meats cooked rare, etc.

Constipation may often be relieved by relaxing fruits. The *Medical Magazine*, in speaking of the virtues of the grape, remarks as follows: "When in health swallow only the pulp; when the bowels are costive and you wish to relax them, swallow the seeds with the pulp, ejecting the skins; when you wish to check a too-relaxed state of the bowels, swallow the pulp ejecting the seeds, also

masticate the skins well and swallow the astringent juice of them. Thus may the grape be used as a medicine, while at the same time it serves as a laxative, unsurpassed by any other fruit. An adult may eat three or four pounds a day with benefit. It is well to take them with, or immediately after, your regular meals." There is, however, one serious (*very serious*) objection to the advice to swallow the seeds of the grape for constipation, and that is the liability to the lodgment of them in the vermiform appendix, and thus causing appendicitis. This danger was not so well understood when the article in the *Medical Magazine* was written. Either appendicitis is becoming much more frequent, or else, in former years, cases of peritonitis were not correctly diagnosed. I cannot, therefore, recommend the reader to

swallow the seeds. Otherwise the advice is good. The pulp of the grape is doubtless an aid to the digestive processes, and may quite likely assist in helping to relieve constipation. The French say of the grape that "it not only dilutes the thick blood but sends the circulation to the surface, giving color to the pale cheek; that it removes obstructions from the liver and lungs, aids digestion, brings the stomach and bowels into a healthy state, dislodges gravel and calculi from the kidneys, and confers vigor and health upon the debilitated system." All acidulous fruits act favorably in cases of constipation; such, for instance, as sour apples, oranges, lemons, etc.; while figs, though sweet, are relaxing and beneficial. Perfect regularity at stool is essentially necessary to prevent and cure constipation. Fixing the mind upon the function of expelling the fæces also aids; while the diversion of the mind in thinking of other matters or in reading greatly retards the free movement of the bowels. When at stool, kneading the bowels with the hands, or pressing and manipulating them, greatly aids in producing an evacuation. This is called abdominal massage, and has been found to be exceedingly beneficial. Not only is kneading of the bowels useful in starting motion to the intestines, but the *danse du ventre*, a religious performance among some of the tribes of the Orient, as the Shaker dance is among the pious followers of Ann Lee, may be resorted to for the purpose of facilitating the passage of excrementitious matter. The muscles of the abdomen may be educated as well as any other muscles of the body and, by practice, the bowels may be made to dance, so to speak, or to move violently in every direction, and to be drawn inward with much force. All this action helps where peristaltic action is dormant. Those who saw the *danse du ventre* at the Midway Plaisance in Chicago, during the great exposition in 1893, were not a little shocked at the Oriental display of what the abdominal muscles could be educated to do; as a public exhibition it was not æsthetically edifying to a cultivated audience, but as a study for the anatomist it did surprisingly show what activity could be put into the abdominal muscles by practice, and it suggested to my mind, at least, how these exercises could be employed for an exceedingly useful purpose. It is a well-known fact that exercise, by jostling the intestines, aids the constipated person in the performance of an important function, and this dance, when one successfully acquires it, gives most effectively to the sluggish intestines the violent shaking up that they obviously require. It is certainly a cure for intestinal stagnation. I have advised it in many cases of obstinate constipation, with the most gratifying results. Furthermore, I think I was the first to discover its hygienic value in this particular.

It is not an easy matter to agitate the bowels with this muscular dance at the first trial. You will find it as difficult as the trick of

FIG. 161.



THE DANSE DU VENTRE.

This danse calls for very little motion of the legs, but the arms and body sway rhythmically, and the abdominal muscles are every now and then vigorously contracted. It is an exercise or dance of the abdomen and its contents.

"wagging your ear" if you have never attempted to do that. With a little patience, however, you would acquire the art. Each time you try you will find a little improvement until at last you can arouse just such muscular motion of the abdomen as was displayed, at the exhibition referred to, by the Cairo girls. When at stool, and there is no apparent inclination for a movement of the bowels, set them in motion by the play of the abdominal muscles, as in the *danse du ventre*, and you will be surprised at the result, unless the bowels are in a condition that absolutely requires the most active relaxing medicine.

INJECTIONS AND PURGATIVES.

Before dismissing this subject I will offer my views concerning the most common resources for relief of constipation, viz. : injections and purgatives. My advice is, of course, to obtain, if possible merely by resort to hygienic means a regular daily evacuation ; but, I also say, *get it* by any or all means rather than permit yourself to become clogged. The evils of constipation are worse than the most commonly employed means of relief. A correspondent of *The New Voice* tells how he had recourse to Dr. Wilford H. Hall's method of copious injections, using two to four quarts of water at 100° Fahrenheit every other night for a number of years, and that he became quite dependent upon it and very tired of it too. Then he found it possible to abandon it by eating at the commencement of each meal some dry granose ; but, I will add, "Granule" or "Grape Nuts" would do just as well. While I do not think it wise to become dependent upon injections of any kind, or even stimulating suppositories of glycerine, gluten, etc., I know of no actual serious harm done by even long-continued resort to these methods, other than the misfortune of scarcely being able to do without them. The right way—Nature's own—is of course the best ; but some persons seem almost lacking in the normal capacity of effecting regular and sufficient alvine evacuations. Dr. Edward H. Williams, of New York, wrote for the *Medical Record* an article in which he claims that congenital constipation may be one of the "stigmata of degeneracy"—or, one way of being born defective, just as a malformed palate is another way of not being a well-formed human being. I regard it as plausible, even probable. The obstinacy of constipation in some people needs just such a far-reaching explanation to help us to conclude—"well, that must be it !" for the human mind is never satisfied until it knows the reason why of all perplexing problems ; yet, it may be that all constipation is not so much a sign of degeneracy as of a lack of human progression. Even the eye is not a perfect instrument optically, and maybe in the domain of the human intestines there is room for improvement, and that mankind will some day evolve beyond the need of syringes and purgation. A physician who has had abundant oppor-

tunity for studying the diseases of American Indians, believes that constipation is common to the whole human family, regardless of race or color. He found the Indians very much troubled with it. When an Indian feels ill he grunts out "My stomach is bad," and seeks relief by a purgative. This writer says: "This mania for purging which I believe exists among all races, is worthy the consideration of the physician; first, because the idea cannot be of such widespread acceptance and not contain much truth, that a thorough evacuation of the alimentary canal must indeed be beneficial in many ailments; second, that we may intelligently combat the enormous use of purgatives."

An ancient treatise on Hindoo medicines, "Charaka Sambita," tells of six kinds of constipation, and one hundred purgatives for each kind. The evolution of man during four thousand years has not yet lessened the number, for the druggist's shelves carry six hundred laxatives or combinations thereof for satisfying the caprices of customers. While there are at least six kinds of constipation, there is no real need of even one hundred laxatives to choose from, and many could well be discarded for all time; but there will be reasonable and proper use for some of them for a long time to come. In every case that needs them, however, there will be equal need of brains to select the best combination. Many will continue to try them on until they hit it right, as they do in fitting themselves to clothes in a general store; but the eyes deserve more consideration and some skill in selection of the glasses they will do the best with, and this is just about as true in the selection of means for the encouragement and aid of sluggish bowels.

Spring Disorders and Loss of Appetite.

Such are the habits of mankind in those portions of the world called civilized, that almost every man, woman, and child emerges from the winter season with a decided susceptibility to what are commonly denominated "spring disorders," accompanied usually with loss of appetite. The liver is torpid—the skin is sallow—the head feels heavy—sleep is disturbed—the bowels are either constipated or relaxed—the tongue is furred—the digestion is imperfect—and an overpowering sense of lassitude creeps over the whole muscular system, and so affects the mind as to render it restless or inactive. It is true that lassitude to some extent is the inevitable result of the peculiar properties of the atmosphere of spring. The relaxing air which is supplied by Nature for the purpose of swelling and opening the buds of vegetation is such as to relax and weaken to some degree the muscular fibre and lessen mental energy; but this condition is greatly aggravated, and the symptoms before named produced, by bad habits in eating and drinking, and by confined air, during a season when the appetite is sharpened

by frosty air, and warm, illy ventilated apartments are sought for refuge from cold. Overloaded stomachs, late entertainments, artificially warmed and vitiated air, poison the blood, lower the stock of nervous vitality, and thus cripple the motive powers which Nature employs in keeping the vital machinery in healthful activity. The advent of spring, consequently, becomes the harvest of the venders of all sorts of panaceas, for these are resorted to by almost everybody. Nature has spread her green carpet over the grim soil, beautified the woodland with foliage, festooned the arbors with vines, and the birds seem happy. Old Sol looks as if indulging in laughter—and the insects ereep from the walls and fences to join in the chorus which seems to issue from the countless throats of animate nature, and the sallow-faced lord of creation cannot understand why he too does not feel in the mood to enjoy the exit of winter and the presence of spring.

His appetite for food is gone, and indeed for everything else. So he takes bitters—not because he knows anything about their properties—but because something must be done; if not bitters, then cathartics; and he fancies they improve him, for bitters are usually stimulating, and cathartics are liable to give him something of a cleaning out. If these remedies be not the best that could be devised for the purpose, they *appear* to afford some relief, and as they can be obtained about as handily as bread, they are swallowed down, *q. s.*

Most of the bitters with which the country is flooded are simply abominable decoctions, with no medicinal property excepting alcohol. If stimulus were wanted, it would be better by far to purchase and use some good brandy, rum, or gin; and if a bitter is desired, steep and add a strong decoction of equal parts of hops and chamomile flowers. But in most cases of spring disorders, stimulants of any kind produce only temporary exhilaration, while the blood is thickened and made worse by them. If they quicken the appetite there is no essential gain, for a good appetite, when the digestive and biliary systems are in a wretched condition, only tends still further to overload the disabled organs. The blood needs cooling and renovating in those who are fleshy, and purifying and enriching in those who are lean. Therefore, bitters are not what Nature requires for spring repairs, and the alcoholic property cheats the drinker by making him feel momentary improvement, while the real sources of weakness and discomfort remain undisturbed.

Cathartics usually act locally upon the contents of the stomach and bowels by dissolving them, and quickening peristaltic action, without in the least stirring up healthful activity of the liver and gall-duets. Consequently, those who resort to simply purgative or cathartic medicines are only improved by the local unburdening of the stomach and bowels, while the blood and inactive liver remain untouched. The re-

sult in this case is, no permanent relief, and Nature is left, after all, to help herself as best she can.

The course which ought to be pursued by those who find themselves physically out of order in the spring, is to consult some physician in whom they have confidence. Reliance cannot safely be reposed in the thousand and one blood-purifiers and sarsaparillas which stand in solid battalions on the shelves of the apothecary, nor in the anti-bilious pills, or liver pills, which are advertised in the newspapers. The former are little more than colored sweetened water and alcohol, and the latter possess usually no other than purgative properties. Summer sickness may be prevented by spring renovation, but any hap-hazard attempt at the latter may only the more surely prepare the system for the former. If "a stitch in time saves nine," when applied to our garments, it may apply with equal truth and felicity to the body the garments envelop. But all botch-work should be avoided as the least economical in the end. If you desire any advice from me, answer the questions on page 761. I will be pleased to direct you to a path that will lead to health.

Chronic Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa is characterized by frequent thin or watery stools ; heat, and sometimes smarting in the bowels ; a dragging or downward pressure in the rectum ; and, in severe cases, faintness at stool. In the chronic form of the disease, one or more of these symptoms may or may not present themselves prominently. There are those affected with chronic diarrhœa who have but one passage of the bowels per day ; but that passage is loose, perhaps watery, and possibly attended with great flatulence. There are other cases in which the bowels move frequently during every twenty-four hours, who experience no other disagreeable symptoms or inconvenience. They seem to feel pretty well, but are compelled to attend to the calls of Nature so frequently as to greatly annoy them, whether indulging in recreation, sociality, or engaging in their usual avocations. Especially will persons thus affected feel an inclination to stool when under any excitement. Then, again, there are those who are alternately relaxed and constipated. For a few days or weeks they are uncomfortably bound up, having no evacuations of the bowels ; when suddenly and almost without warning, the flood-gates give way and the excrementitious matters pass off in a softened or fluid form every few hours for a certain length of time.

The causes of chronic diarrhœa are various. In that form last mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the liver remains in a state of stubborn torpidity for a time ; then it changes to an activity reversely as excessive, and the bile which has been dammed up in the system pours down the ducts into the lower stomach and bowels, and

dissolves to fluidity the excrementitious matters, and they run off in streams much to the discomfort and annoyance of the invalid, who, while feeling relieved from the heaviness, drowsiness, and fulness of the costive condition, suffers from a sensation of weakness and a bearing down or dragging sensation almost unendurable, together with a scalding or smarting feeling after each stool. The derangement of the liver in these cases proceeds from a want of regular nervous action in that organ, and the disposition of the recuperative powers in some persons to force hepatic action and overcome obstructions when the circulation becomes loaded with bile and the intestines engorged with fecal accumulations.

Diarrhœa may also arise from the blood being so impure as to render the bilious secretions acrimonious and too solvent, in consequence of which the fecal contents of the intestines are rendered watery and irritating to the coatings of the intestinal canal. Sometimes blood-impurities cause eruptions along the lining of this canal, and these eruptions give off a catarrhal secretion, which acts as a solvent and irritant. In persons of a scrofulous diathesis, ulcerations sometimes take place in the bowels, the discharge from which mixes with the fæces, and gives them a diarrhœal consistency. Excessive drugging for liver derangements, constipation, and other difficulties, has often induced intestinal irritation, which in turn has caused chronic diarrhœa. A dyspeptic stomach, which gives rise to great acidity and flatulence, may impart to the waste matters that pass from it undue solvent qualities, and thereby cause diarrhœa. At the close of the great civil war I was consulted by a Union soldier, who received a bullet-wound in the abdomen three years previously, since which time he had been constantly affected with chronic diarrhœa. The ball had been extracted, but irritations remained which caused catarrhal and ulcerous secretions, and sympathetically affected the digestive organs. He was greatly reduced in flesh, and looked as bloodless as one in the last stages of consumption. Notwithstanding, however, the peculiarity of the case, and his repeated failures to get well, under various systems of medication, his difficulty readily yielded to my remedies, which were prepared with reference to the restoration of his blood, and the vitalizing of his wasted nervous system.

In all cases of chronic diarrhœa it will be found that the blood is thin and usually impure. In nearly all cases there are nervous derangements. In a majority of them the liver is out of order; and in not a few cases the stomach is diseased and digestion impaired. It is not well, therefore, to resort simply to astringents. In many cases no more unfortunate result can be obtained than the arrest of the frequent passages while the causes remain undisturbed. The shutting up of this outlet of acrimonious matter by opiates is liable to produce

bilious or other fevers. Still, many imagine that if they can only stop the flux, all will be right with them; and acting upon this hypothesis, they ply their stomachs and bowels with narcotic or paralyzing drugs, or allow an indiscreet doctor to do it for them. In any case of chronic diarrhœa, if the questions given on page 761 are answered, I can easily ascertain the cause or causes, and by removing that or them, effect a radical cure. All the astringents necessary may be obtained by a proper selection of food. Wheat-bread toast; cracker-toast; boiled rice; rice-gruel; baked potatoes; toast prepared with boiled milk; blackberries, fresh or canned; baked sweet apples; grape-pulps, and the juice of the skins, without the seeds; black currants; brandy peaches; wild cherries; and any other wholesome vegetables and fruits, possessing mild binding qualities. Astringent drinks may also be prepared and used moderately. Rice scorched and prepared in the same way as we prepare the coffee berry; crust coffee; toast water; blackberry-jelly water; and diluted blackberry brandy are all useful in chronic diarrhœa, if used with sufficient moderation, and not depended upon for effecting a cure.

When there is a chronic tendency to weakness of the bowels and over-action on slight provocation, a dry diet of toast and lamb chops will be a useful occasional resource, and the wearing of a flannel binder about the abdomen will be found very helpful and comforting for constant use; even day and night in some cases, but such a condition is not likely to be persistent when the blood is right, and the nervous system of good tone. It may be simply a case of persistent indigestion, or it may be from tuberculous invasion of the glands of the intestines, or an expert may discover that the diarrhœa is only symptomatic of some liver or kidney disease. When diarrhœa is persistently chronic, it is wise to advise with one who can accurately diagnose the underlying and hidden causes.

Hemorrhoids, or Piles.

In introducing this essay, I will first explain that the rectum is the third and last portion of the large intestines, and was so named by the mistaken anatomists of old, under the supposition that this portion of the gut was straight. The illustrations, Figs. 161 and 162, show just about how straight it actually is, and how erroneous it was to christen it after the Latin term *rectus*! As the name, however, does not give anybody any distress, we will turn our attention to those diseases of the rectum which do.

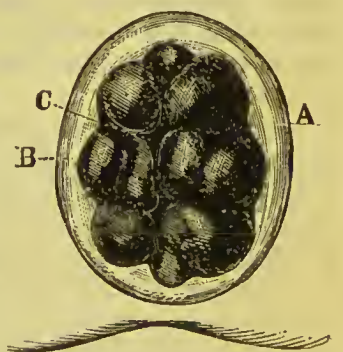
The most common affection of the rectum and its termination, is piles. All persons subject to constipation, or diarrhœa, are apt to be troubled with piles, and some have them who are not subject to

irregularity of the bowels. Itching piles are those which often present no distinct elevations, but great irritation of the anus and sometimes a puffiness of the surrounding membranes. Then there are cases where an eruption of an itching character breaks out about the anus which may also be called itching piles. The most troublesome piles, however, are those of a tumorous and varicose nature, such as are represented in the annexed illustration, Fig. 165.

The arteries of the rectum are numerous, and whether the enlargements are simply varicose or tumorous, the blood presses in upon the affected parts, and alarming hemorrhages in some cases take place. I once had an interesting case of this kind, who, before becoming my patient, had for more than a year been subject to daily excessive hemorrhages from the rectum, and to such a frightful extent as to give her a death-like paleness, and such weakness that she could with difficulty keep from her bed. Her friends despaired of her recovery after the failure of the family physician to relieve her. She was a Jewess, and her gratitude on being restored under my treatment found expression in the naming of her first-born after the author, who, by invitation, was present at the peculiar ceremony of circumcision. This was all contrary to the canons of the Jewish religion, which forbid the adoption of Christian names, and prohibit religious fellowship with those outside their fold. But she insisted that Dr. F. had saved her life, that the baby was the offspring of her recovery, and the opposition of friends to the course she chose to pursue did not prevail.

The *immediate* cause of piles may be briefly given as everything which tends to irritate or unduly heat the anus or rectum. Hard fecal plugs, and watery and scalding stools may induce an attack of piles. Considering the vascularity of the rectum, it is frightful to think of a large dry fecal plug, as hard and irregular as a stone, descending the rectum, scratching and pushing along, abrading the lining in one place, and so distending it in another that the blood actually exudes from the congested membrane. But there are those who are so ignorant of the peculiar structure of the rectum that they allow constipation to produce these fecal plugs which are thrown off every few days for weeks and months, until the most obstinate diseases of the rectum are induced,

FIG. 165.



TUMOROUS AND VARICOSE PILES AS THEY APPEAR IN THE ANUS.

A, anal rim or sphincter muscle, which holds the tumors tightly after they are extended; B, piles formed of swollen mucous membrane and enlarged vessels; C, anal aperture.

Carelessness in the selection of instruments for cleansing the parts after stool often induces irritation which develops piles. This evil is so excessively prevalent, particularly in rural districts, that I must beg the indulgence of the reader for a moment while I call attention to it. Nothing is more common than to find in the "little-house" of a farm-yard, a huge pile of corn-cobs for the purpose indicated. Even chips are sometimes resorted to. Now, to frictionize the external skin with a harsh substance like either of those, would be sufficient to produce eruptions or sores upon anyone affected with blood impurities; but applied to the delicate membrane of the anus, no one addicted to the practice can escape having piles unless his blood is remarkably pure. Leaves of plants are often used with like results. The leaves of almost all descriptions of vegetation are more or less bearded or coated with a kind of fuzz which, when brought in contact with the mucous membrane, causes irritation. Coarse brown paper is nearly as unsuitable, inasmuch as it is too rough and harsh, while a newspaper is equally objectionable, because of the irritating properties of the ink with which it is printed.

It would be well if all would regard this matter of sufficient importance to provide themselves with paper which is manufactured and sold expressly for the purpose. If not, only the softest and most pliable brown paper, such as would answer to wipe the mouth or nose in the absence of a handkerchief, should be employed.

People of sedentary habits should also be guarded as to what they use for seats. Sitting in cushioned chairs covered with worsted, enamelled cloth, or other heating material, tends to produce irritation in the anus. If a person is at all predisposed to piles, cane-seated chairs are far preferable to any other, and a wood-bottomed chair is decidedly better than one that is luxuriously upholstered.

The anatomical relation of the blood-vessels of the rectum to the liver is such that the return flow of blood from the hemorrhoidal veins at the rectum or anus is obstructed when the liver is congested, and therefore liver torpor is the most common cause of the engorgement and swelling of the veins which constitute pile tumors. It is seldom possible to do much for permanent relief of piles without giving due attention to the liver, and relieving the torpid state of circulation there which dams back the blood into the veins below, at the rectum. Local treatment, whether medicinal or surgical, is not likely to be truly curative. Soothing ointments (particularly my Magnetic Ointment No. 1, and Pine Cones, No. 0 of Sanitary Bureau list) will give great relief from soreness, heat, and the results of chafing, and for a time seem to cure; and the various operations by knife, clamps, and cauterization will, of course, at once destroy the piles thus treated, but the veins there are numerous, tortuous, and lengthy, so that after a few pile tumors

have been removed, if the cause is not, another lot is likely to be produced. Some cases are so severe as to call for very prompt relief by the aid of surgery, and some of the most successful operations are done without any pain to speak of, but unless constitutional treatment be at once adopted for removal of causes, there may soon be another call for operation. On the other hand, if the patient can bear his discomfort a little longer, the right sort of constitutional treatment, combined with soothing and astringent local applications, will often do wonders in the way of reducing large, protruding, and bleeding piles, and render any sort of surgical operation unnecessary. Piles that bleed enough to gradually impair the general health, and weaken sexual vigor in course of time, do not always protrude and cause soreness and chafing. Their main annoyance is from bleeding at stool, and perhaps some pain then, and these may not be enough to compel due attention to proper treatment, but it is unwise to neglect it.

The most skilful treatment, however, is liable to fail in any case, unless proper attention is paid to personal habits. I have already spoken of constipation, and advised means for overcoming the difficulty, in an essay devoted to that subject; but the importance of avoiding a constipated condition of the bowels is so essential to success in removing hemorrhoidal affections, I must be pardoned for introducing matter here which may almost seem like repetition. First, and all-important, after giving attention to dietetic rules, is regularity in attending to the calls of Nature. Every man, woman, and child should have a stated hour, from which he or she should reluctantly deviate if the house is on fire. Persons accustoming the bowels to move at a certain time each day will find that organ ready to respond to his or her efforts, and they will further find that if they pass much beyond the usual time, constipation will exhibit itself.

The habit many have, of reading or thinking intently on business or domestic affairs, of nursing griefs and taking a retrospect of a gloomy past, or, in fact, of engaging the mind either in reflection or diversion, while at stool, tends to retard the bowels in the exercise of their functions, and consequently produces constipation. The *Martinger of Health* very sensibly gives utterance to the following language on the subject: "Any mental occupation foreign to the proper and prompt performance of the function is positively certain to stamp the impress of disease upon the weakest part; and, inasmuch as, while engaged in this particular function, the vessels and fibres of the rectum are distended and principally taxed, so is inattention at the time most likely to produce one or more of the above-mentioned forms of hemorrhoidal disturbances." By concentrating the will upon the parts which expel the feces, costive persons will find it much easier to relieve themselves of excrementitious matter,

Prominent among the remedial exercises suited to persons affected with piles, is horseback riding. The jolting of the diseased parts upon the saddle quickens circulation, and helps thereby to relieve congestion, and when piles are tumorous it promotes absorption. Theodore Parker once facetiously remarked that the "outside of a horse is good for the inside of a man." This was said, of course, with more especial reference to dyspeptics and those who do not take much exercise, for the outside of a horse is equally good for the outside of a man. Women would be quite as much benefited by horseback riding

FIG. 166.



THE RECTUM LAID OPEN, TO
SHOW ITS APPEARANCE WHEN
AFFECTED WITH PILES.

as men, if they would adopt some costume which would enable them to ride gracefully astride. It is questionable whether they derive any greater advantages from equestrian exercise than exhilarating joltings and the breathing of the pure atmosphere of heaven. Their cramped-up position on the saddle does not allow a free and easy play of the muscles, such as men experience with both feet in the stirrups, and presenting an untwisted front. Women have yet to work a reform in this matter. There is no good reason why a woman should put one of her limbs to sleep over the pommel, and occupy a distorted position every time she takes a horseback-ride. While fashion may treat with scorn and contempt the suggestion that a woman should ride astride like a man, common-sense cries out against

the present ridiculous custom. Already in some parts of the United States women are giving up the uncomfortable and unhygienic side-saddle for such as is used by the masculine equestrian. It is to be hoped that this fashion will spread, and that the side-saddle will become a thing of the past.

For external piles, and especially those of a varicose nature, or falling of the rectum, the Pile Compressor (see page 1227) yields great relief and comfort. The effect of the wearing of this ingenious instrument in cases of external piles, is very similar to that produced by frequent horseback-riding. The continuous gentle pressure of the congested parts serves to relieve them of their painful and sometimes unendurable distention, and to induce a more natural circulation of the blood in them. For those who have not the time or means to indulge in equestrian exercise, and particularly for women who are compelled by King Custom to so seat themselves on the saddle as to derive little advantage therefrom, the Pile Compressor is invaluable.

Even if under skilful treatment for the removal of both the disease and its cause, something is needed to give relief while the good work is going on, for piles cannot be permanently cured in a few weeks under any system of treatment. Then, there are persons advanced in life, who cannot be cured, and who, consequently, require something to render them comfortable. To such I would most urgently recommend the Pile Compressor ; while those of all ages, suffering with falling of the rectum or bowel who adopt it, will pronounce this mechanical invention an inestimable blessing. I would also advise digital dilatation of the rectal orifice, using some good ointment in place of soap-suds, as advised in the essay on constipation. This can be done after thoroughly cleansing the parts with soap and water.

Falling of the Rectum.

In persons of relaxed fibre, after long-continued constipation, or the opposite trouble, diarrhœa, the lower bowel may "turn wrong-side out," or roll down and out through the sphincter muscle. Ordinarily the anus is tight enough, and the membrane above firm enough to prevent this, but it will happen even to children, and the sooner the protruding part is returned the better. Using my magnetic ointment, or even a good quality of vaseline, not only aids in effecting the return of the protruding parts, but soothes and strengthens, so that the liability to recurrence is lessened. In persons of middle age addicted to the use of tobacco, simple cases of falling rectum, if not from constipation or diarrhœa, may result from the relaxing effect upon the tissues of this region by the steady use of tobacco. It may not be excessive use, judging by the amount used per day by the ordinary slave to tobacco ; but year after year the influence of the tobacco habit tells, and the relaxation becomes so fixed as the status of the part that no remedies, local or constitutional, will avail until the tobacco habit has been lived down, and the drug entirely let alone for some time. In elderly persons the relaxed, drooping parts may be due to other causes, the rectal looseness being in fact hardly more evident than the general flabbiness of the tissues. The Pile Compressor is a relief for that—and in such cases may be more properly called the rectal supporter.

Stricture of the Rectum

is an annoying and generally painful affection which may result from neglected obstinate constipation, local inflammation, cancer or syphilitic ulcers, or anything which causes an abrasion or great irritation in the lining of the canal. The stricture may consist of a thickening of the walls of the rectum, causing a partial obliteration of the canal ; adhesion of some portions of the walls, after the healing of

abrasions or abscesses ; or it may be caused by indolent tumors forming therein, or remaining after a severe attack of piles. Stricture of the rectum is a most troublesome difficulty, because it obstructs the passage of the excrementitious matter, and in some cases to such a degree as to prove fatal. The symptoms attending stricture in this locality are—difficulty in passing fæces even when they are soft and pliable ; passage of fæces in small fragments, sometimes streaked with blood ; and, when caused by thickening of the walls of the rectum, the expulsion of narrow flattened fæces. Here is something which may be especially benefited by daily resort to digital stretching of the lower part of the rectum. In some obstinate cases it will be necessary to resort to instrumental dilatation, in which case the services of a physician will be required ; but, with many, it will be sufficient to first thoroughly cleanse the parts with soap and water, and then, employing my ointment or some other oleaginous preparation possessing properties favoring relaxation, lubricate one finger and introduce that ; after enlarging the parts as much as possible with one, lubricate and introduce the second finger in addition, and make such movements with the two fingers as will tend to stretch the constricted parts. In obstinate cases which resist self-applied orificial surgery, both constitutional and local treatment are necessary, and the patient cannot do better than to rely wholly upon the advice of the physician in whom he may entertain confidence. In cases living at a distance, the author can give such directions as will enable the patient to administer the necessary local treatment himself, or herself.

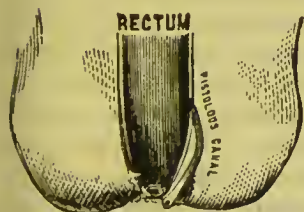
Fistula-in-Ano

Is a troublesome and dangerous affection, which is liable to result from neglected or badly treated piles. It may also occur in persons of scrofulous diathesis without the provocation of any previous disease in the anus or rectum. It commences not far from the anus, and usually announces its approach by itching, or pain, or uneasiness, although in some cases no unpleasant symptom is experienced until it begins to discharge its purulent matter, and then this discharge may be the only evidence of its existence. So long as it has but one opening it is called incomplete, but when the abscess has proceeded so far as to penetrate the rectum, or any other cavity, it is said to be complete. The annexed cuts, Figs. 167, 168, represent a complete fistula-in-ano. Sometimes it has several openings into the rectum or other parts, and the canal is in some cases so complete as to have a lining almost like the mucous membrane. I once had a case of fistula which opened perfect communication between the rectum and the urethra, so that at stool some of the fluid portion of the fæces passed out of the mouth of the penis. When the abscess is active, large quantities of purulent matter issue

therefrom, especially at stool when it is pressed by the descending fæces. When much inflammation is present the affection is terribly painful.

In most cases of fistula, the blood should receive the first attention of the physician, and the knife should be the last resort, because if the latter be employed, it still remains necessary to purify the blood, or the fistula, or an abscess of some kind will be likely to return. It would consequently seem the more sensible plan, in all cases, to have suitable blood-treatment at the outset. This may suffice to cure the

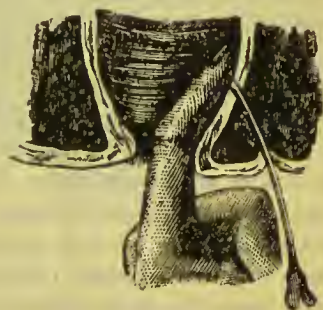
FIG. 167.



COMPLETE FISTULA-IN-ANO.

The fistulous canal is observed in the right side of the rectum.

FIG. 168.



SURGICAL EXAMINATION.

Discovering or proving fistula by examination.

difficulty. If it does not, neither time nor money will have been unnecessarily wasted, because the constitutional treatment cannot be safely dispensed with, however successful the operation, and many cases are not in fit condition to make good recovery without a course of preparatory, purifying treatment. When the patient is fit for operation, it need not be feared, as there is no danger from it, and the result is almost sure to be entirely satisfactory.

Fissure of the Anus.

Ulcerations are liable to take place in any part of the body when anything like a scrofulous or a syphilitic taint exists in the system. Chronic ulcer of the stomach is perhaps more frequent than ulceration of the bowels, but the most common, if least serious, ulcer occurs at the anus, and is quite analogous to a "crack in the lip" of the mouth. It is called "anal fissure," and is painful out of all proportion to its size, the pain being sharp and severe during stooling, and continuing long after. Bleeding may occur with it. It is practically incurable while constipation lasts, owing to the wear and tear of its situation,

and even when the bowels move comfortably it is often obstinate. Anodyne ointments relieve ; lunar caustic touching stimulates healing action ; a knife operation is sometimes necessary ; but with this, as in cases of ulceration elsewhere, there is a fault in the blood which must be corrected to encourage Nature's own reparative processes.

Another very distressing disease of this part, often with very little to show for it, but generally due to more or less local eczema, is obstinate itching, or *pruritus-ani*, which may either disturb sleep at night or make its victim uneasy all day. It is due to either the visible, local lesion, to irritating (unnatural) secretions from the intestines, or worms, or in some cases it seems to be purely nervous. All these anal troubles may be considerably relieved by appropriate local treatment, but removal of the particular cause in each case is the only means of permanent relief. The lower bowel being the slop-bucket of the body, receives its worst or most noxious substances, and yet, in health, fecal waste is not really irritating to the parts that must contain it and retain it for awhile ; but in disease, or as a result of various and numerous disorders anywhere along the route of the stomach and bowels, the fecal evacuation may become even excoriating. The membranes at the outlet may be only tickled to the point of persistent itching, or they may be scalded, excoriated, and lacerated. So once more we learn that the art of health from mouth to the extremity of the alimentary canal, consists mainly in learning to keep clean all through ; that there is such a thing as "clean dirt," even in fecal parlance ; and that unclean, diseased, and acrid discharges from above are what initiate rectal diseases.

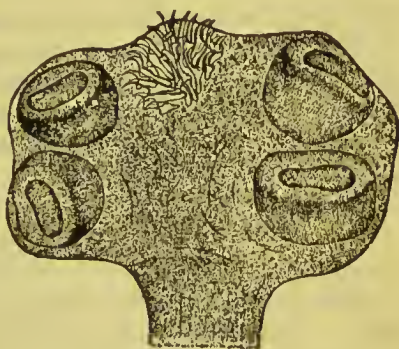
Intestinal Parasites.

It is not pleasant to think of, but the fact is that men, as well as animals, are prone to be wormy, and the number and variety of parasites that find a home along the course of the alimentary canal is almost legion ; but the common forms that most folks need to know something about are the long, round worms, the little pinworms, and several kinds of curious tape-worms. If adults and children would be more particular about what they eat and drink, there would be far less complaint on account of worms. If all maintained a first-class digestion, and clean blood and secretions, these internal vermin would have less opportunity to take up their abode and thrive and breed. Chapter XIII. of Part II. gives some good formulæ for ronting them out. Injections of salt and water, quassia water or sweet oil are useful in drowning out pin-worms, but they are very persistent, and the victim must be more so. Be sure you are right before you go ahead. Parents sometimes think a child has worms because of colicky pains, poor

appetite, bad breath, itching about the anus, or grinding of the teeth ; but "seeing is believing," and a cathartic dose with observation of results should be tried before further specific dosing against worms. The ordinary round worm, common to children of four to twelve years, is easily seen, it being from a few inches to a foot long, and of a yellowish white color. Thread-worms are much smaller, so that they are often called pin-worms, being only half an inch long or less, and not much larger around than a pin, but they are more annoying than the larger sort. They congregate in masses in the rectum and titillate the nerves of the anus, making it feel as if it had become a nest for hornets. Local injections may or may not be all that is required to rout them, but these must be employed persistently for two or three weeks. Occasional laxative dosing is likely to be needed to drive them down and out, and a small teaspoonful of turpentine in a cup of milk, given an hour after breakfast, may be necessary to make their home in the bowels unattractive.

As to tape-worms, a book as large as this would be required to tell all that is known of the various kinds ; but the man who has one generally seems to want to know nothing of his tenant except how to be well rid of him and her—for it is hermaphrodite. A recipe for cooking a hare started out with "First catch the hare ;" and so, before beginning to take medicine to dislodge a tape-worm, it is wise to catch enough of one to prove its presence. It is produced in sections, or joints, which may prolong it to a length of forty feet, and these break off, and come away separately or in ribbons. A single large joint is an inch long by a quarter of an inch wide, slimy, soft, and white, but without head or tail. A few such captures are enough to make a diagnosis, but many persons with bowel disturbances and "queer rumblings," or "gnawing feelings," have the notion that they have tape-worm instead of having the thing itself. Dyspepsia and bowel irritations of the ordinary kind are aggravated by the rather severe dosing necessary to dislodge a tape-worm, and the treatment should be avoided except where really required. Tape-worms are provided with a wonderful arrangement of suckers or hooks about the head, which enable them to hold on for "dear life" (no doubt life is dear to them), and so long as the head clings to the lining membrane of the human intestine,

FIG. 169.



MAGNIFIED HEAD OF TAPE-WORM.

it can go on producing "sections" and piecing itself out. So the passing away of parts day after day means little loss to the worm—that's his business—and little gain to the patient—who grows impatient. To sunder these relations of house-owner and tenant requires a dose of something that will paralyze Mr. *Tænia*—knock him senseless—and then a brisk cathartic to sweep head and tail all out in one fell swoop. If it happens to be truly *tænia solium* (solitary), nothing remains to be done but repair the damages to the premises by a suitable course of treatment; but there are some people who provide quarters for two or more such tenants, and more than one writ of ejectment may be necessary. Anyone afflicted with a troublesome customer of this kind, or with some obstinate disease of the class treated of in this chapter, may consult the author in person or by letter, and further information or advice will be cordially given.

Hernia or Rupture.

Hernia is an affliction so prevalent (some estimate one in every ten has it) and so lasting that it deserves some consideration in this volume. There is no more fitting place for this than in the chapter relating to Diseases of the Bowels. It is a weakness and giving way of the abdominal wall somewhere at one of its least well protected spots, and not a disease unless the intestines which protrude through the opening become pinched. The abdominal wall in front is made up of fibrous and muscular layers, but there are a few small, necessary openings which are generally snug or close fitting about the cords or vessels that pass through them; it is when these become over-stretched and permit the slipping out of a piece of intestine that a hernia occurs. There is seldom any real rupture of tissues, but rather a spreading as when a pencil is poked through some loose-knit fabric. Hernia is generally the result of some sudden accident or excessive strain, but in persons of relaxed fibre, loose-knit sort of folks, or those who have suffered recent illness, and so lack firmness, mere coughing, straining at stool, a mis-step, or other minor cause may suffice to drive a wedge of intestine through the weak spot, and so start a hernia. Hard workers are apt to have very strong abdominal walls, but an unusually heavy lift or unexpected effort may "rupture" them, and render them unfit for the occupation they have long filled. In just the other type of person, who has been too weakly or lazy to do physical work, hernia may just come on without apparent cause. In infants a colic, cough, or fall may produce hernial protrusion before the parts have become adjusted to bear even a slight strain, but many a case in infants will soon be "naturally cured" if the swelling is kept well pressed back, and great care taken to prevent its recurrence. A thick skein of yarn bound round the abdomen, with a

knot in it over the weak spot, and a branch between the legs to hold it well in place has sufficed to hold many an infant or child. Some will need a small truss for a year or so.

It is not easy to make plain to the general reader just how hernia occurs, but some years ago a writer of *Health Talks* for the Orange Judd Farmer accomplished this as well as it is likely to be done, and I shall offer here his description and illustrations because I could not hope to do better.

"Hernia (from the Greek word, 'ernos or hernos, a 'branch,' or a shooting forth) means a protrusion of internal organs through the wall of the abdomen. 'Rupture' literally means a breaking or tearing. The popular idea that hernia is caused by accidental 'rupture' is erroneous; there are very few cases which are due to external accident. To make the subject clear, we have prepared some special engravings, which the reader should carefully study along with the explanations under each figure.

"Fig. 170 shows at *II*, *FF* and *N* the location of five *natural* openings outward through the wall of the abdomen. *N* and *II* are directly over the interior opening. *EE* are the outer openings (under the skin) of *II*. *F* and *F* are two exterior openings under the skin at the top of the thighs, of which the interior openings into the abdomen (not shown) are deep-seated and higher up. The canal or tube between *I* and *E* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long. Its course, etc., are shown and explained in Fig. 171. *FF* are alike on the right and left side, as are *II* and *EE*, and a description of one of each answers for both.

"Through the canal extending from *F* back into the abdomen comes down the great artery which supplies blood to the whole lower limb. IMPORTANT NOTE.—If an artery anywhere in the leg or foot be cut or broken the dangerous escape of blood can be almost entirely stopped by simply applying strong pressure at *F*.

"The large vein carrying the blood from the limb to the heart also goes up through the same canal, which extends back and upward from *F*.

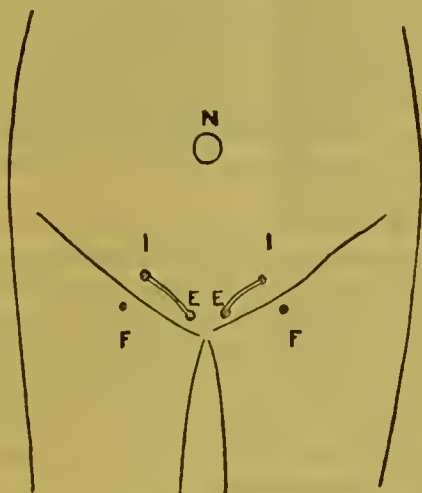
"In like manner, arteries and veins, nerves, cords, etc., connected with reproduction, pass through the canal between *I* and *E*.

"*N* is the fifth natural opening from the abdomen. It is through this umbilicus that the unborn animal receives its blood and entire nourishment. It is usually closed, but it is sometimes the source of serious trouble—frequently so in infancy, and quite often among fleshy persons.

"Fig. 171 is a side or sectional view of the abdomen *A* with a portion of the intestines *In*. We also see the front wall, including the muscular tissue *M*, the outer skin *S*, the Peritoneum *P*, which latter is a thin membrane, smooth on the inside where the intestines move

against it. (The terrible affliction known as 'Peritonitis' is an inflammation of this Peritoneum *P*.) This coating is quite elastic and capable of large expansion, as we shall see. The 'Inguinal Canal,' or tube, described in Fig. 170, extending from *I* to *E*, is also shown in Fig. 171 at *T*. This canal is the seat of the larger portion of Hernias, or 'Ruptures.' It runs from its upper inside opening, but outside of the Peritoneum, down obliquely among the muscles *M, M*, to its lower opening under the skin at *E*, Fig. 170. This canal is usually large enough in

FIG. 170.



WHERE HERNIAS OCCUR.

adults to admit the finger up through most of its length. The inguinal canal, while carrying through it the arteries, veins, etc., described under Fig. 170, is ordinarily kept closed around them by the weight of the intestines inside, and the resistance of the outer muscles of *M, M*.

"Fig. 172 shows the same parts as Fig. 171; but illustrates the beginning of a *Hernia*, in which, owing to a weakness of the muscular coating *M, M*, or to extraordinary pressure of the intestines, *In*, or both, the intestines begin to push the elastic peritoneum *into* the upper mouth of the canal *T*, and to act as a

wedge to enlarge the canal. The peritoneum itself is so expansible that it does not resist the intrusion of the intestine into the canal.

"Fig. 173 shows progress from Fig. 172. The intestine has pushed farther down, enlarging *T*.

"Fig. 174 shows still further progress. Here a whole *loop* of the intestines has FORCED its way down the canal, but is still almost invisible on the outside of the abdomen. The progress, thus far, may have taken months, or even years, or it may have occurred in a few weeks or days, or in a few hours, if the muscular coat *M* is weak and debilitated, or if there is extraordinary pressure *from* the *inside*, by violent coughing, by jumping or stepping down and coming to a sudden stop, and by violent strains in a variety of ways. The injection of the intestine can be discovered by a physician, or by a person of ordinary skill, on thrusting the finger *up* the canal from below.

"Ordinarily no severe pain will be felt except when the loop of the intestine is so pinched by the upper end of the canal, or so filled with hard food or gas that there is not free circulation through the loop.

Hence, a hernia may have made considerable progress before the person affected is aware of its existence, either by marked external swelling, or by recognized pain from it.

"Fig. 175. COMPLETED HERNIA.—This shows the onward progress of the intestine which, while between *I* and *E* in Figs. 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176, was called an 'Incomplete Hernia.' Referring to Fig. 175 it has passed through *E* and below, and is now visible on the outside, pushing the skin outward, forming a tumor or lump. At first it

FIG. 171.

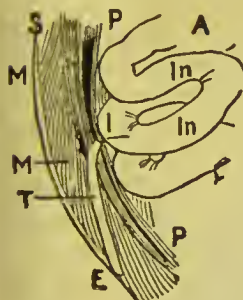


FIG. 172.

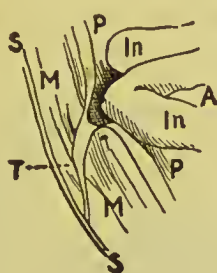


FIG. 173.

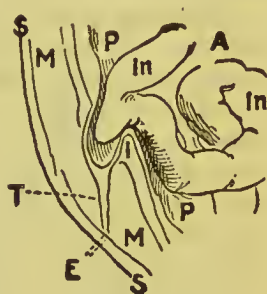


FIG. 174.

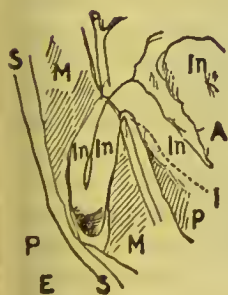


FIG. 175.

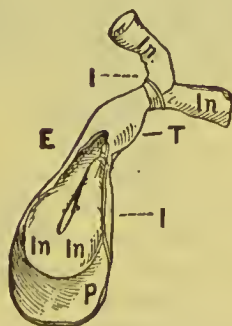
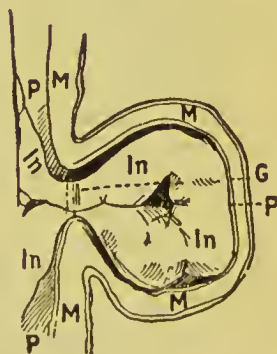


FIG. 176.



ILLUSTRATING PROGRESSIVE HERNIA.

is perhaps the size of a walnut or less, but if not arrested may go on to enormous proportions, up to the size of an egg, a pint, a gallon, indeed to almost inconceivable dimensions. Cases are reported where almost the entire viscera or bowels have passed into the hernial sac.

"Fig. 176. UMBILICAL HERNIA, of large proportions. (Side or sectional view.)—After what is said of the previous figures, little explanation is needed here. Beginning, as in Fig. 172, the Intestine (*In*) has gradually enlarged the naturally small navel aperture, steadily pushing the peritoneum before it, and stretching the muscular coating *M*, outward, and a loop of it has got through the originally small opening."

INCONVENIENCE AND DANGER.

When the completed stage is reached, there is usually both a disagreeable pain and the inconvenience of the outside enlargement and its weight, and also the constant danger of further growth, and especially of "strangulation," as it is termed, that is, the pinching of the aperture *I*, so as to prevent the return of the intestine, or of its contents, the hardening of the fæces or food in the protruding loop of the bowel, etc. The result is inflammation and fatal mortification of the bowel, unless well-directed, competent surgical skill succeeds in affording relief.

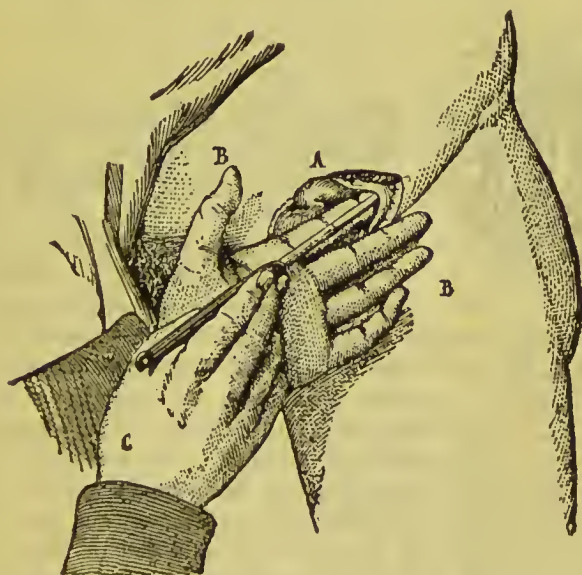
Probably the most important fact for the ruptured to know is that their state is attended with great risk, if neglected, and that neglect will certainly lead to its getting worse. From the start its tendency is to stretch and extend until the intestine may reach the scrotum, and that become as big as a man's head, for the weight of the intestine is of course pushing, pressing, wedging, distending, and gradually enlarging the hernial sac. In no human strain of tissue is the "stitch in time" more important, and that stitch consists in the early application of a dam to the breach, *i.e.*, some mechanical support that will brace the weak spot where the protrusion starts and hold it back. One who is content to let his rupture hold itself may any day have one more unexpected strain that will suddenly crowd more of the gut into the narrow channel, and thus bring it to a state of strangulation that may be fatal.

The treatment of hernia is reduced to two methods—an operation to tighten the slack part, or a truss to brace it. Various operations have been employed with varying success. The last and highest claim is a cure of eighty per cent. in private practice, by the insistence upon the use of a truss for several months after the operation, till its results can be confirmed by time. Such cure really results from new tissue brought to the part by inflammatory action, and the natural tendency of scar tissue to contract. The same process of cure is accomplished in a slower, and equally sure or successful way, by wearing a truss-pad that will produce deep soreness, in fact a slight grade of inflammation, which in time, say a year, repairs the breach. The rubber-cure pad which I have tested and sold for many years was devised upon this theory, and has practically proved a success in a large number of cases, and the proportion of cures would be far larger if subjects would use it religiously as directed instead of recklessly to suit their convenience. Further information regarding this method may be found in my dime pamphlet on Rupture. (See last page.)

Other surgeons acknowledge the "spontaneous" cure of rupture after years of wearing of various trusses, but the chances of cure are greatly increased by the use of one specially devised for this mode of cure. Some pads would always tend to prevent rather than promote a

eure. It is only inguinal hernia *I E* that is thus curable ; the femoral *F*, and umbilical kinds will always require continued support.

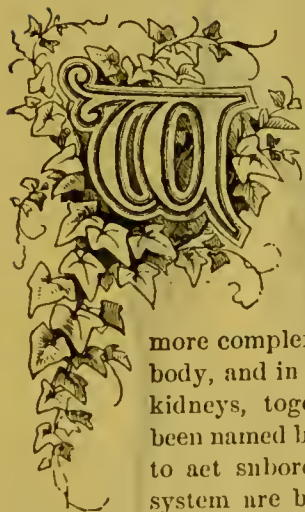
Some denounce trusses, and offer “appliances” or elastic bands. The simple fact is the bracing pad must be retained in place effectively, and the subject may choose the means that is most comfortable while accomplishing this object. The first truss a man wears will pretty surely get liberal abuse from him, and only after trying several may he discover that after all the first was the best—or, may be some other. The ruptured person is more comfortable and safe with a well-fitting truss than without, but he cannot be as comfortable as when he had no use for it.



OPERATION FOR RELIEF OF STRANGULATED HERNIA, WHICH BECOMES NECESSARY
WHEN THE INTESTINE GETS PINCHED AND CANNOT BE RETURNED
BY MANIPULATION.

CHAPTER V.

CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY ORGANS.



WHEN the skin and lungs are in a healthy condition, a large amount of the waste fluids of the system pass off in the form of sensible or insensible perspiration, and in vapors exhaled, but the excretory pores and lungs would be quite insufficient, unaided, to dispose of all the soluble effete matters in the more complex organisms, and hence we find in the human body, and in the bodies of all vertebrates, organs called the kidneys, together with other helping organs which have been named by anatomists the ureters, bladder, and urethra, to act subordinately to them. The kidneys in the human system are brownish red, bean-shaped glands, located on either side of the spine in what is denominated the lumbar region. They are largely made up of tubes and cells and of membrane of so thin a texture, that as the blood passes through the kidneys, the watery portions pass through the membrane as readily as water passes through muslin, and it then trickles down through tubes to little reservoirs in the kidneys, and from thence through the little canals called the ureters to the bladder, which is the great receiving reservoir of the urine. In health the bladder retains the water till it becomes full, or until it is convenient to dispose of it. In both sexes the bladder is located in the lower part of the bowels. In men it is bounded at the back by the seminal vesicles and rectum, and in women by the vagina. In front it lies just back of the lower abdominal walls. The bladder empties itself through the urethra, which in the male extends along the under part of the penis to the orifice at the end, and this same urethra is the conducting pipe of the seminal fluids when they pass off. In the female it performs only the office of carrying off the urine; it is very short and terminates just above the vaginal orifice.

In my practice I have a large percentage of cases suffering with diseases of a chronic nature, located in some part of the urinary apparatus. So closely connected, anatomically, are the urinary with the procreative organs, and so greatly are the latter abused, it is not surprising that the former are frequently the seat of painful and dangerous affections. In both sexes the amative passions are prematurely developed and stimulated. These, at an early age, too often lead boys and girls into private vices, and the mature and married into sexual excesses and pernicious modes for the prevention of conception, all of which physical violations are well calculated to disturb the nervous harmony of the parts, impoverish and vitiate the blood, and to lay the foundation for serious derangements of those organs which secrete and discharge the urine. The most common of these diseases are: Chronic inflammation in the kidneys; weakness in the kidneys; consumption of the kidneys; stone in the kidneys; chronic inflammation in the bladder; paralysis of the bladder; gravel; chronic gonorrhœa; stricture of the urethra, etc.

The office of the kidneys is to secrete the useless alkaline and calcareous particles and the soluble waste matters from the blood. The bladder, as before remarked, is the reservoir for these, and the urethra is the waste-pipe for carrying them off. Everybody living in houses supplied with aqueduct water knows how much trouble it gives the kitchen-maid when something, by her own carelessness, obstructs the waste-pipe. Now, old dame Nature has double the trouble of any "Bridget" in keeping human water-pipes in order, not from any dereliction of duty on her part, but from the carelessness and imprudences of man and woman kind generally. Mechanical water-pipes could never endure the abuses which are almost daily inflicted by men, women, and children, on those organs made in part, by the economy of Nature, for the purpose of carrying off the waste fluids which must be in some way disposed of, and which, if obstructed or dammed back, give rise to a variety of most painful and serious disorders.

FIG. 177.



THE HUMAN WATER-WORKS.

The kidneys at the top are connected by canals called the ureters leading to the bladder. The neck of the bladder connects with the urethra, which is not given in the illustration, as the latter is without sex and stands to represent the urinary organs of both sexes.

Albeit, it is useless to moralize, even in this quaint way. Generation after generation passes off the stage of life, one profiting little by the experience of its predecessor. Individuals suffering with such troubles only intrust the secret to their physician, and the mass of humanity goes recklessly on, vainly thinking that this first, second, or third abuse of the delicate urino-genital structure will not be followed with a penalty, until a large proportion of all have at last tasted the bitter cup, while some drink it to the dregs. It is, therefore, waste of words for the medical writer to do more than point out the dangerous shoals and breakers, and then turn his attention to those already wrecked, and who are too often catching at straws to save themselves. I will, therefore, pass to the consideration of some of the diseases I have adverted to.

Diseases of the Kidneys.

The kidneys are very vascular organs, and are so arranged anatomically that they receive constantly a large amount of blood which, in passing through them, is purified of many forms of waste matter and deprived of much of its water, the latter being necessary to hold the impurities in solution until they may be cast out from the body. The kidneys are therefore in intimate relation with the circulatory system, the heart and blood-vessels, and they not only suffer when disease invades the heart and arteries, but if the kidneys become first affected, the circulatory system is, sooner or later, weakened also. The kidneys are also sensitive to any faults in digestion, whether in stomach or liver, for if any unusual amount of impurities is thrown into the blood through faulty digestion, the kidneys are put to extra strain in eliminating them. On the other hand, if through disease of the kidneys, the blood fails to be steadily and sufficiently purified, the retained impurities are likely to irritate the digestive organs and derange their action. They stand in equally intimate relations with the lungs and skin.

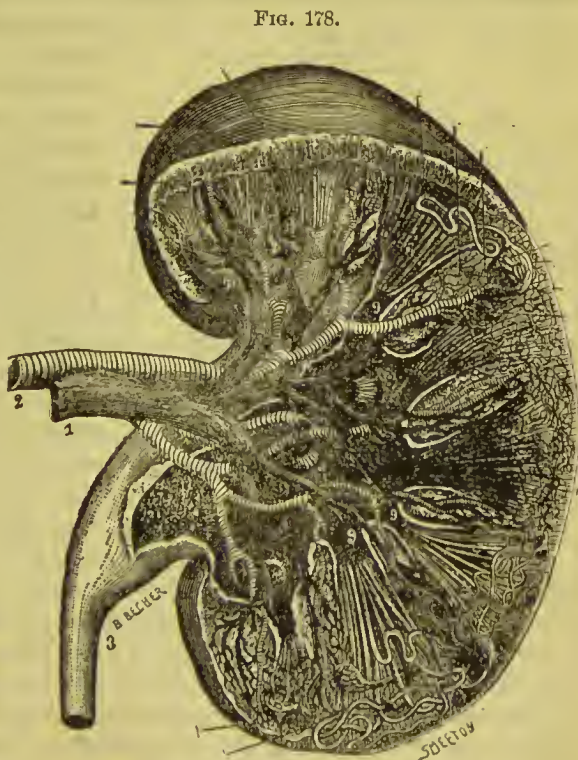
Therefore the indications of kidney disease are generally round-about, indirect sort of symptoms affecting other parts. They are too deeply situated to be seen or felt, and are not in themselves very sensitive. Even cancer may eat them up without causing pain, and the back-aches which people so commonly attribute to kidney troubles are generally in the tenderloin muscles of the back, and not in the kidneys themselves, though it may be their sluggish action which causes the accumulation of irritants that render the muscles painful, as in lumbago.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

It is hardly to be doubted that the kidneys, like other important organs, may be functionally disordered, or slow and inefficient in their

action, without being actually diseased with what is called an organic lesion, and, like other parts, they may be subject to sudden congestion from "colds," rendering them for a time practically of little use ; but it is also true that repeated attacks of congestion are liable to impair the substance of the kidneys, and bring on a chronic form of inflammation known as Bright's disease. This is the most common form of chronic disease of the kidneys, named after Dr. Richard Bright, of England, who first gave a fair description of its symptoms and lesions in 1830, but it is only since 1860 that it has been thoroughly studied and understood, even by physicians, and perhaps only during the latter part of the nineteenth century that the general public learned, through familiarity, to fear it.

It is the most insidious form of chronic disease, and may be far advanced before any symptom develops by which its presence could be suspected. Many a man who dies suddenly of apoplexy, in seeming fair health, has really had, for years preceding that event,



THE KIDNEY CUT THROUGH.

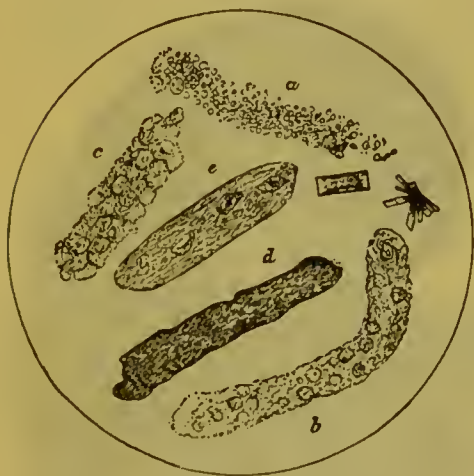
1, vein ; 2, artery ; 3, ureter, leading to bladder.

a slow fever in the kidneys, and disintegration of the blood-vessels of the brain where the fatal break at last occurred. Dr. Francis M. Delafield once reported the case of a policeman who had passed a critical physical examination for promotion with a rating of ninety points, only three months before his death by inflammation of the bowels, when the post-mortem examination showed his kidneys greatly wasted by chronic nephritis—another name for Bright's disease. It could not be learned from his friends that he had ever complained of

its ordinary symptoms. While such reports are not rare, the disease as a rule offers plenty of warning in a variety of symptoms, the real meaning and importance of which must be determined by taking one thing with another.

The ordinary symptoms are those common to many other chronic diseases originating from general debility or blood impurity. Among the early symptoms are apt to be simple indigestion and much flatulence, sometimes with nausea or vertigo and persistent headaches; or there may be only a gouty joint, sciatic rheumatism, or facial neuralgia

FIG. 179.



KIDNEY CASTS.

as evidence of retained waste matters. Sometimes the latter only tickle the surface, but when thus operating in the skin they may cause most distressing itching. There may be pale and numb finger-tips, cold feet, cramps, or other sign of impeded blood circulation and propensity to bleed from the nose, gums, rectum, and other parts, with slight provocation. The subject often complains of general sensitiveness to cold, and yet the pulse will be hard and firm. Palpitation of the heart, languor, early fatigue, and inability for prolonged effort are commonly present, soon or late, while pallor, anæmia, or at least a general appearance of being below par, assist the professional eye to detect a subject of this disease. The mental tendency is gloomy, to "blues" and irritability of temper, and lack of hope and ambition. In advanced cases an inflammation of the retina (the deep light-sensing membrane of the eye), called retinitis, is quite characteristic of the disease; while the ears are subject to noises not at all distinctive, except, perhaps, in their persistence. Œdema, in the form of puffy lower eyelids and swelled ankles, is one of the common later symptoms, while general dropsy from weakening heart comes toward the last.

It must not be supposed that any one case will include all, or even a fourth of all these symptoms, and yet in the course of years the majority of them may appear in turn, or a few at a time. When some such symptoms are present, and the question arises as to diagnosis of the true state of the patient, an examination of the urine will aid in settling whether the kidneys are or are not subject to this disease.

One of the proofs of its presence is the discovery of albumin in the urine, by special tests which will readily detect the presence of so small an amount as one part in 10,000. The significance of albumin thus found is yet undecided. Many physicians claim that under some circumstances it may be found in the urine of healthy persons, as of soldiers or athletes after prolonged effort, while others claim that it cannot occur without some weakness or predisposition to Bright's disease. Life insurance examiners, as a rule, "hold off" a candidate for insurance if even a small trace of albumin is detected, until repeated examinations show that it no longer occurs. Yet, on the other hand, there have been observed many true cases of chronic nephritis, in whose urine albumin was never detected.

Another more certain evidence is the discovery, by aid of the microscope, of little "casts," which have been shed from the lining cells of the kidney-tubes, and are found in the sediment that settles in the urine. There are several varieties of such casts, which tell much of the stage of the disease, its seriousness, and rate of progress. Their presence proves much, but their absence does not necessarily prove that there is no form of Bright's disease. The urine may give other indications which, if frequently observed, are of much significance, viz.: constant low specific gravity (about 1010 to 1015); deficiency of phosphates in urine; and increase of uric acid and oxalates. The urine is naturally a pretty complex solution of chemical waste matters, and the capacity or integrity of the kidneys can be gauged largely by what it can do in eliminating them.

The patient with Bright's disease is not likely to suspect anything wrong with his water from its appearance, unless perhaps he notices that it is generally too high colored or pale, and the first symptom that may call his attention to it is that he is troubled with frequent calls to urinate during the night. The amount at any one time may be small, but in the course of the day and night it will generally exceed the normal. When urine is rather heavy, cloudy, and malodorous, and quickly throws down a large amount of sediment, it indicates that the kidneys are successfully doing more than they ought to be called upon to do, probably because of defective action of other organs. No doubt their power may be weakened by over-work, and the patient who has what he calls "bad urine," does well to submit a sample to his physician for examination, but he should not be surprised to receive the report that his kidneys are not diseased, but that the disorders that deserve attention are in fact in other parts. If these be not corrected, it may not be long before the kidneys will become worn out and irritated to the point of "breaking down." It is, of course, very unwise to neglect giving due attention to what may be called the precursory conditions of Bright's disease.

In the preceding chapter, when writing of the evils of constipation, I intimated one that may now be more fully explained. If the liver and bowels are clogged, their work may be in part left over for the kidneys, which, therefore, volunteer to attend to business that is not properly just in their line. If this be necessary for any considerable period, it is somewhat risky for the kidneys, and they may wear out in the attempt to perform unnatural tasks. The fact of "auto-intoxication" from insufficient faecal evacuation, from fermenting and rotting changes producing gaseous and other poisonous substances that are absorbed into the blood and slip through the sleepy liver, is being more and more remarked upon by medical writers. Many of the symptoms of indigestion, nervous irritability, mental dulness, headaches, sinking feelings, and other indications of self-poisoning thus occasioned, may be merely the signs of a state of disorder that leads to confirmed kidney disease, though they are likely to be rather more constant and persistent when the kidneys grow weary and can no longer do even their own full duty. The insidiousness of Bright's disease, and the difficulty of saying positively yes or no in answer to the question, "Has it begun?" is universally admitted among medical men. Even the "totality of symptoms," including what may be learned by frequent examinations of the urine, may not suffice, but whenever there is any reason to suspect its possibility, it is none too soon to give due attention to the case, and many times I find the indications by urinary tests in cases with no "characteristic" symptoms—that is, without any complaints to indicate that the kidneys must be involved.

There appears to be a prevailing notion that "the first urine passed in the morning" is what a physician prefers for examination. I find that is generally what is sent me unless I state distinctly that it is not what I want. It has its use—for shedding light on a case—if accompanied by others; morn, noon, and night samples go well together; but if only one is sent, I prefer to have that of the noon time, or about four ounces taken from the mixed accumulation of twenty-four hours. With the latter, and a statement of what the whole amount was, I can figure out pretty accurately what the daily output is, and so judge of the state of the kidneys by their working capacity. It is generally agreed that they may occasionally leak a trifling percentage of albumin, or shuffle off a few "hyaline casts" or molds of their tubing, when there is nothing more than neurasthenia, or from some temporary disorder resulting from excesses of various kinds, but when the percentage of dissolved "solids" is persistently short of normal, then there is good reason to believe the eliminating power of the kidneys has been curtailed by actual disease. So a study of the amount of urine and its specific gravity (or weight) may show more than the discovery of albumin now and then.

BICYCLES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Only a short time ago I had a sample of urine taken from a young man who had just completed a "century ride" on a bicycle in less than five hours, and found "abundance" of albumin, from an examiner's point of view. Yet it is very doubtful that there is anything wrong with his kidneys; but I would certainly fear that some day there may be if he repeats this excess of effort several times. Overtraining in cycling develops an enlarged heart—the "cycle heart"—which, in time, favors changes in the arteries and kidneys. Various authorities who have gathered facts from numerous post-mortem examinations report finding from eighty to ninety per cent. of hypertrophied hearts with advanced lesions in the kidneys. The proportion of deaths from kidney disease is certain to be increased from injudicious and excessive indulgence in sports of various kinds, but mainly from those which strain the heart or over-develop it as reckless cycling does. Two facts should be impressed on the public mind in reference to the relations of exercise to heart and kidney diseases; first, that they may be induced by over-doing, either by too sudden or prolonged effort; and, second, that when either the heart or kidneys have become weakened, the amount of exercise to be indulged in, must be far less than permissible to, or wholesome for, a whole and sound man. Dr. Sapelier, a French writer upon hygiene of Bright's disease forbids his cases any indulgence in cycling, even in moderation, but permits and advises walking and horseback-riding. In my opinion, a stroll on a cycle can be enjoyed with less actual effort and strain on the blood-vessels than from quick or far walking, and surely some horseback-riding would be much too vigorous exercise for many cases of even mild Bright's disease. Any moderate exercise may be recommended for cases of kidney impairment that will not cause appreciable increase of the heart's action, or uncomfortable fatigue. The latter, if it occurs, is likely to be an indication that more fatigue-poison (muscle-waste) has been produced than the kidneys can eliminate.

THE CURABILITY OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

To the possible subject of this affection, the most interesting facts are those relating to its curability. In one sense it is incurable; that is, whatever portion of the kidney has been wasted and destroyed by inflammation cannot be rebuilt, but must remain a scar. A good deal of one kidney may be reduced to scar-tissue without throwing the remaining parts out of work, and a cure, so far as it is possible, consists in checking the destructive process, and saving all that can be. The disease is slow, as a rule, and if diagnosed and attended to in time, much can be done for its relief.

Dr. Arthur R. Elliott says: "A beneficent Nature has endowed the human organism in essential places with organic provision sufficient to meet any reasonable degree of strain above the physiological level that may be imposed upon us by the exigencies of life. Accordingly, we are provided with lung-tissue largely in excess of the capacity for aëration necessary in ordinary physiological living, so that we are enabled without difficulty to meet emergencies, and so it is that extensive organic impairment of lung-tissue is compatible with a fair degree of health and usefulness. We see this admirable arrangement duplicated in the kidneys—organs which are even more abused than the lungs, even more frequently called upon to protect the system from the results of our excesses. It is certain that there is a far greater supply of renal gland-tissue than is ever required in physiological living, and which can be dispensed with without discommoding the individual so long as ordinary conditions prevail. The degenerative changes which are the special feature of the granular kidney advance very slowly and may exist months and even years before the renal-tissue has been so far encroached upon as to render the organs incapable of the proper performance of the work demanded by normal conditions. It is then only that a distinct and certain set of symptoms becomes apparent. Ralfe indeed states that it is only when *two-thirds of the kidney* substance has been destroyed that toxæmic symptoms become prominent. If, by good fortune, the disease is discovered in its incipency, before the organs are greatly hampered, a very promising field is open to our endeavor, and by judicious management further advance may be arrested or so far retarded as to enable the patient to live in comfort and usefulness many years. It is not too much to say that the majority of cases of chronic interstitial nephritis are never discovered, and that apoplexy and heart disease frequently usurp its rightful place upon mortality records."

In a comparison of views of eminent professors of all countries, there is a remarkable unanimity of opinion to the effect that in cases of Bright's disease, life can be indefinitely prolonged by hygienic and medicinal means. At a meeting of the Practitioners' Society of New York, one speaker told of a commodore in the navy, still in service, who was pronounced to have Bright's disease thirty-five years ago; while another respected authority expressed the opinion that a person with albumin and casts in the urine "might live as long as anybody." A life insurance examiner almost acknowledges that a Brightique may do better than that, because, if warned of his weakness, he will be more careful than the robust man, take less risks, and escape many dangers that are liable to suddenly pick off the latter from the list of the living.

I was once called to treat a case of Bright's disease in Worcester County, Massachusetts, of three years' standing. The patient's local

physicians said she could not live a month. She had been for several months bed-ridden, and a dear sister had been called home from a distant city under the supposition that she could not long survive. In two months I had her off her bed, and she lived for over *thirty* years, dying finally of infirmities peculiar to old age. After her recovery from Bright's disease she used to say that a sensation was ever present as if she had a cavity in one of her kidneys. Since treating that case I have had many similarly but not so seriously affected, who have been to all appearances restored under my treatment. In the case here referred to I did not have the advantage of seeing the patient personally before or during the treatment. Her sister was the bearer of the first course of remedies, and the subsequent treatment was conducted by letter and express. Years after her recovery she favored me with a visit to express her gratitude.

Probably there is no chronic organic, or so-called "wasting" disease, in which good advice, management, and treatment can be so effective in staying progress as in Bright's disease. In the main its hygiene consists in moderation in all things, avoidance of hard labor, severe exertion, and rapid exercise, restriction to a vegetable, cereal and fruit diet, with eggs and milk, and abundance of pure water to flush the kidneys. It is important to maintain sufficient bodily warmth by suitable clothing, and always to avoid a "chill," or anything approaching thereto. With the inflammation of the kidneys subdued by appropriate treatment, and the adoption of a course of life tempered to the tender condition of these delicate organs, "even an advanced grade of contracted kidney may be compatible with great mental and physical activity," says a writer on this subject. The trick of prolonging life on one kidney, as it were (and, by the way, the left kidney, for well understood anatomical reasons, is most prone to disease), consists in so living as to give it as little as possible to do, by avoiding such foods as make ashes for the kidneys to secrete (*i.e.*, nitrogenous substances, especially meats), and exercise that excites the heart's action and hastens the production of waste matter for the kidneys to handle.

Dr. Henry B. Millard, while claiming that a much more cheerful outlook can be promised for a man with consumption of the kidneys than for one with consumption of the lungs, further says with emphasis: "When I say that many cases may be cured, it is not to be inferred that a cure is always easy, or to be effected without a great deal of labor and time on the part of both physician and patient. Circumstances must favor the latter in enabling him to pursue the treatment uninterruptedly for as long a time as is necessary." This accords with my own experience, and I would even add that to preserve intact from further consumption what is left of working kidney tubules, it may be necessary to prolong or continue the hygiene as recommended

for the rest of his life. He cannot afford to take chances of "colds on the kidneys," or other acute disorders which can be lived through by those who have yet kidneys to spare.

FURTHER ON THE HYGIENE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Dr. Sapelier also remarks upon this in these strong words: "We repeat, then, it is the duty of the physician to be severe—very severe—with reference to the general and dietetic hygiene of Bright's disease. Any imprudence, any departure from the prescribed regimen, may be attended by serious consequences, and may even compromise a cure and place the life of the patient in danger, or, at least, cause him to lose, for an ephemeral gratification, the benefits of treatment which he has received during a more or less prolonged period." He strongly advises, in accord with my own views, a continuous life in flannels—all the year round. As to bathing, sea-baths are generally not thought good for such subjects, but a daily sprinkle of tepid water and thorough frictioning of the skin is advisable.

Again, as to diet: There is general agreement that avoidance of meats is wise, while all commend the free use of pure water as a diuretic to flush the kidneys before meals and at bed-time, and all writers equally insist upon free and easy action of the bowels, by resort as may be required to hygienic or medical means to effect this purpose. Milk is favored both as a food and diuretic, and in some cases may be adopted as the only food with advantage, at least for a few weeks at a time. Buttermilk may be an agreeable change. Eggs are generally permissible, and so is fresh pot-cheese, but not strong or old cheese.

The hygiene of Bright's disease also requires a free and easy mind as well as bowel. Professor Clifford Allbutt remarks that in thirty-five cases under his observation, twenty-four showed a marked history of mental stress or care. Whatever the relation of mental strain to kidney disease as sole cause, none would doubt the necessity of avoiding care, anxiety, and all depressing mental influences as part of the means of cure. While mind work is less productive of waste products for the kidneys to handle than is physical labor or much exercise, the nervous system may be unwisely strained or over-taxed by work as well as worry; and, furthermore, there is an expense-account, from many enjoyments, which Bright's better not run up too fast.

Bright's disease is quite a common complication of pregnancy, going from bad to worse until delivery occurs. The poisonous state of the mother's blood often blights the fetus so that premature birth or abortion occurs spontaneously, as Nature's own way of saving the mother, for if this ordeal be safely passed, the kidneys may quickly be relieved of their dangerous condition; but sometimes it becomes necessary to effect this mode of relief artificially, and wise physicians nowa-

days keep watch of their "confinement cases," and make frequent examinations of the urine so that they may know if the kidneys are becoming congested, and to what extent.

Dr. Sapolier gives further advice, which accords with what I have been accustomed to offer all my cases: "Women suffering from Bright's disease should not be allowed to marry, or, at least, should not become pregnant, as all will agree. Men suffering from Bright's disease must, in our opinion, exercise the greatest moderation in respect to sexual relations. We have observed cases in which sexual indulgence has contributed largely to the aggravation of symptoms.

"Tobacco is an enemy to the subject of Bright's disease. We have observed in the subjects under our care in the hospital service, acute attacks which could not be explained otherwise than by the use of tobacco, by chewing, snuffing, or smoking. If tobacco does not act directly upon the kidney, it is at least unfavorable to the heart, which is already sufficiently threatened by Bright's disease.

"As to alcohol, all are agreed in recognizing that in any form it can only be harmful to the subject of Bright's disease."

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

As to medicinal treatment I can only say that there are many resources for one who knows well how and when to apply them, but I could not hazard any attempt to instruct the non-medical man how to employ them without possible misapplication. Digitalis, for instance, may be of great utility for diuretic effect, as well as a heart regulator, but it would be very risky to try to explain when to use it. Iron, in some forms and doses and in some cases, can be made serviceable, but more often as commonly employed in some compounds, it would be an irritant and may better be let alone. When employed it is better to use vegetable remedies containing iron. There are many forms of chronic disease where it is very poor policy for non-professional persons to prescribe for themselves, and in none more than to the class of genito-urinary troubles does this remark apply. Yet, because the onset of Bright's disease is so like mere debility or indigestion, many do go just the wrong way and ply themselves with tonics, stimulants, and a "high diet," or take up exercises not well-suited to their real needs. If the candidates for Bright's disease could all be detected, and properly advised before going too far in "taking title," many could be saved from its fatality.

I shall be pleased at any time to advise those of my readers who have any reason to suspect that they have the disease under consideration. Answers to the questions on page 761, accompanied with samples of the urine, according to instructions hereinbefore given, will receive my careful consideration.

Kidney Colic, or Gravel.

When, through perverted nutrition, the blood becomes impure and the urine abnormal—either too acid or too alkaline—it may happen that certain ingredients will not remain in solution, but crystallize into solid particles prematurely or before the urine leaves the kidneys. Such accumulations are called gravel, calculi, or stones, and are apt to have pricking points or sharp corners, which, as the stone descends through the narrow ureter, scrape along, attended with terrific pain, until the stone drops into the bladder.

A glance at Fig. 177 (page 507) will show that the kidney stone has quite a journey to reach the bladder, and the wear and tear thereof, and, of course, the attending agony, will be according to its size and shape. Some are very “three-cornered” and rasping. The stone may later make another uncomfortable trip through the urethra, unless that canal is of sufficient size to favor its easy expulsion.

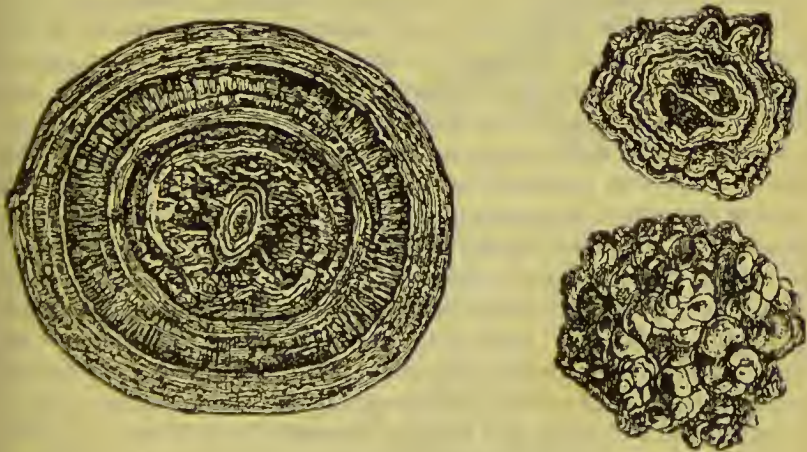
Persons who have one such experience are likely to have more, and soon learn that they are victims of kidney colic. The treatment necessary is of two kinds. During a spell of “borning” a baby stone, relief can be had by hot baths, opiates, and relaxing medicines, like lobelia; but the wise treatment is, of course, such as will cure the cause, and put a stop to the formation of the calculi; for there is not only the distress of the colic, but the further danger that the gravel may linger and agglutinate in the bladder to form a stone which will some day require a surgical operation for its removal. Such operations are generally successful, but not always; and in no phase of disease is it more evident that prevention (by appropriate medicinal treatment) is better than cure (by surgical operation). Some who read this may have been my patients, when they were suffering with this very painful trouble, and they will be able to recall with much satisfaction the almost instant relief they received from my treatment, and that, too, without opiates. I might speak of some very interesting cases, but time and space forbid.

Cystitis.

Inflammation of the bladder may arise from a variety of causes, and produce an amount of suffering that can only be appreciated by one who has had it. The bladder may smart under the influence of a hot and acrid urine sent down from inflamed kidneys, until its own lining membrane becomes inflamed; or an inflammation in the urethra may extend into the bladder; but, no doubt, catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder may originate, as catarrh does any where else, from the irritating properties of the blood sent through

its capillaries. The symptoms referable to the bladder are pretty much the same whatever the cause of the inflammation, but the determination of the cause may be very essential to successful treatment. Pain and soreness over the region of the bladder, low down in the abdomen, are prominent symptoms, and frequent calls to pass water, inability to retain long after notice is given, and smarting while urinating are among the symptoms to be expected. The urine is apt to be "off color" or high-colored, and to contain an excess of mucous sediment or catarrhal (slimy) matter. Even pus and blood are found in it in serious cases. The microscope is a useful aid in examining the sediment to decide the exact nature of the case. Of course the presence of

FIG. 180.



SMOOTH.—BLADDER STONES.—ROUGH.

a stone in the bladder is cause enough for cystitis, and accurate diagnosis of its presence or absence can sometimes only be made by a "sound" (steel probe) passed into the bladder through the urethra. The sound of a "sound" striking a stone settles any question as to its presence. When, besides the usual symptoms of cystitis, there occurs occasional stoppage of urine in passing, or frequent pains near the end of the urethra, it is time to suspect the presence of stone. Some quite large stones have smooth surfaces and cause less irritation than others of smaller size and of very uneven feel. The latter are especially adapted for rasping any sensitive mucous surface. The small boy will go around comfortably with his pockets full of stones, but the bladder is no place for them.

In the treatment of cystitis, after the kidneys and urethra have received due attention, the bladder itself may often be considerably eased by cleansing, antiseptic solutions injected through a catheter or

soft rubber tube, which a patient can easily learn to introduce to the bladder. This means of clearing out all ferment and urinary remnants is of great service, but the main reliance for cure must be resources for removal of the cause, or chronic cystitis may continue obstinately and develop most distressing and even fatal complications.

Enlarged Prostate.

A neighbor of the bladder, from which it is liable to suffer much inconvenience, is the *prostate gland*. In elderly men this is very prone to become enlarged so as to obstruct the free flow of urine from the bladder, for the prostate gland surrounds the urethra where it joins the bladder. So troublesome is this form of obstruction that many of its subjects are willing to submit to anything for relief. Almost the "last thing out" in the way of surgical treatment is the removal of the testicles, which many old men are willing to part with for so great a consideration as relief from enlarged prostate. The theory is that their removal induces a withering, or atrophy of the prostate, and practice, in the few dozen cases so far reported, seems to support the theory. Whether there will be occasion to regret castration for this purpose because of subsequent impairment of general vigor remains to be seen. If all-round atrophy or progressive senility should be one of its results, there will be "cause why" to seek a better way. Among the better ways already experimented with, is the cutting out of the spermatic cords, only leaving the testes in place, and surgeons are reporting some encouraging cases of this kind. Many cases of enlarged prostate can be kept comfortable by care in diet and beverages, and by constitutional and local (per rectum) treatment, and if they now and then get cornered with inability to evacuate the bladder, a soft catheter kept ready to hand will enable them to pipe the bladder through the obstruction, and thereby get immediate relief; but it is indeed unfortunate to reach the state where it must be used every time. In all cases, it is better to try skilful medical treatment before resorting to surgical methods, for medicines can be prepared for most of them that will at least give relief to the more painful and dangerous symptoms, and many of them may be radically cured by the use of such remedies as will restore the general health. I would be pleased to advise any elderly person who may be a victim to the trouble.

Incontinence of Urine, Etc.

The inability to retain urine naturally during day or night almost constitutes a disease in itself. It is the "bed-wetting" complaint of childhood, but in adults it is more often a trouble of the day-time. Occurring in children there may be no other symptoms requiring atten-

tion, and with the exception of wetting the bed almost every night, there may be nothing seemingly wrong with the child. Various means of relief have been tried, with more or less success. In some cases "moral measures" are needed; that is, the child must be impressed with the importance of rousing itself to attend to this function, and even a spanking has been found effective, but I almost hesitate to mention it, lest it be too often misapplied, for the fact is that most of such children are really not to blame, and simply cannot help what is entirely involuntary during a sound sleep. A vegetarian diet, or omission of meats of all kinds, has often been sufficient to cure. To give the child less fluid drinks or food toward bedtime may be helpful, but even that may be carried too far. To rouse it when the parent retires, and again very early in the morning, may or may not solve the problem. To raise the foot of the bed has been recommended. Generally, the quality of the urine is not right, or there is a weakness of the closing muscle at the neck

FIG. 181.



A SOFT CATHETER.

of the bladder, and these are conditions calling for appropriate treatment. The urine may be too acrid or "not strong" enough. The bladder most comfortably retains normal urine, and that is a mildly acid or neutral solution of many things. Plain water is probably no more congenial to the bladder than to the eyes or nostrils, but salts in solution make the water bland. Both in children and adults urine may occasionally be too watery to be bland and easy for the bladder to hold, or it may be too acid and cutting. The kind of treatment required depends on which way the urine is at fault, and if the urine is not "off," then the sphincter muscle needs a tonic. Pin-worms may be a cause of such incontinence in children, or other local irritation, such as arises from the lack of cleanliness caused by an elongated and constricted foreskin. Early circumcision, or dilation, may, therefore, be just what is needed for relief of this, or even worse troubles of childhood, for which it has often been found responsible.

During the strawberry season, and other times, when fruits of an acid nature are generally eaten, I hear from many adults complaints of irritable bladders and frequent calls to urinate, with attendant heat or pain. Caution in diet and the use of alkaline waters are prompt to relieve. Many women suffering from a relaxed state of the pelvic parts are annoyed by inability to hold urine perfectly when laughing, coughing, or sneezing. Local, as well as general tonics, are then called for. In men of advanced years, with enlarged prostate, there may be a constant dribbling when the bladder is really over-distended—a true over-

flow—and yet the patient be unable to let go what the bladder contains. Such a state requires relief by catheter. In some cases, generally of aged people suffering from paralytic affections, there is no remedy for the constant dribbling, and the only partial relief from serious annoyance to be had is by wearing a rubber urinal to catch the water as it comes and hold it conveniently for occasional discharge.

I have known of many cases, both in men and women, but more often in women, where almost irreparable damage had been done the bladder, through over-distention, caused by holding the water too long—because it was not possible to obtain privacy for its voidance. The bladder may thus become stretched so far that it cannot come back and so loses the power of thoroughly emptying itself as it ought. Men can generally find a way or a place to relieve themselves, but women should use forethought and avoid probable conditions under which they would be placed in the unfortunate predicament of not being able to have proper relief when occasion demands it.

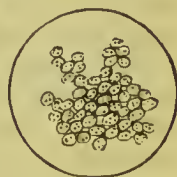
Urethritis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture.

The urethra is the canal—about the size of a quill from the tail of a fowl—which conveys the water from the bladder when it is being evacuated. In the female it is about an inch long, and in the male from six to nine inches in length; and the diseases arising from inflammation therefrom are about nine times as troublesome in men as in women. In men it is much more subject to injuries from accidents, and to the passing of calculi or stone. When inflammation occurs in such a tube, the extent thereof must of course be in some degree proportionate to length, but it also depends on the cause. Acid urine may make the urethra wince, and cystitis may thus be its cause, but much more often the trouble begins at the outer end of the tube by taking in the *materia morbes* (unclean matter) of gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa. Urethritis of this origin is called specific or non-specific according to its source; but the symptoms are not sufficiently different to make it easy by them alone to decide which it is. Generally, the doubt can be cleared up by putting a drop of the discharge under a microscope which reveals the specific micrococci called gonococci, appearing as twin dots, or four or more together. Leucorrhœal matter is composed only of mucus and pus cells, as shown in Fig. 182, while true gonorrhœal discharge exhibits the dotted appearance of Fig. 183.

Gonorrhœa is so widespread and so contagious it is generally taken for granted that it is present when a case of severe urethritis occurs “even in the best regulated families,” for it is often acquired innocently by both men and women; but this is truer of women than of men. The latter no doubt suffer most of their troubles in this line through impure intercourse or contact with promiscuous women out-

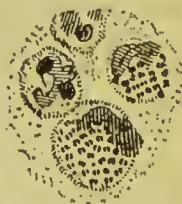
side their own homes ; but cases of “ don’t know where I got it,” though rare for a fact, must be admitted among the possibilities. Careless use of unclean closets, wearing another man’s trousers, or using a “ company towel,” may be the correct explanation, and so it behooves travellers to be cautious about such things. Cases have been reported in which careless men have brought this disgusting disease home to the whole family, including all the children as well as the wife, so that one of the most important facts for every one to know is the extreme contagiousness of the abundant discharge of gonorrhœa commonly called “ clap.” All who have it ought, for general decency and the safety of themselves and others, to collect the discharges on cheese cloth or other soft absorbent fabric ; to frequently change the dressings ; and to promptly burn those discarded. Carelessness in handling them and neglect to cleanse the hands may cause the victim of gonorrhœa to infect his own eyes or leave some of the infective pus where it will be the means of destroying the sight of children. There may be no better place than this to make known the fact that if childbirth occurs when any of the germs of this disease are lurking about the reproductive organs of the mother, the eyes of the child may become severely inflamed. Many cases of blindness from *ophthalmia neonatorum* are rightly set down among the terrible evils of this species of contagion. In the severity of gonorrhœa whenever it occurs, whether innocently or otherwise acquired, it is no respecter of persons, but one who is reckless enough to pick it up guiltily ought at least to have conscience enough to so conduct himself as to avoid inflicting it incautiously upon his family or upon others residing in the same house ; and, furthermore, however lawless and immoral in his habits, he might have enough fellow feeling for those of his kind to avoid conveying it to even promiscuous women with whom he is permitted to associate. Only doctors know how many men seem totally devoid of regard for others in this matter, and they also know that one of the reasons of this is the fact that in many cases, long before a cure can be effected, there is a morbid or abnormal desire for intercourse as a part of the disease, growing out of the congestion and irritation it excites. Even when the act itself may be painful, the propensity to indulge may be beyond the power of control of many impulsive and reckless men. A prevalent superstition, almost too horrible to mention, will be here stated with the hope of helping to destroy it, for it is indeed most mischievous. Among the more ignorant classes there is a silly notion, as false as it is silly, that in an obstinate

FIG. 182.



LEUCORRHŒAL
MATTER.

FIG. 183.



GONORRHŒAL
MATTER.

case of gonorrhœa a man can get rid of the disease by transferring it to a virgin, and even cases of rape have been traced to this absurd idea. Such a man could, if unrestrained, convey the disease to a hundred virgins without diminishing it in himself one hundredth part. Yet there can be no estimate of the extent to which this disease has been spread through this and other ridiculous notions about it. The only possible remedy is in making known the truth, or as a meeting of Russian physicians recommended, in "vulgarizing knowledge" of such things, however vulgar and disagreeable they may be. It is certainly better to have a knowledge of them from reading than from learning by experience, however innocent, and indeed the more innocently acquired, the more aggravating it may be and mentally hard to bear. Wives who have gonorrhœa innocently thrust upon them often suffer more from the painful sense of degradation than from the depredations of the local inflammation.

I have already stated that there is a non-specific urethritis, a disease hardly to be distinguished from true gonorrhœa by symptoms. This may arise from intercourse with a woman with a leucorrhœal discharge of an acrimonious nature or, perhaps, from the contact of the male organ with a scalding menstrual flow. Some writers claim that a severe urethritis in the male may result merely from sexual excesses, and that the discharge arising therefrom would excite a similar disease in the wife. So it appears that such a disease may occur in a family without either husband or wife having been guilty of any decided indiscretion. Cases of that kind have come under my own observation. At least there were reasons for supposing that both were innocent of illicit intercourse. The lack of knowledge of this fact has made possible many a lively family quarrel, with fierce recriminations and charges of infidelity by husband or wife, according as the first symptoms developed in one or the other. In any such event it is better to restrain angry passions as well as softer ones, and at once consult a specialist who can at least advise you, and mend the situation, whether or not he can successfully explain it. However knowing a physician may be, it is quite possible for him to be puzzled to explain the origin of the family's troubles when he cannot feel sure of the facts in the case, it being so often for the interest of the guilty one to withhold the actual facts rather than let out the whole truth. Prevalent as gonorrhœa is among those who run about town with no regard to chastity, or exclusiveness, I occasionally meet just such men who have never contracted any local disease and must conclude that they are not susceptible to it. Almost all persons are susceptible to kine-pock, but some are not, even though the virus be often thrust under their cuticle. Similarly some men do not take on gonorrhœa, either because they are too thick skinned or because, for some other unknown reason, they seem to be practically immune. This

appears to be the only reason why some men are called "lucky," who take the same chances by which others get severely punished; and, again, as to those others, "the unlucky dogs," there are a few who are relieved from the disease very slowly. It may persist in spite of the best treatment for months, and it is then called gleet or chronic gonorrhœa. The discharge may be the only lingering symptom, and that not constant; it may be only a drop in the morning, or now and then through the day, or not even visible every day. Persons of scrofulous blood are liable to this form of the disease, and probably they are the main disseminators of the virus to others, generally no doubt thinking the little drop can do no harm. Too many men thus affected marry before they ought, and by excesses renew active inflammation in themselves, and then light the same fire in their innocent brides, with no end of trouble for both. I cannot too strenuously advise all who have any lingering evidence of gonorrhœa to avoid the possibility of such gross error by deferring marriage until consent thereto is obtained from a conscientious expert, who has been made acquainted with the whole history of the case. It is not possible here to make it clear to the ordinary reader when he may safely cohabit after having been subject to gonorrhœa, especially if it have been protracted into the gleety stage.

As to the nature of this disease, it is generally thought that it is a mere local inflammation, resulting from the invasion and multiplication of herds of gonococci which, like the germs of measles, run their course, and die out if the general health be equal to coping with the invaders and whipping them out. I do not accept this view. I am absolutely sure gonorrhœa is always as constitutional as is vaccination when it "has taken," and often there is as much evidence of fever, malaise, and debility as there is from vaccination. In each disease there is a time of incubation between the taking in and the breaking out of the contagion, and the time is about the same—five to eight days. Both the vaccine disease and the gonorrhœa are too lightly regarded, and too carelessly treated with occasional results that are causes for bitter regret for the remainder of life. Even an authority who describes it as a mere local disease says: "A patient suffering from gonorrhœa should never lose sight of the fact that however well he may feel, he is subject to a serious disease which may render his life miserable and even cause death!" * * * The prime importance of quiet during the early stages of gonorrhœa cannot be overestimated, and is not generally appreciated, even by physicians." There would be far less suffering from gonorrhœa, quicker relief, and less lasting or long-drawn out sequelæ if the patients so affected could be made to understand this important fact that the more they rest and conduct themselves as in any case of acute fever, the easier, safer, and better it will be for them, and less costly too, in the long run, for it is too often a very long run with those who

ignore this caution. My idea of the constitutional nature of this disease is to me confirmed by many things—its incubation period, general symptoms (marked only in some cases, I admit), good results of “laying up entirely,” the occasional development of gonorrhœal rheumatism which every one must admit to be constitutional, and finally, I find that in any and every case, there is advantage in treating it constitutionally as well as locally.

The symptoms of gonorrhœa in the male generally make their appearance within a week after an exposure. First an uncomfortable feeling, accompanied with an unnatural redness at the orifice of the penis is experienced. In some cases a sense of itching, and in others pains almost like those caused by the pricking of a needle. Next, a discharge commences from the mouth of the urethra, slight at first, but gradually increasing. The color of this is variable. In some it is white or yellow, in others it is greenish or bloody. There is a tenderness on pressure to the urethra about an inch from the end of the penis, and usually a burning or scalding feeling while urinating. In some aggravated cases of this disease the passing of water is attended with the most intense pain. The inflammation of the urethra is sometimes so great that the canal will not stretch with an erection of the organ and, consequently, when erections do take place, it assumes a curved shape, its extremity being drawn downward by the urethra which, in its inflamed state, possesses none of its natural elasticity. Proceeding thus far, the affection is called *chordee*, and it is a most distressing one.

The symptoms of gonorrhœa in women are less definite; only an experienced physician can determine, when a woman has a vaginal discharge, whether she is affected with gonorrhœa or leucorrhœa; and when the latter is very acrimonious, the difference is simply in the name, for the effects, when it is communicated to the male, are precisely similar. If it be known that she has been exposed to the former, and in a few days thereafter a discharge, attended with burning and scalding in passing water, follows, it may be safely decided that her disease is gonorrhœa. But she might have this with no other symptom than simply a discharge from the vagina, differing slightly from that attending common leucorrhœa.

TREATMENT FOR SUCH CASES.

Almost every one, “fast enough” in his habits to contract gonorrhœa, generally has in his possession what some friend has handed him as an “infallible recipe” for its cure. More people are strictured by these “infallible recipes” than by the disease itself. Indeed, between these “recipes,” the advertised panaceas of quacks, and the heroic treatment of the regulars, it is almost impossible for the victim of gonorrhœa to escape stricture. *What is stricture of the urethra?* It is, in

few words, a partial or entire obliteration of the urethral canal by inflammation or induration of portions of the walls. The annexed illustration, Fig. 184, represents stricture of the urethra in the male organ. In the first picture the urethra is laid open, to show the boundaries of that canal when obstructed by strictures; there are two prominent ones given. The second picture presents simply a tube, with dotted lines, exhibiting the points of stricture. The third is intended to represent a cast of the strictured cavity, to show how nearly closed in occasional cases it becomes. In some cases there is but one stricture, and that is located about an inch or two from the mouth of the urethra. Then, again, it will be found in a few cases that the walls of the urethra are knotted up with them throughout their whole length, so that the canal is about as much obstructed as a stone culvert would be if it were caved in from its opening to its outlet. In some cases, the symptoms of stricture are so painfully unmistakable, that the affected person is unable to pass his water without introducing a small metal or gutta-percha tube in the obstructed canal, as far as the bladder, when the water passes off through this tube. In most cases, however, the urine can be voided naturally, except that it flows in a much smaller stream than normal, generally with rather more than usual effort, and often with a painful sensation which seems to be in the head of the organ, but the stricture itself may be several inches down.

FIG 184.



STRICTURES OF THE
URETHRA.

While stricture of the urethra is most generally caused by neglected or badly treated gonorrhœa, it may be induced by inflammation of the urethral canal, brought on by other causes, such as colds, urethral catarrh, contusion of the parts, strains, passage of calcareous accretions with the urine, the excessive use of condiments and stimulating drinks. Whatever may be the immediate cause, while that cause exists, internal treatment must be given to modify the acrimony of the urine, to cool and purify the blood, together with local treatment of injections into the urethra of something soothing and disinfecting. When the worst stage of the affection supervenes, and stricture actually takes place, a combination of constitutional and surgical treatment is necessary in the most difficult cases, while in those of not a very serious character, constitutional remedies, together with such local treatment as the patient can administer himself without the aid of a physician or surgeon, may be successfully pre-

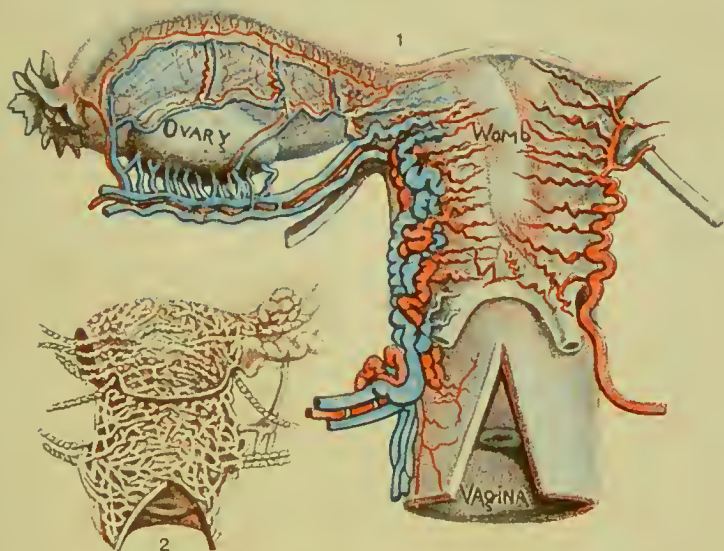
scribed ; but in no case of gonorrhœa or other inflammatory affection of the urethra, nor in a case of stricture, should the person affected trust to his own judgment and remedies, unless he be himself an expert in the treatment of these maladies.

Among "young men about town," gonorrhœa is regarded far too flippantly, and many are heard to say they "don't mind it any more than a cold in the head," but most of these reckless fellows learn their mistake in course of time. Aside from strictures and the no-end of trouble that may arise from them, gonorrhœa may be early followed by the most intractable form of rheumatism, and lay a man up for six months, or it may bring on orchitis (swelled and inflamed testicle), one of the most painful diseases known, and keep him out of business on that account from three to six weeks. If both testes be thus affected, the inflammation may seal them up for life and render him sterile, or incapable of paternity, and it is well for posterity that it is so.

In woman, gonorrhœa has opportunity to do more lasting harm than in men. The gonocœci (microbes of the pus) may find their way into the womb and along the Fallopian tubes, and light the fire of an inflammation that can hardly be quenched, or if it be, the scars left in its wake will be very likely to cause barrenness and, again, it is well that they do.

Another serious complication of gonorrhœa in either sex is its infection of the eyes, when through carelessness a particle of the discharge is conveyed to them on the finger. Innocent children also may become victims of the disease when gonorrhœal relatives or boarders in the family are reckless in the use of towels and handkerchiefs. The discharge is always extremely contagious, and should be handled with care, and cloths that have come in contact with it should, as I have before advised, be destroyed by fire.

Perhaps no disease is more often treated with medicine recommended by a friend, or bought ready-made of druggists ; but the possibility of serious complications and sequelæ make it eminently wise for any and every victim of it to obtain the best advice and treatment he can afford. It is not a disease to trifle with in any case. There are however, a few simple measures that all may promptly and wisely put in practice as soon as they have reason to suspect gonorrhœa. First, take things easy, lay off from work if possible, and at least go slowly. Also simplify diet, eat less than usual, avoid stimulating food and drinks, including liquors, tea, and coffee, and spiced food ; and, if in the habit of using tobacco, drop that. Drink freely of pure water, or a mildly alkaline mineral water, or water with a little baking soda in it. Flaxseed or slippery elm teas are good. Keep the bowels comfortably free by laxatives or copious warm water injections. Locally keep clean, and soak the parts twice a day or oftener if possible, with a large sponge full of hot water, during ten minutes or more. Wear a suspensory

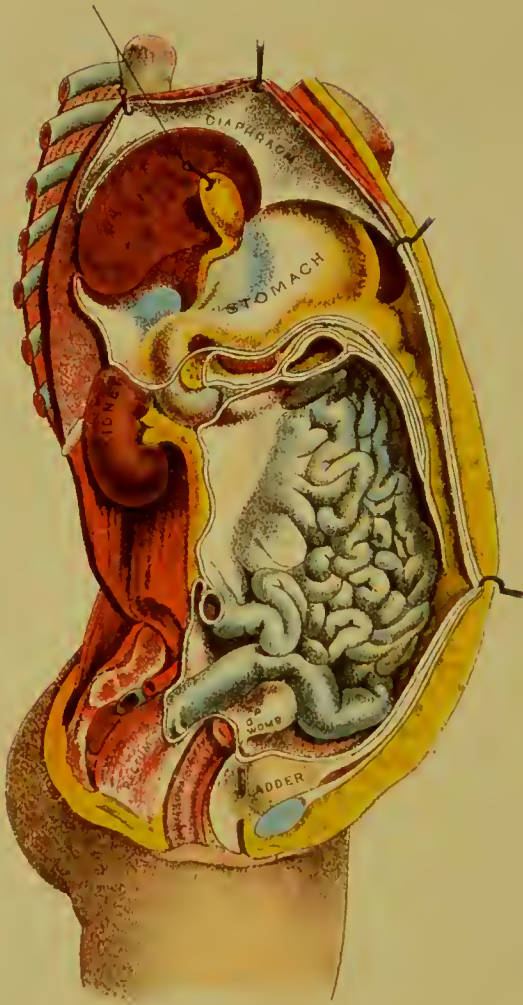


1. BLOOD-VESSELS OF WOMB AND OVARY.
2. LYMPHATICS OF THE WOMB.
3. NERVE SUPPLY OF THE WOMB AND ADJOINING PARTS, SHOWN IN WHITE LINE NETWORK, MAINLY OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM.

PLATE VI.

ABDOMEN AND PELVIS.

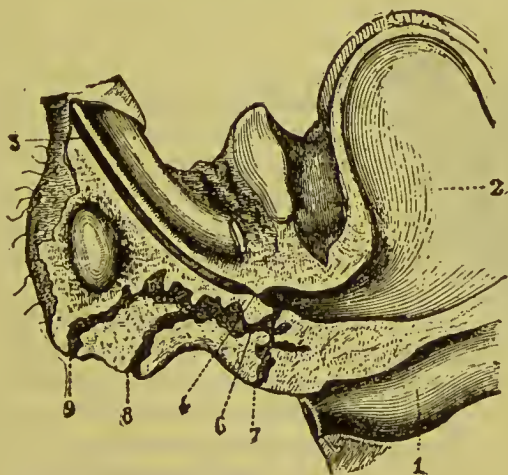
PLAIN HOME TALK.



SIDE VIEW OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS, SHOWING THE DIAPHRAGM, LIVER, GALL-BLADDER AND STOMACH DRAWN UP, OUT OF NATURAL POSITION; THE "REFLECTIONS" OF PERITONEUM OR SACK WHICH COVERS THE ORGANS AND HOLDS THEM IN PLACE; AND ALSO THE RELATIONS OF WOMB, BLADDER AND RECTUM.

bandage to support well the testicles, and at first sign of swelling or pain there, take to the bed if you have not already laid up, and call your doctor. I admit that most cases of gonorrhœa get well under the disadvantage of attending to one's usual business, but there are complications which should at once put a stop to this, such as swelled testicle, bubo (swelled glands in the groin), extreme œdema (swelling with water) of the foreskin, paraphymosis, constriction of the foreskin behind the glans penis or acute rheumatism of the joints. If any such complications arise you cannot afford to do without the care of a physician.

FIG. 185.



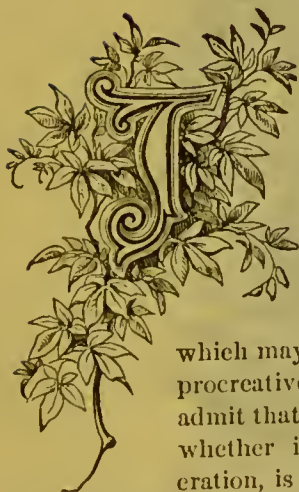
URINARY FISTULA RESULTING FROM STRICTURE FOLLOWING GONORRHŒA.

1, rectum; 2, bladder; 3, urethra; 4, strictured point of urethra; 6, 7, 8, 9, tracks and outlets of fistula, or false passages through which urine escapes, between the legs and back of the rectum. This illustrates one of the most troublesome complications which may come from gonorrhœa. It is of course a case for surgery, and a very difficult one for the most expert operator.

The author has long been accustomed to invite free consultations concerning all the diseases of the urinary organs, including several not common enough to be described herein. Where analysis of the urine or microscopic study of the discharge is necessary, three dollars is charged for this, except to those already undergoing treatment. Samples should be sent by express, prepaid, or, if by mail, only in special mailing boxes.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIVATE WORDS FOR WOMEN.



WANT the attention and candid consideration of my female readers to what I have to say regarding the common affections of the amative and procreative organs of their sex. It will not do to pass this subject over as too vulgar or indelicate for investigation. If it be pretended by any woman that she places no value whatever on the enjoyment

which may be derived from the reasonable use of healthy procreative organs, she will not certainly be ashamed to admit that physical health is a blessing, and that disease, whether in the head, stomach, or the organs of generation, is an evil which she should employ her faculties

of reason to avoid. If the subject is delicate, the complex sexual organism is also delicate, and a vast amount of human suffering, not only to women themselves, but to posterity, results from a foolish squeamishness on the part of many females, old and young, who shut their eyes upon everything calculated to teach them how to preserve the strength and healthfulness of the organs peculiar to their sex. The late Sir Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S., the eminent English specialist and operator in diseases of women, as long ago as 1890, in a popular lecture to women, opened his subject by expressing a hopeful view of their readiness to hear the truth on this subject, and I wish that even now, ten years later, I might have as much confidence as he seemed to entertain that the desirable "striking change" has come about. He was reported as saying: "A very striking change has come over the manner in which women regard all matters concerning themselves; and this change promises well for the health and comfort of the rising generation. Women were formerly ignorant, and it was believed that it was better that they should remain so, despite the constantly recurring experience of all who had to do with their special ailments, that a little knowledge

on their part of their peculiar functions would save them endless suffering. It is now an accepted article of faith that all matters concerning our lives may become the subject of legitimate inquiry, of reverent discussion, and that there is nothing known to us which may not be a subject of instruction to the purest and most innocent mind, if handled in such a manner as to have for its object the benefit of those who are instructed."

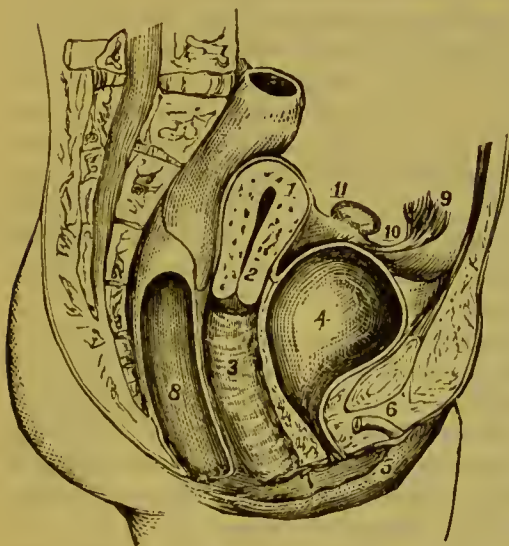
What the speaker said at the same time in reference to the physical disabilities of women is also sufficiently interesting and instructive to quote here, and it needs no amendment because spoken ten years ago. It was as follows: "None of the many mysteries displayed by the study of life has been to mankind more unintelligible than that of disease, and nothing is more striking about this than the terribly disproportionate amount of suffering which falls to the lot of women. All my life I have been engaged in the study of their special ailments, and no conclusion is more firmly rooted in my mind than a devout thankfulness that I belong to the other sex. A wise Frenchman formulated this conclusion in the brief sentence, 'woman is always ailing.' Yet this seems to be the lot of civilized women only, and to be the result of their civilization—why we know not. Take the case of a half savage negro woman, working in a sugar-field. The pains of labor will come upon her; she will go on working till her child is almost born; she will retire to some secluded spot, alone and unattended; will go through her travail, and return to her field work in an hour or two. Such a proceeding would be certain death to a woman living in a civilized country. Hundreds, nay, thousands of women in this country suffer from diseases which are almost unknown—indeed, I might say are absolutely unknown—amongst savage races. These diseases are on the increase—have increased amazingly in my own time. Why this is so we cannot guess; but it is certain that the blessings of civilization bring their corresponding curses with them, and that a change somewhere will have to be effected, unless we are to submit to the extinction of civilized races by the advance of these special diseases of women."

When Dr. Tait says, "Why this is so we cannot guess," I am surprised, but as it is the Yankee that "guesses" instead of the Englishman, this fact may account for that. Dr. Foote and some of his American contemporaries not only "guess" the causes, but they are presented in this volume, or at least many of them, so clearly that they appear to be self-evident.

Many years ago it was said "Catherine Beecher goes from one village to another in New England, and reports that there are no healthy women to be found within their limits, though the oldest inhabitant remembers one, his grandmother." Dr. Anna Longshore Potts has visited hundreds of villages in old England, the home of the late Dr. Tait,

and other cities and villages from New York to San Francisco on this continent ; also in Australia ; and her experience is entirely in accord with that of the late Catherine Beecher and the late Dr. Tait. I have at hand abundant further testimony from physicians, both in general and special practice, but to take space for it would be superfluous. Even our American novelist, William D. Howells, speaks of the "typical

FIG. 186.



ORGANS OF WOMAN (DIAGRAMMATIC),

To which allusion is made in this chapter—1, top of the womb ; 2, neck of the womb ; 3, vagina, or cavity, opening in front, and extending back and encircling the neck of the womb ; 4, the bladder, with the urethra ; 5, left external lip of the vagina ; 6, the clitoris, or the organ in woman corresponding with the head of the penis in man, but without orifice ; 7 is intended to designate at its upper part, the location of the hymen in young women ; 8, rectum ; 9, minute terminal branches of one of the Fallopian tubes ; 10, one of the Fallopian tubes ; 11, one of the ovaries.

were not necessary in their day and generation. I do not wish to neglect this opportunity to remark, however, that past generations of women are credited with having possessed more universal health than was actually the case. Only the *living* grandmothers are pointed to and quoted, while it is not borne in mind that many of their generation died even before they became mothers. Young unmarried women, and

American girl, never very sick, and never very well." It is not denied that there are many exceptionally healthy women at all ages, but those very ill will outnumber them. There are reasons for this unhealthiness among females, and it will not extenuate the matter to say that while our grandmothers were apparently more healthy than women at the present day, they were quite as destitute of physiological knowledge. This may be true. But if the advance of civilization carries with it great blessings, it also drags in its trail pernicious evils which science as well as good morals must do much to avert. Our grandmothers were not so much the slaves of pernicious customs and fashions as those who are in future to become grandmothers, and consequently many precautions which are necessary to maintain health to-day,

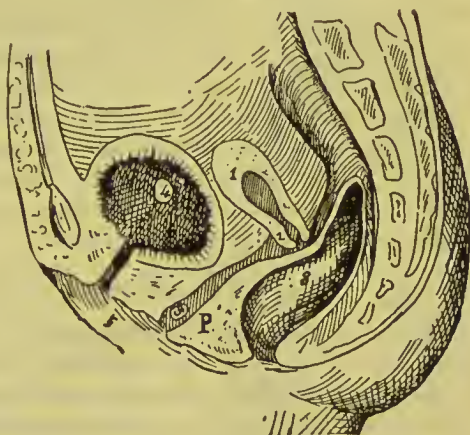
young mothers, have died in all ages of the world, a large number of whom might have been saved to become grandmothers, had they properly understood and regarded all the laws of life and health, or what are frequently contemptuously termed "new fangled notions" by those whose fast habits of living are as fully up to the customs of civilization as their ideas of physical preservation are far down in fossilization.

It is by no means a pleasing diversion to startle the public with the utterance of strange facts, and with opinions entirely at variance with those popularly entertained, nor to place one's self in a position antagonistic with everybody else, so as to stand like a target for the venomous arrows of envious contemporaries; but I have so little respect for error, modern or antiquated, that I would rather have my pen rest and rust than use it in pandering to ridiculous fancies and propping up dogmas which, if not bolstered up by a rigid conservatism, would fall through their own inherent rottenness. This book is not written

to gloss over prevalent vices or to eulogize customs and views founded only on the whims and caprices of mankind, but to take a common-sense view of the subjects on which it treats.

Uterine diseases are becoming so common, that women entirely exempt from them are more rarely to be met with than those who are suffering to a greater or less degree with them in some form, as has been already remarked by many observers. Nor do these difficulties affect women merely locally. So complex and delicate is the procreative system, and so intimately connected is it by the nervous ramifications with every organ in the body, it cannot be the seat of disease without affecting the general health. Even so natural a process as fetal formation in the uterus disturbs the health and comfort of nearly every

Fig. 187.



ANOTHER SKETCH MORE TRUE TO LIFE.

In illustrating the actual relation of the parts to each other. See preceding cut for names of parts denoted by figures. This better shows the perineum (P) or perineal body, a mass of muscle and flesh which is too often torn by child-bearing, thus weakening the support of the vagina and womb. Actually, the vagina is a closed canal, as in this picture, and not open as generally presented in illustration.

woman who becomes pregnant. Particularly in the first stages of pregnancy, nausea at the stomach and other disagreeable symptoms are usually felt, while some females, through the whole period of gestation, have painful, and others, alarming symptoms. In the case of a woman of Lyle, who had five children at one birth, during the last two months of her pregnancy, according to the statement of the *Journal des Annonces*, all objects before her eyes were several times repeated, but after her delivery her sight returned to its natural state. Now, if a woman is so liable to suffer, however slightly, when the womb is simply performing one of the functions it was made to perform, is it not self-evident to every person that the presence of disease must produce incomparably greater suffering? I can, at least, truthfully affirm that in a large majority of all my female patients, I have found more or less uterine disease; and, further, that it was the intermediate cause of whatever other difficulties existed. What I mean here by intermediate cause, is that which, following nervous and vascular derangements, produces, in turn, other physical ills.

CONCERNING CAUSES.

I shall not attempt to explain all the various causes of the special complaints of women, but I do wish to point out the most serious, common, and avoidable ones, in order that this chapter may be helpful in showing what women may do to save themselves from much unnecessary suffering. In the *American Therapist*, Dr. John Ford Barbour, has told so straight a story of the "evolution of ill-health in the American woman," that I can well reproduce it here for her enlightenment. This is his brief story: "Her undeveloped body is encased in corsets when she is fifteen years old. At school she learns a great many things, but is not taught that in order to have good health she must exercise the muscles of her body, and especially those of the trunk, daily and systematically. After marriage she settles down to a life of physical inactivity; she takes hardly any exercise, and even this little is not taken systematically; she does not breathe with the diaphragm; her circulation becomes feeble, her hands and feet are always cold; the blood accumulates in her abdominal and pelvic cavities; the functions of the abdominal and pelvic viscera are imperfectly carried on; she becomes dyspeptic; her stomach is distended with gas; her liver and intestines are torpid; the waste products of the system are not carried off, but accumulate in the blood. The opinion is constantly gaining ground that most of the functional nervous disturbances in women are due to auto-intoxication (self-constitutional poisoning).

"By and by the pelvic organs begin to show signs of disease. When one hears of the daily exploits of the abdominal surgeon, and learns that there is hardly one woman out of five who has not some

form of pelvic disturbance, the conviction forces itself upon the mind that surely our women must be grossly violating some fundamental law of health. We have traced out the chain of physical causes which lead inevitably to a stasis in the abdominal and pelvic circulation. As a further result of this stasis there occurs a sagging of the abdominal and pelvic viscera, and as the latter are underneath, they catch the worst of it. Malpositions of the uterus are produced; the power of resistance of the pelvic tissues to invasion by pathogenic microbes is lowered; the tendency to plastic exudations is increased; the resolution of inflammatory processes is very much retarded; and thus the foundation for every variety of pelvic disease is laid."

Corsets get early mention in the foregoing account of the evolution of weak women; but much more must be said of their evil effects in order to make any useful impression on the mind of the coming woman at all proportionate to their harmful impression on the body. In order to make it evident that I am not alone in my opposition to corsets, I will let another speak my views for me. Dr. Jerome Walker, author of a text-book on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, offers a very moderate indictment in saying: "Any reasonable physician who knows the importance of girls being robust, must deprecate the hampering of muscular energy and the weakening of strength of internal organs, for which bands and corsets are largely responsible, for they are frequently tight-fitting, though very infrequently is this fact admitted by the fair owners of these appliances. Corsets or waist-bands, even if only moderately tight, are liable to have three bad effects: 1st, binding especially at waist-band and slowing the function of stomach and liver; 2d, pressing downward the contents of abdomen upon the pelvic organs, inducing pelvic disorders; and 3d, restricting the motion of the chest and its contents, the lungs. Rarely can a person wearing such constriction expand the chest above two and one-half inches, when the normal expansion should be three or even four inches. Many cannot reach an expansion of more than two inches—the *minimum* allowed for admission to life insurance companies."

The last writer fails to mention the limiting of the action of the diaphragm, that great muscle which makes a floor for the lungs, and a

FIG. 188.

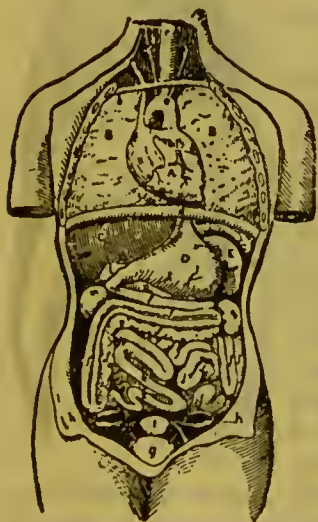


COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH

Of girl in corset and without corset; an exact reproduction. Note the two outlines at the waist. This is not what is called "tight-lacing," but from a working costume.—Dickinson.

ceiling for the abdominal cavity. It normally acts like the piston of a pump—fifteen times a minute—and does much to pump up the blood from the abdomen and pelvis into the chest and heart. It gives a great impetus to circulation, as well as great suction to draw air into the lungs, and these important functions cannot be more or less repressed or held down every minute without harm to the general health, such as Dr. Barbour so well described. The vital organs must have sufficient room to work in, or they must certainly be impeded in the performance of their functions. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 189) gives

FIG. 189.



ROOM FOR VITAL ORGANS.

an outline when the waist-line is normal, while the opposite sketch, Fig. 190, gives some idea of what happens within when the waist-line is drawn in by too snug a corset-waist or belt. The liver, stomach, and bowels can bear some compression, but the mass that cannot be further compressed is driven down upon the pelvic parts, and then down against the womb. At Chautauqua, N. Y., some years ago, the dress reform movement took a new start—as it does every few years—but somehow lacked the momentum to keep it moving, and the late Miss Frances Willard was one of the promoters of the “Dress Reform Crusade.” In a report of her remarks upon it was the following: “This death-line,” said she, drawing in the air with her finger the outline of a woman’s waist, squeezed into the shape of an hour-glass, “has filled more graves than whiskey!” And she was applauded to the echo, many, no doubt, lending a hand in the applause who could not show a proper waist-line. Her denunciation of the evil of tight-dressing was as severe as she could well make with her position as leader of the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union crusade against whiskey.

Golf and cycling, and other outing amusements of the leaders of fashion, are doing much to make them familiar with the comforts and advantages of dressing with room enough to breathe and run, and among the more industrious classes “Rainy Day Clubs” are aiding to introduce costumes suitable for stormy weather. Fortunately there is, generally, something going on that tends to emancipate women from the worst faults of their modes of dress; but progress is practically extremely slow, and reactions or relapses into “bad form” are far too frequent.

Kate Field, when publishing her Washington weekly, in *World's Fair* times (1893), remarked upon the advantages to women's health, of Oriental costumes and exercises. "The mid-Orient," she said, "confines dancing to abdominal gyrations, marvellous as gymnastics and absolutely impossible to women who have ever worn corsets. Such development and control of abdominal muscles as are exhibited by the Cairo dancing-girls in Chicago would, if possessed by American women, be the salvation of the race. Invalidism would be impossible, and children would be born healthy. Other than as gymnastics the *danse du ventre* has no interest whatever. It has neither grace nor beauty, the dancers are not attractive, and their persisting in wearing French heels denotes incapacity on their part to appreciate the eternal fitness of things. Vulgar men and women who have set up a howl against this performance would do well to look around the American ball-room and dinner-table and discover like food for prurient fancy." The observant reader will remember that I have advised the *danse du ventre* for constipation. The last quoted writer is undoubtedly right in also advising it as preventive and curative in diseases peculiar to her sex.

The stated object of the Chautauqua crusade was to instruct women "to stand well, to walk well, to breathe correctly, and thus control the vital points of well-being." Contracted waists are not the only mistakes women make. By wearing too high heels they throw the body out of poise, as illustrated in the next Fig. 191. Faulty position in standing, walking, and sitting, together with a relaxed state of the abdominal muscles, from lack of proper exercise and general loss of tone of fibre, favor a general prolapsus or falling of all the internal parts. The relation of female weakness to general bodily relaxation is one of the facts insisted upon by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, and here is his forcible way of stating it: "*So-called pelvic disease, excluding infections, is seldom a distinctly local affection.* A failure to recognize this principle has led gynecologic surgeons to remove a vast number of hyperæsthetic ovaries which were sensitive only because the patient was suffering from a general condition of malnutrition and resulting nervous irritability, and not infrequently to perform unnecessary operations. The gynecologist meets with a vast number of cases in which the symptoms relating to the pelvic organs are present simply

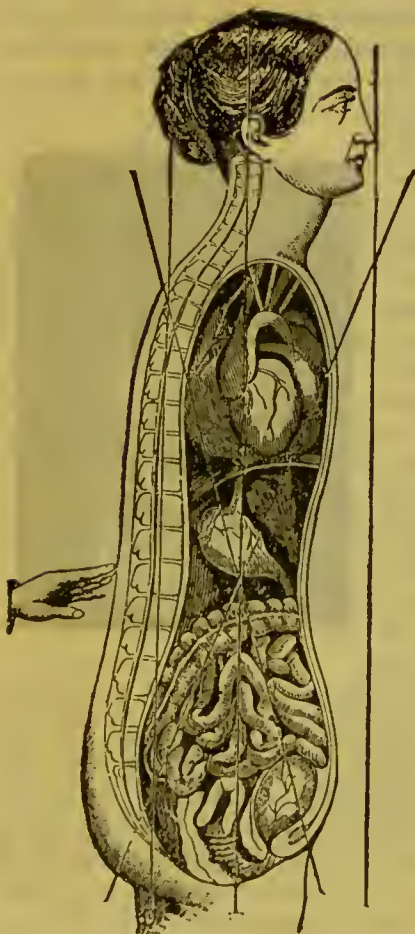
FIG. 190.



VITAL ORGANS CROWDED.

because the patient's general health is not good. Total extirpation of the pelvic viscera will not cure such a condition. I have seen many patients who had had both uterus and ovaries removed by some specialist possessed of a penchant for this sort of surgery, who were not

FIG. 191.



WRONG POSTURE.

FIG. 192.



RIGHT POSTURE.

Contrasting views of standing in the wrong way and the right way. The first picture shows a sagging of abdominal and pelvic parts, while in the second picture they are well posed.

relieved one whit of the various annoying symptoms on account of which the operation was performed, but whose condition was, on the contrary, actually made worse. A pelvic examination, even the most thorough, is rarely sufficient to furnish the necessary data for insti-

tuting a rational plan of treatment. In the great majority of chronic cases, excluding tumors and infections, the whole woman is sick—the whole body—and the condition of every important organ and every vital function must be investigated, and the possible relation of any general morbid condition to the pelvic symptoms must also be carefully studied. I have nearly always found serious displacements of the viscera (vital organs) accompanied by extreme irritability of the sympathetic nerve-centres of the abdomen, especially the lumbar or hypogastric plexuses and the solar plexus. The strain upon, and the constant irritation of, the great sympathetic centres of the abdominal cavity, from displacement of the colon, kidneys, or liver, is a constant source of reflex irritability, which, acting first upon the great centres of the brain and spinal cord, may be reflected to any or all of the superficial nerve-ramifications. That such an irritation exists is shown by the fact that tenderness of the solar plexus, of one or both of the lumbar ganglia, or of the lumbo-aortic plexus was found in a large proportion of the total number of cases to which the foregoing statistics relate. I have long been convinced that the greater number of symptoms, such as backache, dragging sensation across the lower abdomen, inability to stand long upon the feet, and similar symptoms are not, in the great majority of cases, due to pelvic disorders, but to the general visceral prolapse which not infrequently involves all the organs of the abdominal cavity. To effect a permanent cure in these cases usually requires considerably more than the employment of such local palliative measures as pledget-placing, electricity, and vaginal douches, or even plastic operations. Such methods of treatment must be instituted as will reconstruct the constitution, give tone to the nerves, vigor to the muscles, and cause a general increase of vital energy." All of which this work has, from its earliest editions, advocated.

FIG. 193.



A MIS-SHAPEN FORM.

Showing the effect of heavy skirts and a bad position in a woman aged twenty-four years.—Kellogg.

CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL DISEASES.

Besides the general causes of diseases of women, heretofore described, there are others more directly affecting the generative organs. The contagious venereal diseases are too often responsible for not only acute affections, but also those of long standing. That mischievous systemic poison, syphilis, does more general than local damage to health and displays its ravages from head to toe, in brain, nerve, skin, and bone. Not a tissue of the body escapes its devastations, though in any given case it is prone to take one part at a time rather than affect all at once. I have already, in a previous chapter, briefly reverted to the complicated troubles that gonorrhœa may bring upon women. If it light up a fire (inflammation with catarrhal discharge) in the womb, it may extend into the tubes that lead to the ovaries and involve them, too. Such cases are among the most troublesome and intractable that any doctor meets with. They are, doubtless, more common than they would be if women who catch this unclean contagion were early informed of the nature of the disease. In most cases, especially when acquired innocently, as it generally is by women who grace the domestic hearth, it is mistaken for a bad case of leucorrhœa, and before it is thought necessary to see a physician it has had time to extend beyond the reach of local disinfection. Any unexpected, or out-of-the-ordinary appearance of vaginal discharge is worthy the attention of one who can recognize what it means, and suggest what may be immediately necessary to be done. If the ravages of gonorrhœa can be confined to the urethra, outer parts, and lower half of the vagina, no lingering or permanent disability is likely to follow in its wake, and its cure, with proper attention, becomes complete. The critical and disastrous results are likely to follow only when the pestiferous invaders (*gonococci*) are allowed to go up to the private apartments and breed without limit in the womb and its tubes, whose true function may be so seriously impaired thereby as to render the patient incurably sterile.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM CHILD-BEARING AND ABORTION.

The natural function of the female generative organs is largely responsible for the diseases of women, or to be more accurate, I should say that the management of conception, gestation, and child-bearing, directly or indirectly, causes many such diseases, and for this mismanagement women themselves are partly to blame, and largely to be pitied because so much goes wrong through ignorance. Many of their most obstinate ailments may be traced to abortion or child-bearing. Some abortions are the result of unavoidable accidents, but more are induced by medical or surgical means or by purposely over-doing, and the forced kind are more liable to do harm and leave trouble behind

than are those which come about naturally, as it were, or because the organs are not able to carry gestation the full term. Some women get a false idea of the evils of abortion because they think they know of so many of those "mishaps" that were seemingly recovered from promptly and without disease directly following; but being unable to impart to them in language which would be free from technicality the larger knowledge possessed by physicians, it is difficult to impress them with the fact that forced abortions are dangerous and likely to lead to many forms of regrettable weakness and disease. While admitting all that is generally said to women for the purpose of dissuading them from resorting to this sort of relief from undesired burdens, whether on moral or physiological grounds, I am free to say I hardly wonder that the monotonous preaching on this subject is of so little avail so long as they are expected to act as wives, while being deprived of the knowledge whereby they may regulate the frequency of child-bearing. I am one of those who claim that women should have the knowledge and power to decide when or under what circumstances they will undertake the important function of motherhood; and I would, if the law permitted, help to put such information within the reach of all of them; but since what I regard as proper or necessary instruction regarding contraception (prevention of conception) is by law denied to them, I do not wonder that women who have conception forced upon them by law (analytically, it comes to just that) often develop a mood desperate enough to seek unlawful relief, however perilous to life and health. Custom makes them slaves; law makes them unwilling mothers! No wonder that some become distracted and do rash things in spite of the cry of the physiologist that it is physically destructive, or the preachers that it is a sin! I see but one practical remedy for this phase of social evil, and that is a fair and square admission that every woman has a right to control the function of her womb and to the best knowledge of how it may be done in marriage. And, furthermore, the recognition of the fact that the world is sufficiently populated with imperfect specimens to warrant the human family in giving attention to stirpiculture. We want "fewer and better children." We can only have such when woman can protect herself from those which are mentally and physically undesirable.

One of the good things attributed to the late Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was this iconoclastic statement: "There is but one hope for the world: Science must make woman the owner and mistress of herself. Science, the only possible saviour of mankind, must put it in the power of woman to decide for herself whether she will or will not become a mother." And Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, commenting thereon, briefly said: "On these fateful words hang the destiny of the human race. Oh! could they but fall upon willing ears and

retentive minds of women, the mightiest revolution of the ages would be on, and woman would become an entity, an individual and helpful factor in civilization, with a sovereign right to her person, her name, her opinion, her property, and legal co-guardianship of her children would be conceded at once, and the criminal conspirators against human welfare made to capitulate to human rights."

This doctrine has been preached by the author of this volume, with more or less opposition and persecution, for forty years. It was furthermore advocated as long ago as 1877 in a notable address before the Liberal Club, at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., the subject of the lecture being "Generation Before Regeneration," Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the well-known philanthropist, at that time being the president of the Club. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher served up just about the same ideas to the parishioners of Plymouth Church a few Sabbaths afterwards, probably inspired by this same address, for he followed about the same lines, and his sermon gave so much delight to several of his hearers, the latter were said to have followed the noted preacher to his home to express their satisfaction with it. The same ideas are now becoming popular, and they are taking a firm hold upon the consciences and intellects of the most up-to-date men and women throughout the civilized world. Even the most devout believers in the saving influence of the Christian religion must admit, at the end of nineteen hundred years of unsuccessful effort in trying to raise the standard of health and morals to what it should be, with the present hap-hazard practice in reproduction, the complete salvation of the race seems quite hopeless. The salvation of mankind really depends upon right generation as well as what the Christian calls regeneration, and the former must precede the latter. Whether one believes in Christianity, Mahomedanism, or occultism, he must perceive that we must have better basic material than we now have to work with before any great racial reform can be successfully accomplished, or even the health of the human family can be greatly improved. Perhaps at the present time women are doing as much to invite their diseases by injurious means of contraception as by abortion. The law is more effective in restraining needed criticism of bad methods than it is in restricting the vice of such methods. Daily I am consulted by women who have injured themselves by cold injections or solutions of too strong disinfectants, or by incomplete intercourse (onanism). Only a few days ago I examined a young woman who had employed such strong injections that the vagina was as dry as parchment and as hard almost as boot leather; but thousands will continue to do just such things, many even when they know the harm, until lawmakers awaken to the sense of the situation, and make it possible to advise better methods than those commonly known and

practised. Furthermore, I am not infrequently consulted by women now ready and very anxious for child-bearing, who have been rendered sterile by long resort to some injurious method of prevention such as I have above-mentioned.

Derangements of the Monthly Flow.

Every little girl should be early informed by her mother or guardian, that at some time during her girlhood, if her system is in a healthy condition, a flow of blood will appear from the sexual organs and recur once in about every four weeks. This function is termed menstruation. For want of proper information in this matter many a frightened girl has resorted to every conceivable device, to check what she supposed to be an unnatural and dangerous hemorrhage ; and thereby inaugurated menstrual derangements which have prematurely terminated her life or enfeebled her womanhood. I have been consulted by women of all ages who frankly attributed their physical infirmities to the fact of their having seated themselves in a snow-bank, applied ice, or made other cold applications locally in their frantic endeavors to arrest the first menstrual flow ! Intelligent mothers, who in girlhood, escaped this ignorance, this crime against Nature, and this penalty, I beg of you, as you value the health and happiness of your daughters, not to take it for granted that they will be as fortunate as you have been, but take it upon yourselves to discharge your whole duty to them, and impart such information in regard to their physical functions as will insure their safety.

Menstruation commences generally between the ages of twelve and fourteen, and there are all kinds of unaccountable variations from this rule. In the year 1858 there was living in the town of Taunton, Mass., at the public charge, a mother who was not quite eleven years of age ! One instance came under the author's observation in which the menses made their appearance at the age of only three years, and accompanying the premature advent of this function, was the development of the breasts as at the age of puberty. Another wherein a young woman married at the age of seventeen, and died childless with consumption at about thirty, without having had a menstrual flow, or any known affection of the uterine organs. No examination was made after death, but it was altogether probable that there was some obscure malformation of the upper part of the womb, the Fallopian tubes, or the ovaries.

Immediately preceding the first appearance of the menses, girls, reared according to the customs of our as yet imperfect civilization, feel considerable languor, aching in the back, pains in the limbs, chilliness and restlessness ; and, if they come on tardily, pressure of blood in the head, headache and dizziness are usually experienced. The estab-

lishment of the function gives relief, and if the person possesses an average degree of health, the flow will take place with uniform periodicity, without unpleasant symptoms, until what is called the "change of life," except when interrupted by child-bearing and nursing; and occasionally an instance is met with wherein pregnancy does not put a stop to the menstrual flow.

"Change of life" is when Nature terminates the menstrual function, and woman becomes emancipated from the pains, anxieties, and cares of child-bearing. This takes place in some cases as early as thirty, and as late as fifty-five or sixty; but in most cases, not far from forty-five. A statement appeared in one of the daily journals a few years ago, that a woman in Batavia, N. Y., was safely delivered of a male child at the age of sixty-four years! "Extremes meet," when we place this case in contrast with the one mentioned a moment before of the little girl having all the functions of womanhood at the age of three years! Change of life often takes place prematurely in persons who have suffered long from physical weakness. In these cases the flow will make its appearance irregularly, at intervals of several months, and greatly aggravate all difficulties previously existing.

It was once generally supposed, and the same opinion is now entertained by many, that the menstrual flow is in some way produced by the detachment of ova or eggs from the ovaries. Physiologists thus believing, claim that pregnancy can only take place a little before, or a little after, the menstrual period. But every physician in large practice who has been disposed to give the matter investigation, finds that the ova are developing and descending at no regular period, and that nearly all women are liable to become pregnant at any time. If the two germs coalesce, some few hours or days before menstruation, it may obtain sufficient development and attachment to the walls of the uterus, to remain. But it is unphilosophical to suppose that either the zoö-sperm or ovum singly and alone could effect lodgement in the womb when the cavity of that organ is copiously drenched with blood. No, it is evident that the only relation that menstruation sustains to ovulation is, that the excessive presence of blood in the female generative organs, once in about twenty-eight days, stimulates the generation of the female germs. The blood that passes off, exudes from the congested vessels of the womb and from its walls, just as profuse perspiration sometimes bathes the brow, trickles in rivulets down the face, and runs in a stream from the chin. And this profuse exudation is sufficient to sweep everything from the cavity of the womb, excepting a fœtus which may have obtained sufficient development to possess at least the rudiments of a placenta attached to its walls.

"What is the use of menstruation," some one may inquire, "and what part does it perform in the physical economy?" The doctors

do not essay a reply to this question, and it is consequently presumable that they do not know. They look wise but they do not say anything. It is perhaps one of those secrets that should not be divulged to the public! I have a theory and I am going to present it: **MENSTRUATION IS NATURE'S WASH-DAY.** The ovaries above the womb carry on a pretty extensive manufacturing establishment, and throw off the ova and the waste matters, or chips, through the Fallopian tubes into the cavity of the uterus. While this work of generation is going on, Nature has a wash-day once in about four weeks and, pouring the blood into the womb's cavity, washes its walls, and empties all outside; and in order to waste no vital material, the poorest blood in the circulation is used for the purpose, for menstrual blood possesses none of the vital properties peculiar to that taken from the arm, or to that which escapes when hemorrhage occurs. While pregnancy exists, house-cleaning is generally laid aside, for a period of about nine months, and if the activity of the glands of the breast is sufficient to arrest the production of germs in the ovaries, wash-days are not resumed until the mother has weaned her child, and the suspension of the manufacture of milk in the breasts allows the ovaries to return to their work. When, at forty-five, or thereabouts, the shop is permanently closed and ovulation ceases, there is no further necessity for the wash-days, and the menstrual function disappears.

The breasts and the uterine organs of the female exhibit the most intimate relationship. When menstruation commences in girlhood, the breasts at once begin to enlarge. Diseases of the womb or ovaries often give rise to pain or aching in the breasts. Barrenness, arising from inactive ovaries, arrests the development of the breasts, and in some cases causes the latter to shrink away to simply the prominence of the nipple. I once examined a case of suppurating tumor in the breast of a woman who informed me that when the tumor discharged daily, she did not have her menses, but when it dried up, the menses appeared regularly, and that there had been for several years an alternation between the tumorous and menstrual discharges. With these necessary preliminary observations for the proper understanding of the subject, I will now proceed to speak of the derangements of the menstrual flow.

IRREGULAR AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

Irregular and painful menstruation is among the most common of the many menstrual derangements. I group irregular and painful because these symptoms usually present themselves together, although cases of irregular menstruation do occur without pain, and of painful menstruation, without irregularity. Irregular menstruation may result from the deficiency of blood in the system to perform the function

as often as once a month, and in this case it may take place without pain. Painful menstruation may arise from inflammation or other disorders of the womb, in cases where Nature is strong enough to force all barriers, and present the periodical flow with mathematical regularity. In most cases, however, those causes which are sufficient to produce one, are such as may induce the other.

In some young women the menses are obstructed because the hymen has not been ruptured, or in consequence of the aperture of the hymen being too small to allow the free passage of the menstrual blood. Then, partial retention and decomposition of the menstrual blood poisons the general circulation, and the impurities so generated and absorbed return to inflame and congest the womb, so that in a little time the menses do not make their appearance periodically, or without pain, even after the hymen has become ruptured. The same condition of things has often been produced by checking the menses in the manner alluded to in the first part of this essay, and by contracting colds just before or during the flow. Strictures obstructing the orifice through the neck of the womb are often the cause of painful derangements of the menstrual function. Sometimes the strictures are spasmodic, occurring only at the time of the function. Anything, in fact, which may obstruct the orifice leading to the cavity of the womb, is liable to disturb the regularity and freedom of the menstrual flow. Ulcers in the neck of the womb may do this, and so may any tumorous formations therein. In some cases the womb becomes so displaced that the menstrual function is interfered with. For instance, if the womb be so fallen as to imbed the mouth of that organ in the back wall of the vagina, the outlet is as effectually stopped as is the mouth when the hand is closely pressed over it. In such a case as this, the womb becomes engorged with blood before it forces the outlet, and then it passes out sluggishly and in a way to cause the person so affected much distress. In all cases of ulcers or tumors, impurities of the blood give rise to them, and the predisposing cause of displacements of the womb is want of vitality in the vascular fluids, with which to give strength to that organ, although other causes may have immediately precipitated the difficulty. Congestion and inflammation of the ovaries and womb are frequent causes of painful and irregular menstruation, and these, with the causes previously alluded to, are the ones most commonly encountered in medical practice.

Among those causes which appear less frequently, I may give as examples—polypi of the womb, hardening of the inner lining of the uterus, and the periodical shedding of the lining of the interior cavity of the womb. In cases coming under the head last mentioned, the lining, in some instances, comes away almost complete; in others, it is broken into strips or shreds. Then, cases are met with of fruitless

women who become pregnant so far as the union of the zoöperm and ovum are concerned, and Nature makes an effort to retain the germ of a new being, but either because of inflammation or weakness of the procreative organs of the female, or in consequence of want of vitality in the fœtus itself, it simply protracts the appearance of the menses for a few days, or a few weeks, when suddenly the flood-gates are opened and the menses make their appearance out of season, and in some cases attended with great pain.

Immoderate flowing, or flooding, may arise from irritability or inflammation of the womb, and when protracted, there is evidence of continued inflammation and congestion. Women of strong amative passion are more predisposed than others to a difficulty of this kind, although instances are not wanting of those possessing little or no passion being thus affected.

Insufficient or slight menstruation may also arise from inflammation and congestion of the womb. In some cases the inflammation may be so great as to nearly or quite obliterate the cavity of that organ, or to obstruct the outlet, in which case the flow is slight and labored, and in many instances protracted. Slight menstruation may arise from a bloodless condition, the person so affected having really too little blood to perform the function properly. Cases of this kind often suffer from great depression and lassitude at such times. It seems as if the nervous forces and vascular fluids are barely sufficient to carry on the daily work of the body, and when this extra work is added, it can hardly be accomplished. It is as if an engine is producing just enough steam to revolve a certain number of wheels in a factory and an extra belt and wheel are added, when all at once the whole machinery moves sluggishly, and as if about to stop.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Suppressed or delayed menstruation may arise from an aggravation of any one or more of the causes already stated in the foregoing ; or, it may occur in consequence of conception. If the cause be disease and the person be not bloodless, the face is usually flushed, the head congested, while headache, vertigo, and more or less pain in the ovaries, womb, and back are experienced. If the suppression is not overcome by the healing powers of Nature or by proper treatment, hemorrhage of the lungs may take place with the same periodicity that menstruation should appear ; or the blood may flow every month from the nostrils, mouth, eyes, stomach, or from the rectum. If suppression be caused by pregnancy, the common symptoms are a gradual change in the redness around the nipple to a purple color ; enlargement of the breasts and abdomen ; sickness at the stomach in the morning ; unaccountable aversion to some article of food previously much relished ; and longing

for something little thought of before. All of these symptoms do not usually manifest themselves in one case, for while nearly all women in this condition have the first three, the others are distributed about, according to individual peculiarities. Then, again, the fact should not be overlooked that other causes may produce these very symptoms. For instance, dropsy may enlarge the abdomen and breasts and arrest menstruation. Tumors in the womb or ovaries may produce the same results, and the disturbance of the menstrual flow, by any one of these causes, may induce some one or more of the other symptoms which usually attend pregnancy. Even physicians are sometimes obliged to wait and let time determine the question. It may be asked: "What can be done in such cases?" My reply is, give only such remedies as will have a tendency to strengthen and impart health to the procreative apparatus. Indeed, in no case should remedies be given to force the menses. This is the common method of treating such difficulties, I know, but not by any means a safe one; and no physician can reasonably excuse himself for the act of effecting abortion on the plea that he did not positively know pregnancy existed in a given case. It is sufficient, and much better for the patient, to use remedies that have a tendency to impart health to the womb, ovaries, and contiguous organs. This treatment can do no harm when pregnancy is the cause, and will allow it to go on to the full natural period with no injury to the fœtus, while in cases of disease, if properly selected and prepared, they will remove the obstructions and prepare the circulation for the function so that Nature will be enabled to resume it at as early a day as possible without disturbance to the general health.

Menstrual derangements should never be neglected, for in all cases, excepting suppression by pregnancy, they lead to other diseases which are liable to prove troublesome, and perhaps fatal. In women of slender figure they are apt to attend consumption of the lungs; in those of full habit, they are liable to cause affections of the brain, liver, heart, and stomach, predisposing these organs to congestion and the person affected to apoplexy. In many cases, when neglected, they induce hemorrhages of a troublesome and dangerous character. Answers to the questions given in another place in this book will enable the author in all cases to discover the causes and suggest the best means of overcoming them. (See page 761.)

Leucorrhœa.

By some this disease is called *fluor albus*; but, among women generally, it is better known by the name of "whites." It exhibits itself usually at the outset by a slight discharge of a thin, watery fluid from the vagina. In time this discharge thickens and becomes more copious.

In its advanced stages it may present a green, a yellow, a brown, or a florid appearance. Often in one case the discharge will change from time to time not only in its color, but in its consistency and quantity. The disease is usually accompanied with a great degree of lassitude, particularly in the morning; fainting, variable appetite, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, paleness, dark circles around the eyes, pain in the back and loins, and, in many instances, smarting of the water, as in a case of unmistakable gonorrhœa. Indeed, in aggravated cases, it possesses all the acrimony and characteristics of the last-named disease. As I have already referred to the similarity of gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, when the latter possesses peculiar acrimony, I need not repeat it here. What I allude to is presented under the head of Gonorrhœa and Stricture in the preceding chapter. Considering the infectious qualities of leucorrhœa in many instances, it is well to suggest to married people in this connection, not to be too suspicious of each other when something having the appearance of gonorrhœa presents itself. I have on several occasions been called upon by men suffering with discharges from the urethra, who were jealous enough to suspect their wives of infidelity. On the other hand, I have been consulted by women, who on the first appearance of an acrimonious leucorrhœa imagined that their husbands had been up to something not exactly consistent with matrimonial fidelity. An excellent imitation of gonorrhœa may be often worked up between husband and wife when one is scrofulous. If both parties possess a scrofulous diathesis, the chances are still greater that a troublesome affection of this kind may be generated.

Leucorrhœa is a disease which is generally very prostrating in its effects. Now and then a woman may be met with who preserves all the bloom and exuberance of health while a discharge of this kind is going on daily; but these are rare exceptions to a general rule; for, in by far the greater number of cases, the difficulty is attended with all the symptoms peculiar to it, and in time with those of a more distressing character. The constant drain, if not checked, leads to general uterine derangements: irritability of mind, nervousness, hysteria, difficult respiration, and consumption. It is, indeed, an affection in women corresponding in many respects with spermatorrhœa, or involuntary seminal emissions in men; and it gradually undermines the constitution of females who are its victims.

The predisposing causes which produce leucorrhœa are vascular impurities and nervous derangements, and then there are exciting or immediate causes, the most common of which I will examine. (I may add here that all exciting causes derange the nervous and vascular health, and that consequently there exists a reciprocal relation between predisposing and immediate causes.)

It is humiliating to say that masturbation among young women is a prolific cause. But the truth should be told for the benefit of those who, from ignorance of its consequences, are slaves to the vice, and nowhere can it be revealed so appropriately as in the pages of a medical work. Under sixteen or eighteen years of age, girls are not so much addicted to the pernicious habit as boys; but after that age, and until marriage, the rule is reversed. This anomaly can be accounted for. Rakish young men are always admitted to good society, while the appearance of wildness among young women awakens the bitter tongue of slander, which only the most modest and retiring demeanor on their part can silence, while defiance to it banishes them from all good society. Thus the hot blood of budding man and womanhood, stimulated by exciting food, drinks, and condiments, leads the young man to the embraces of the harlot, and the young woman to the vices of the secret chamber, so that the former sacrifices his moral sense, and the latter her physical bloom and health. True, the young man exposes himself to a fatal inoculation of venereal poison; but with all this risk, his vice, so far as the mental and bodily health is concerned, is the safer.

I remember being consulted by a father concerning the poor health of his two daughters, aged, respectively, twenty-two and twenty-four years. From the description of their cases, they appeared to be physical wrecks, suffering with almost every complication that ever afflicted poor mortals. I saw by an analysis of their symptoms, that although nervous and vascular disturbances were the present causes of their complaints, self-abuse had induced these. I informed the father as to the nature of the present causes, but to spare the feelings of the young women, I dropped a private note to each of them, revealing the whole truth in regard to the terrible vice which was destroying them. With commendable frankness they responded to my letters, acknowledging the accusation, and informing me of their ignorance of its hurtfulness. They further stated that they had long been troubled with leucorrhœa, and that they were even disturbed with lascivious dreams, from which they were awakened in the highest state of amative excitement. Many similar cases have been presented to me for my opinion and medical aid, but never before any so hopeless as those I have just mentioned, for they were on the verge of insanity, and already affected with occasional mental hallucinations as terrible as those which attack the degraded inebriate.

Sexual excesses among the married, bad habits for the prevention of offspring, co-habitation with uncongenial husbands, for whom no love is entertained, sedentary habits, retention of part of the menstrual blood in the folds of the vagina, are also among the immediate or exciting causes of leucorrhœa.

If proper regard were paid to cleanliness (excuse me, ladies, but it is so), there would be much less liability to this debilitating distemper. Every female who has arrived at the age of puberty should thoroughly syringe the vagina with pure tepid water *every morning*, excepting while having her menses, and at the same time apply plenty of soap and water to the labia or lips of the vagina, for there are located about the clitoris and contiguous parts, glands and follicles which secrete an oily fluid for the preservation of their moisture. If this secretion is allowed to remain too long, it undergoes a chemical change, which imparts to it not only a disagreeable odor, but an acrimony which is liable to induce irritation. All oily substances become rancid and disagreeable by age and neglect, and these secretions, provided by Nature for moistening, softening, and preserving the health of these parts, are subject to the same law. When the vagina and labia are kept cleanly, they are as pure and as sweet as the mouth and lips of the face when they are properly taken care of.

In a previous edition of this work I spoke adversely to an excessive use of cold water in the vagina immediately after the copulative act, for the prevention of conception, and I may call attention to this point again. In order that I may not appear inconsistent, let me here explain that immediately after great amative excitement, the nerves of the procreative organs and the lining of the vagina are in an unfit condition to receive a deluge of any fluid. If the fluid be cold, it gives a shock to the excited nerves which, if frequently repeated, in time deadens their sensibility. When, however, the nerves and membranes of these organs are not under the influence of amative excitement, or just recovering from it, they may be cleansed as frequently as the mouth may be, not only without injury, but with decided benefit. Within two days after the cessation of the flow of the menses, there should be a general drenching of the walls of the vagina with castile soap-suds, followed with clear water, so as to remove every particle of menstrual blood that may linger, and then every day until nearly time for the menses to reappear, copious injections of tepid water should be made to preserve the healthiness and cleanliness of the parts. A medical gentleman of considerable repute—an able writer and successful practitioner—having read the foregoing advice in an early edition of this book, seemed to think so much washing tended to remove the necessary secretions for the proper lubrication of the parts, and we had a heated discussion on the subject. Doctors proverbially disagree. Thinking an intelligent *woman's* opinion would settle it, he wrote to one who has acquired not a little prominence as a medical writer and lecturer on medical and hygienic themes, and on receiving her frank and pronounced reply he was fair enough to show the same to me. Not mentioning name, I shall reproduce it here *verbatim et literatim*. "No,"

she says to her medical friend, "I cannot and do not agree with you on the proposition you mention. Dr. Foote is right, and I *know* it. The secretions you seem to think should not be disturbed, are excreta in the same line with ear-wax and the mucus in the nose, and are usually as disagreeable to the olfactories as the aroma under the arms and in the groins of females who do not wash. My testimony is, that the bathing daily of the feminine privates, both by external washing and by internal syringing, is the greatest tonic possible, not to the sexual apparatus alone, but to the whole woman. On receiving Dr. Foote's advice, I tried it, and find that in my own case, at least, it *rests* me up as nothing else can. Don't ask me why, for I candidly confess I do not know, but when fagged out by long exercise, mental or physical, the washing process sets me up again exactly as washing one's face drives away the sleepy feeling and gets the eyes open. After a cold wash—I prefer cold water, but advocate lukewarm for the inner application, with hot water and soap externally, followed by a cold water finish—I feel as frisky as a French dancing-master, and am ready for anything. I am sure that water and soap is needful to keep a woman sweet and clean, more particularly in those parts of her body where the secretions are natural and where the parts are folded within themselves, so to speak. Being scrupulously clean, she has taken the first step toward health, and the having and holding process. I most heartily indorse all that Dr. Foote says, from my own personal experience, and believe his advice is good for all women as well as for a live one, like myself." This verdict, from a scientific woman, ought to settle the question, especially when I inform the reader that hundreds of patients have given similar testimony after following this advice, perhaps I might say thousands, but I do not wish to speak extravagantly. "But, Doctor, you would not thus advise unmarried women, would you?" Certainly I would, simply because it is just as necessary for them as for married women. Health is of more consequence than the whims of society. As I am a physician, I shall not feign ignorance of the anatomy or structure of the orifice of the vagina in young women, nor shall I, as an inhabitant of this mundane sphere, where a great many funny customs and foolish notions exist, overlook the supposed evidence of virginity which young husbands in their own immaculate purity (?) usually expect to find in their newly made brides. Nor can I, in justice to my views, ignore the fact which my extended observation as a physician has presented, that many a young husband has been disappointed in finding such evidence, when his bride was as innocent as an infant and she, consequently, the victim of the most unjust and shameful suspicion.

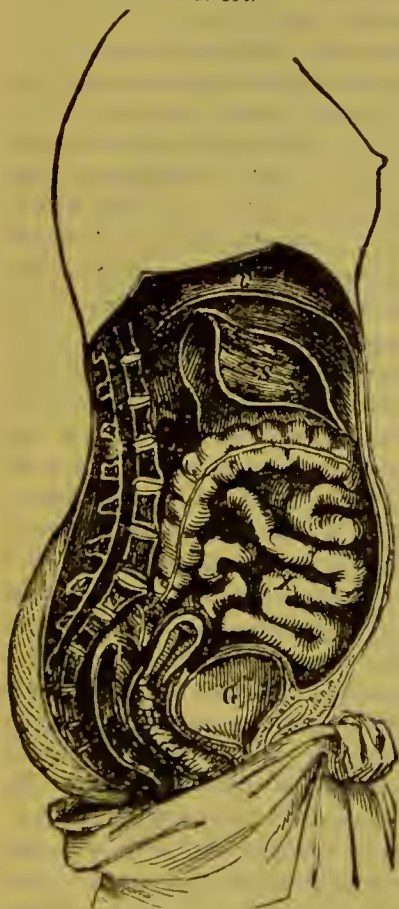
It is a custom more in keeping with the drolleries and phantasms of the barbarians than with the common sense and scientific light of

the twentieth century, to esteem those only as virgins who have an unruptured hymen. The *Lex Africanus* describes one of the wedding-customs of the Africans, as follows: "After they were married, the bridegroom and bride were shut up in a chamber while the wedding dinner was preparing, and an old woman stood by the door to receive from the bridegroom a sheet having the bloody tokens of the wife's virginity, which she showed in triumph to all the guests, and then they might feast with joy; but then, if there was no blood to be seen, the disappointed guests went home sadly without their dinner." Now, this custom, although revolting to people of intelligence, is excusable in heathens; but does it look well for those enjoying the light of civilization to so far imitate it as to require an unbroken hymen as an evidence of virginity? Physicians know it is a very fallible test of virginity; that the hymen is often ruptured by various accidents; that cutaneous eruptions near the labia many times exist of such an irritating nature that the hymen is broken by the incessant scratchings of the victim; that the hymen is often destroyed by surgical operations in childhood; that sneezing, coughing, violent straining, and any number of other causes may break it; that the test is in fact *no test at all*, and only subjects those who happen to have the hymen broken to unjust and cruel suspicion. While writing this chapter I was called upon to examine a little girl only seven years of age, whose hymen had been destroyed in consequence of an irritating eruption on the labia causing her to scratch and frictionize the parts, even in her sleep, and I could mention many other instances coming under my observation in which the hymen had been destroyed by the same cause or by accident. Why, then, preserve the hymen? Why regard it as an evidence of virginity when such a test only excites mortification and a sense of disgrace in a large proportion of all young females, not a small number of whom have always been chaste and unexceptionable in their character? Besides, the mortification of a broken hymen only falls on those the most innocent, and such as have become the least acquainted with the vices of the world. The courtesan and mistress, and even respectable young women, who have eaten of the fruit of knowledge and trespassed against social statutes, know how to resort to deceptive means to throw off all suspicion when they are married. As a rule, those spinsters who are "fast" enough to have carnal connection with a man, are also sharp enough to avail themselves of such means, while only those who have been innocent of illicit intercourse enter marriage so unsophisticated as to be ignorant of these things.

In asserting that the hymen is a cruel and unreliable test of virginity, I do not stand alone. Every intelligent physician, particularly in extensive practice, knows the fact, if deference to popular prejudice leads him to conceal it. Many have frequently proclaimed it. Pancoast

states: "The presence of the hymen was formerly considered a certain test for virginity, on account of its being ruptured during coition. This idea has long since been repudiated, for it is not infrequently lost through accident, disease, etc. In many instances it does not give

FIG. 194.



FEMALE INTERNAL ORGANS EXPOSED.

u, the vagina, and above it the uterus;
g, the bladder, r, the rectum; s,
stomach; x, intestines.

without its destruction. *It is, therefore, of no value as a test.*"

Dr. Parr states: "The hymen naturally shrinks with years, or is torn by straining, and often disappears at an early age. *It can, therefore, be no proof of virginity.*"

Dr. Wilson remarks, that "the hymen *must not be considered a necessary accompaniment of virginity, for its existence is very uncertain.* When present it assumes a variety of appearances; it may be a mem-

way in the first or subsequent connections and pregnancy. In such cases the spermatozoa of the male work themselves through the opening of the hymen, and finally pass up through the vagina, uterus, and into the Fallopian tubes, where impregnation occurs. Therefore, medical writers no longer regard the presence of the hymen a proof of chastity or its absence a proof of immorality."

Dr. Ferguson says: "The sides of the vagina are in contact ordinarily, but it is capable of enormous distention and of again returning to its natural size. The opening is closed by a fold of the mucons membrane, which is called the hymen. This membrane is easily ruptured, or it may become so relaxed as scarcely to be perceptible, *which will account for its rarity in adults.* From very early times it has been made the test of virginity, its absence being considered conclusive proof of sexual intercourse having taken place. Modern investigations have proved, not only that it may be destroyed by many causes unconnected with sexual indulgence, but that intercourse may take place, followed by pregnancy,

branous fringe with a round opening in the centre; or a semilunar fold leaving an opening in front; or a transverse septum leaving an opening both in front and behind; or a vertical, bored with an opening on either side."

The natural purpose of the hymen is to protect from colds and exposures the sensitive sexual organization of the female before the age of puberty, for until this is sufficiently developed to perform the menstrual function it is extremely delicate. We see similar protective provisions throughout Nature. The "leaves of the common chickweed approach each other in pairs, so as to include within their upper surfaces the tender rudiments of the young shoot." The bud of every flower is so enveloped as to protect its delicate internal structure till maturity, when it bursts forth with its fresh beauty and imparts delightful fragrance to every passing zephyr. Nuts of every variety are provided with an outer burr or shuck to protect them in their embryonic state, and by the time the autumnal frosts come, the shell which contains the meat becomes strong enough without protection, so that the outer one can be dispensed with. Many other illustrations of this impression might be given.

It is difficult to tell how much the hymen may have to do in shielding the procreative organs of females from exposure and disease, during the early period of their development. But the age of puberty, indicated by the appearance of the menses, is one in which the hymen may be altogether dispensed with; for whether accident or marriage happens to the young female within six hours or six years after the appearance of the menses, it is certain her reproductive organs are fully matured, and that the hymen has fully subserved its purpose. In some cases the hymen proves so great an obstacle to the flow of the menses that the whole vaginal canal becomes blocked up, when hysteria and other spasmodic affections ensue. Under such circumstances it must necessarily be ruptured, and, when very strong, with the knife of the surgeon. When the hymen remains unbroken until after marriage, it occasionally occurs that it has become so cartilaginous by age that the vagina cannot be entered, in which case the unfortunate bride is obliged to submit to a surgical operation for its removal. Now, if this membrane was not so carefully protected and valued, such annoyances as these would be avoided, while the hundreds and thousands who have, by accident, ruptured it, would not be the objects of crushing suspicion on the part of those who possess so little anatomical knowledge that they are not aware such accidents ever happen. The commencement of menstruation marks a new era in the life of a female. She becomes more graceful in her manners; her face changes; her breasts rapidly develop; she loses her childish airs and becomes more attractive and womanly. It is then that she should be treated as

a woman, not only socially, but hygienically and medically. The hymen, if it still exists will have subserved its purpose.

The menstrual blood was supposed by the ancient Jews and the medical men of Arabia, to possess peculiar malignant properties, and in some countries the laws and customs required that females should be cloistered during the menstrual periods. In Isaiah xxx. 22, the writer speaks of the defilement of graven images, which shall be cast away as a menstruous cloth ; and in Ezekiel xviii. 6, and xxxvi. 17, allusions of the same import are made. "It was formerly supposed, and so stated by Pliny and others, that the menstrual blood contained principles of a noxious and poisonous character. Pliny informs us that 'the presence of a menstrual woman turns wine sour, causes trees to shed their fruit, parches up their young fruit, and makes them forever barren ; dims the splendor of mirrors and the polish of ivory, turns the edge of sharpened iron, converts brass into rust, and is the cause of canine rabies.'"

While I have no respect for antiquated notions, unless sustained by reason and philosophy, I am disposed to agree with these ancient views so far as this : that the menstrual blood becomes aerimonious if it is permitted to remain and decompose in the folds of the female vagina, and that leucorrhœa and ulceration of the vagina or womb are often the results of the excoriating properties developed by particles retained in the vagina, and particularly in that of young females, whose hymens have not been ruptured. My observation fully sustains these conclusions, but I do not think the menstrual blood malignant or injurious, if a woman takes care that the vaginal cavity is cleared of all relics of the fluid.

Mankind entertain a thousand whims, and I am not disposed in this work to meddle with any which do not interfere with cleanliness and good health ; but I consider it my prerogative to attack those which do interfere with physical development, and the comfort and health of the human race ; and I cannot but regard that one which leads a young husband to suspiciously and sneakingly seek to know if his young bride has an unruptured hymen, as humiliating and degrading to all the nobler attributes of a moral and intellectual being. My advice, therefore, is, that single females, as well as married, should keep the vagina cleansed of every decomposing particle of menstrual blood, and that the female syringe should be thoroughly used within forty-eight hours after the menses have ceased. The more efficient the instrument used the better. In fact, the common glass and metallic syringes are little better than none. The various patterns of India-rubber syringes are the best, because they can throw such a volume of water, and that, too, with so much force, that every particle of decomposing blood can be washed away. The annexed cuts represent the best articles of the

kind, considering simplicity and little liability to get out of order. They should find a place among the articles of every woman's toilet-room.

Young unmarried women, of course, value (or at least should) as of first and paramount importance in the regulation of their customs and habits, the advice of intelligent mothers. I would not urge upon them the use of the syringe at the end of each monthly period without the consent of their maternal guardians. But may I not hope that sensible mothers, who watch with anxious eye the first symptoms of disease and decline in daughters just blooming into womanhood, will take a practical view of the hints I have given, and advise them to regard more scrupulously the requisites of health than the morbid and foolish notions of sensual mankind! As for married women, there is no possible excuse for their non-observance of the most rigid rules for the maintenance of cleanliness. They should use the female syringe very thoroughly at the end of each catamenial flow, with soap and water, and then daily with pure water, as before directed.

The use of astringent injections is the most popular mode of treating leucorrhœa, but however much relief may be obtained in this way, it is usually of the most temporary nature, unless accompanied with such medicaments as will improve the general health and impart vitality to the whole procreative system. A bad case of leucorrhœa is of quite too threatening a nature to trifle with; and, in its incipient stages, it had much better receive skilful treatment, for it is liable at any time to assume a troublesome and prostrating form, which may end in premature decline.

FIG. 195.



FAMILY SYRINGE.

FIG. 196.



VAGINAL SYRINGE.

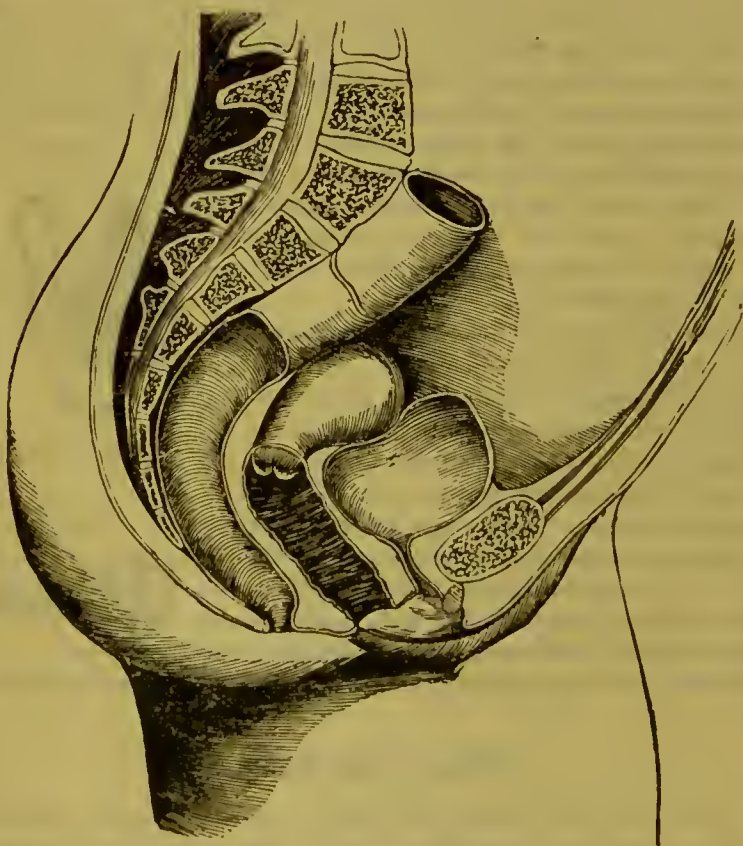
Falling of the Womb.

This difficulty may almost be said to be coexistent with civilization. Travellers report that among the women of savage and semi-barbarous countries this affection is hardly known. This fact, taken in conjunction with the proverbial one that falling of the womb is a prevalent disease with women living under our system of society, furnishes a subject worthy of the consideration of medical men, social reformers, and of those who have the good of humanity at heart.

When the abdominal muscles, or those of the womb itself, become relaxed by insufficient nervous stimuli; when the vagina becomes weak through the debilitating effects of leucorrhœa so that it fails to do its part in sustaining in its place the organ suspended within its

walls ; when a pernicious fashion induces a woman of not very strong muscular organization to compress her waist so as to press down the stomach and bowels below their normal position ; when constipation engorges the intestines with fecal matter so as to produce a pressure at the top or back of the womb ; or when a pregnant female, bound on expelling from the uterus the embryo of a human being, resorts to some means to effect abortion ; through any one or more of these causes, the

FIG. 197.



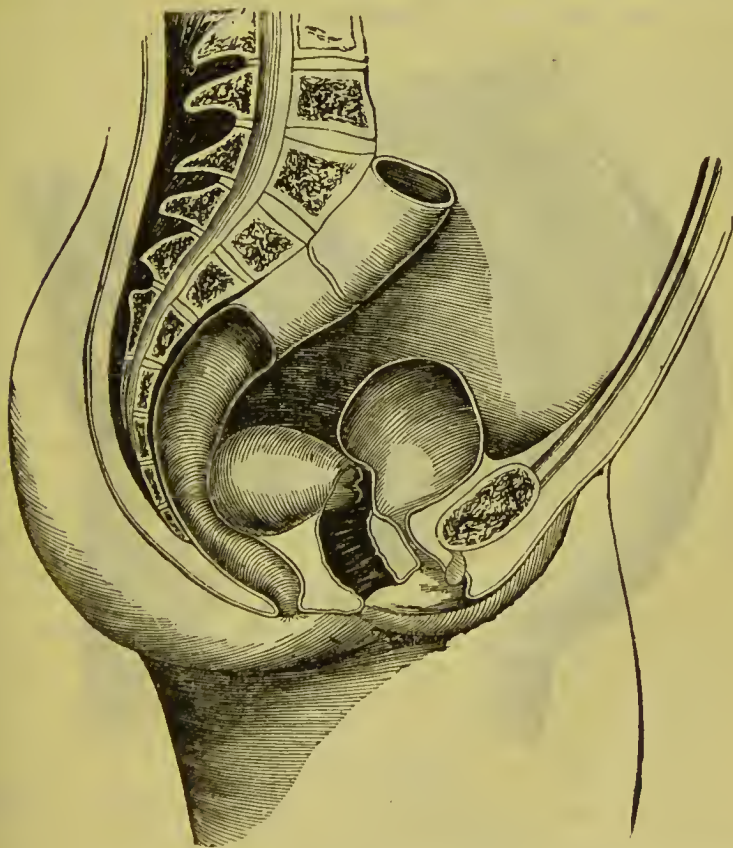
THE WOMB FALLEN FORWARD ON THE BLADDER.

advent of a distressing disease, usually termed prolapsus uteri, may very reasonably be looked for. Although more common to married women, the unmarried are not exempt from it. If correct statistics of the prevalence of this disease could be presented, they would astonish the reader.

The position of the womb when it is prolapsed is various. In some cases it falls over to one side or the other ; sometimes it turns almost a complete somersault ; in a few cases there will be found to be a pro-

lapsus not only of the womb, but of the vagina, so that the neck of the womb absolutely protrudes; in some cases it is found to lie crosswise—the top pressing one side of the vagina, and the neck the other; or the neck may press the back wall of the vagina while the top lies against the front wall, or vice versa. In most cases the womb falls either forward or backward, keeping rather more of an oblique than a

FIG. 198.

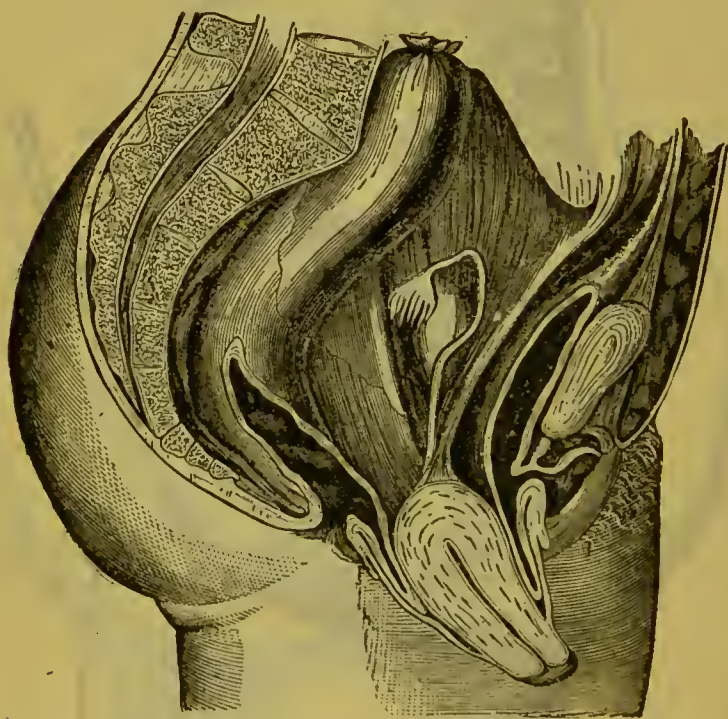


THE WOMB FALLEN BACKWARD AGAINST THE RECTUM.

horizontal position. The illustration, Fig. 197, represents pretty well the position of the womb when it is fallen forward. When the organ occupies this position, the mouth of the womb is generally found to be somewhat imbedded in the back wall of the vagina. This point is not so well illustrated in the figure presented. Its position, however, against the bladder is well shown, and when in this position it causes a frequent desire for micturition. When fallen backward, as represented

in Fig. 198, it then interferes with the free expulsion of the fæces by its pressure against the rectum, thereby predisposing the one affected to constipation ; and if, as is sometimes the case in this unnatural position, the neck of the womb presses against the neck of the bladder, micturition becomes difficult, and at times painful. This may also be the case when the womb is fallen forward, if the muscular relaxation is so great as to drop the womb below the upper or main part of the bladder.

FIG. 199.



PROCIDENTIA.

The womb so far fallen as to protrude from the body—the extreme possibility, and, fortunately, not common.

The common symptoms of falling of the womb are dragging or bearing-down sensations in the lower part of the abdomen ; pain and numbness in the limbs ; weakness in the loins and lower part of the back ; general debility, and nervous irritability. I say these are the common symptoms, but I should here mention that I have often encountered cases of prolapsus of the womb in my practice, in which there were no unpleasant local symptoms whatever. The displacement had occurred at such an early age that the system had been made gradually to tolerate its unnatural position. In these cases, when the physician suspects

something wrong about the uterine organs, the patient quickly informs him that she is perfectly sound in that locality ; and she has reason to think so because she has no one of the symptoms common to an affection of this kind ; but an examination reveals the correctness of her physician's opinion ; and it is generally found in cases of this kind that their ill-health proceeds directly or indirectly from the uterine displacement.

Leucorrhœa generally precedes, and in most cases attends, falling of the womb. When chronic irritation or inflammation, with more or less congestion, is also present, existence is a burden, and married life a curse rather than a blessing. Unless relieved or cured, months or years of misery, according to the endurance of the sufferer, are fastened upon her, until consumption, or some other disease, in a fatal form, forever relieves her of her physical distress.

In the early stages of the disease the exercise of walking is necessary to keep up what is left of the muscular strength ; but in advanced stages this exercise is generally too painful to be endured, and in such cases frequent manipulation of the abdomen with the hand should be resorted to. All the muscles may indeed be benefited by pressure and manipulation by a healthy hand, and the *danse du ventre* may be acquired with great benefit, or, systematic gymnastics for the abdominal muscles may be practised.

To cure prolapsus, various vaginal supporters or pessaries have been invented, more for the purpose of making money than doing good. These mechanical means of support are irritating to the womb and vagina, which are so delicately organized and permeated with sensitive nerves, that constant contact with any wood, glass, earthen, or metallic contrivance used to support the parts, can only give temporary relief and ultimate injury in most cases ; while instances do occur in which the first effects are so irritating and distressing that the patient has more inflammation induced thereby. These worse than senseless things should be dispensed with entirely, and the disease treated locally and constitutionally, as the common-sense of the skilful physician naturally suggests.

It is only fair to admit that there is a great difference of opinion among physicians as to the utility of pessaries. Of course I feel sure that the eminent authorities whom I can quote as entirely agreeing with me are in the right ; and if so, there has been a great deal of inventive genius and mechanical skill thrown away in the devising of a thousand different styles of pessaries—mostly abominations ! Many physicians who employ them admit that they are only temporary expedients, and many have experimented with them for years, finally to throw them all aside. A few, unfortunately, still have them “on the brain.” but their day is past. Dr. Paul F. Mundé employs them

"for temporary relief" only, and relies mainly on posture and vaginal tampons. He says in the *American Journal of Obstetrics* that "the protracted wearing of astringent vaginal tampons, introduced daily, offers for some cases of ante- and retro-displacements an excellent and for most cases of procidentia, almost the only efficient and safe remedy for the displacement, far superior to all steadily worn hard or soft pessaries. A procidentia of uterus or vagina may even be cured by

FIG. 200.



SOME OF THE PESSARIES IN USE.

several months of this treatment, if the affection be not of too long standing."

I will call upon one other witness among gynecological specialists to reinforce my opinion about pessaries. Dr. Horatio R. Bigelow, of Washington, D. C., in an article contributed to the *Medical Record* of New York, remarks as follows: "There are some reasons which almost lead me to believe that pessaries are an abomination. The resultant ease and comfort may be followed by after-suffering, and is continuous only with the wearing of the support. No permanent cure is brought about; the vaginal walls are put upon a stretch, so that they lose their contractility, and can never be relied upon

for any natural support to the uterus; the bladder and rectum are both intolerant of the pressure, and the superimposed uterus suffers at the fundus in a large proportion of cases. In retroversion I have found scores of women who complained of rectal tenesmus and pain, irritation at the neck of the bladder, and of a sore spot at the fundus, who were wearing a most carefully adjusted pessary made from exact measurement. In ante-flexion they accomplish absolutely nothing. The whole principle is wrong. Some women, especially those with lymph-adenitis, can wear no support whatever. So far as I possibly can I rely upon pneumatic pressure, replacement, and astringent tampons. In other cases I use the pessary for want of something better, but always with fear and trembling."

I can recall a case of a teacher of Boston, who wrote me regarding a uterine displacement which she had supported by pessaries for many years. After investigating it I proposed treatment which would require her, in a few weeks, to give up the pessaries altogether. To which she promptly replied that that would be impossible, as she could not walk or stand erect without their support. She seemed to have no idea of getting rid of the pessaries, but simply sought relief from the irritation and inflammation which they caused. She seemed to imagine that she was destined to be a slave to them for the period of her natural life. But the pessaries were now causing much painful inflammation, and what she desired was relief from that. I took the case for the proposed purpose, and in six weeks her difficulty was so far relieved that she could get along without these artificial supports, and in a few months she became as free from her old chronic trouble as if she had never had it. This is one of many cases I might cite to show that in supposed incurable troubles of this kind, the pessaries may not only be set aside, but the displacement for which they are employed radically overcome.

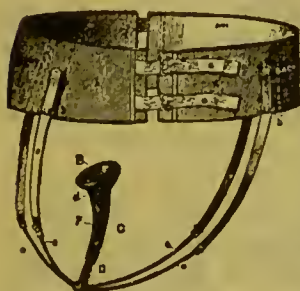
There is a pessary, however (see Fig. 201), which is not objectionable on many of the grounds herein named, and which may be found serviceable in elderly women who are so flabby or relaxed that no elasticity or tone can be restored to them, and it may be utilized temporarily in younger women until a normal tone can be revived by other appropriate means. It is a pessary that does not distend the vagina or press hurtfully on neighboring parts, but holds the womb in a well-shaped cup above, taking its support below from rubber bands which are held in place by an abdominal supporter. In many cases the outer abdominal supporter is alone sufficient, while proper attention is being given to restoring muscular tone all about this region. Some cases may need shoulder-braces also to help them regain better form, while others may be, as I have said, temporarily aided by bolstering up the womb from the inside, too. The main objection to all such bracing is that the patient may be so much comforted by it as to neglect more important and irksome means to regain conditions of permanent cure, such as proper diet, dress, exercise, and treatment. Any appreciative reader of what has been offered in the earlier part of this chapter as to causes, and who readily took it in and understood the relation of general debility and falling of abdominal organs to crowding, congestion, and prolapsus of pelvic parts, will readily see that merely to prop up the womb by any somewhat successful plan, is doing but a small part of what needs to be done to effect a cure in such cases, and it will also seem evident that to prop up the womb by any mechanical means before undue pressure is taken off above, must surely result in crowding it, bruising it, and may be, bending it out of shape. Until a woman thoroughly senses the imperative need of dressing right, and

doing all other things needful for establishing things favorable to comfort for the womb, it is hardly worth while to provide her with any kind of local treatment to improve its condition or health. When all else is being done that should be, it is often possible to get such temporary local lift as may be advisable by using a bolster of a pledget of cotton or of surgical wool covered with my magnetic ointment, or a velvet sponge, of a small, compact, firm, close-knit kind, lubricated with some soothing ointment or with vaseline.

Ulceration of the Womb.

This disease is common to women of a scrofulous diathesis; a venereal taint in the system may also produce it. Other less virulent impurities of the blood occasionally induce it.

FIG. 201.



DR. POTT'S SPRING-STEM PESSARY.

The neck of the uterus is its most common location, and it is attended with an offensive discharge from the vagina, and much burning heat and pain in the region of the abdomen. Aside from its debilitating, painful, and offensive effects, it is liable to lead ultimately to cancer of the womb, a distressing disease which is generally difficult to cure, particularly in its advanced stages. Taken in season, ulceration may be easily eradicated, and even cases of cancer of the womb are not always incurable. When either ulceration or cancer affects the vagina or womb, the acrimonious nature of the purulent secretions is such as to impart disease to the organ of the male in copulation, unless the membranous envelope is used.

Polypus of the Womb.

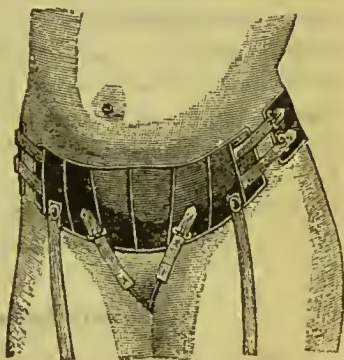
This is a tumorous affection characterized by the growth of fleshy fungus, which often attains great size. This disease seldom occurs except in cases which are affected more or less with scrofula. In such cases, often more than one tumor presents itself, some of which are hard and firm in their fibres, and others soft and spongy. Females affected with this difficulty are often suspected of pregnancy. I was once called upon by a lady affected with polypus of the womb, who had been pronounced pregnant by several physicians, some of whom had made private examinations. A thorough examination satisfied me at once as to the nature of her disease, and I was enabled to prescribe remedies appropriate thereto. Surgery is usually resorted to by the profession for the removal of a polypus of the womb, the operation

being similar to the one referred to for the removal of like tumors of the nasal passages. But in all cases coming under my treatment I have found constitutional medical treatment the safest and best. In one remarkable instance, attended with most frightful hemorrhages, I prevailed upon the patient to hold off from any surgical treatment for a reasonable length of time, that we might see what medicine could accomplish. She soon found the hemorrhages greatly lessened in frequency and profuseness, and in a few months she had the satisfaction of realizing the fact that the tumor had been entirely removed, and that by such means as would not only assure its permanent cure, but reasonably give promise of no more coming of the same sort. The very causes in the system which had produced this troublesome one having been removed, she got well, and dismissed all fears of further annoyance from the development of others. A little later on I shall have more to say in criticism of the too frequent employment of surgery in the cure of diseases peculiar to women.

Dropsy of the Womb.

This is a uterine disease which is not so common as the ones I have previously considered. Occasionally, cases are met with in a large practice. This disease often leads to the suspicion that the invalid is pregnant, and sometimes physicians who ought to discriminate more correctly, are deceived by it. It was owing to the palpable ignorance of those who were considered the first physicians of England, that Lady Flora Hastings, a maid of honor to Queen Victoria, was driven in disgrace from the court. She was supposed to be *enceinte*, and being a single lady, for her to become a mother would have had a most prejudicial effect upon the character of the court. The most notable matrons and physicians were summoned to make an examination, and their decision was confirmatory of the terrible suspicion. The broken-hearted lady soon afterward died of dropsy of the womb, which had deceived her medical examiners. Greater medical stupidity cannot be conceived of! Had her physicians possessed the skill which they ought to have acquired, to wisely discharge the responsible duties of their position, the disease of the lady would have been readily detected, and her life and reputation saved. In both polypus and dropsy of the womb, the delicacy of women to

FIG. 202.



ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER,

With stem pessary attachments.

submit to private examinations, and the destitution of diagnostic skill in the medical profession, lead to some mischievous blunders. Although I seldom find it necessary to resort to such examinations, to decide as to the true nature of the disease, cases occasionally occur in which such examinations are necessary ; and when necessary, the good sense of the patient should overcome all feelings of delicacy. I had opportunity once to admire the courage and good sense of a very respectable and modest young woman of sixteen or seventeen, who had cancer on one of the lips of the vagina, which was so far advanced as to require local treatment. Other physicians besides myself pronounced the tumor cancerous. Although she possessed all the modesty and refinement common to the well-bred of her sex, she submitted without objection, and with commendable heroism, two or three times a week to the necessary topical treatment ; and I am fully convinced that my success in treating her case was greatly owing to the freedom which enabled me to give the disease the attention it required. Had she been more prudish than sensible, there can be no doubt that her distressing affection would have proved fatal. When women suffering with uterine difficulties apply to a physician, they must bear in mind that there is no part of their system with which he is not thoroughly familiar.

Chronic Inflammation of the Womb.

When, succeeding childbirth, abortion, contusion, or other cause, acute inflammation ensues, if not properly treated by the medical attendant, either death, or chronic inflammation of that organ, is the result. The chronic form of the disease is characterized by soreness in the region of the uterus, great pain in cohabitation, nervousness, fretfulness, and, in many cases, pains in the breast. Sometimes the uterus will enlarge, and the courses become irregular, scanty, or profuse. The inflamed and swollen uterus may press upon the bladder so as to interfere, more or less, with the urinary organs. This disease may be aggravated by hot and stimulating foods, condiments, violent exercise, and grief. Local treatment, alone, cannot cure chronic inflammation of the womb, for in all cases of this kind there are constitutional disturbances which must be removed.

Vaginal Affections.

It would hardly seem necessary at this point to explain in this chapter, what the vagina is ; but still it may be that some have failed to draw any inferences from the preceding matter, relative to its location, construction, or office. I will, therefore, describe it as a canal of cylindrical form, five or six inches in length, situated between the bladder and rectum, its mouth forming the front external opening

below the pubes, and its upper extremity encircling the neck of the womb, as illustrated, not only in some figures presented in previous essays in this chapter, but also in those representing the effects of constipation upon the procreative organs. It is lined, internally, by a mucous membrane, and around this membrane is a layer of spongy, erectile tissue. It is provided with muscles, veins, and nerves, and its office is to receive the male organ in sexual intercourse, and conduct the spermatic fluid to the womb for the purpose of reproduction. The reader is referred to Figs. 186, 187 and 194.

The membranes, muscles, nerves, etc., are liable to be affected by disease. The lining may be the seat of ulceration, in which case, smarting and pain are experienced, and a disagreeable discharge from the orifice observed, as when the womb is ulcerated. The lining is sometimes attacked by eruptions, causing the most intense itching, and when, to allay this itching, the membrane is frictionized, a swelling or puffiness arises, attended with distressing smarting. In some cases, this eruption extends to the lips of the vagina; and when these parts are rubbed or scratched to allay the itching sensation, they become greatly inflamed and swollen. When either ulceration or eruption affects the vagina it indicates an impure condition of blood, from which the difficulty arises; and, although the local affection may be somewhat benefited by washes and injections, constitutional treatment is necessary to effect a permanent cure. In cases of ulceration, astringent injections of decoctions of white-oak bark, or of alum-water, or of a weak solution of carbolic acid, are sometimes useful. When the vagina and its external parts are affected by irritation and itching, a free use of castile soap-suds as an injection, and as a wash, frequently allays the troublesome symptoms. A weak solution of carbolic acid, one dram to a pint of water, may also be injected in cases of this kind, as a local application; but whatever is done locally should be accompanied with thorough treatment for the blood. The muscles of the vagina are so much relaxed sometimes by leucorrhœa and other causes that the lining becomes loose and flabby, and in some cases actually protrudes. Electricity, locally applied, is advantageous in affections of this kind; but even this should be accompanied with internal treatment calculated to strengthen and build up the muscular system.

Nymphomania.

This is a name given to a disease not infrequently occurring among females of both high and humble life, and which is characterized by a violent desire for coition. Hooper describes it as "a species of madness, or a high degree of hysterics. Its presence is known by the wanton behavior of the patient; she speaks and acts with unre-

strained obscenity, and as the disorder increases she scolds, cries, and laughs by turns. While reason is retained she is silent, and seems melancholy, but her eyes discover an unusual wantonness. The symptoms are better or worse until the greatest degree of the disorder approaches, and then by every word and action her condition is too manifest."

Hooper's description applies, of course, to the most marked cases of nymphomania. But it exists in various degrees of intensity, and in the mildest cases causes only a desire for excessive venery, without symptoms which betray her feelings to those about her. The cause of this singular difficulty is altogether attributed by medical writers to a local irritability of the procreative organs. I cannot acquiesce fully in this explanation. That nervous irritability, or, rather, that too much nervous or electrical stimulus is present in these organs there can be no doubt; but an inharmonious distribution of the nervous forces among the organs of the brain, manifestly precedes or co-operates with the former condition. It is a fact that ought to be well understood, that the nervous forces, sometimes in consequence of some violation of Nature's laws, are withdrawn, or partially so, from one or more organs, and the excess given to another, so that, while one or more may be deprived, or nearly so, of their vitalizing or stimulating presence, the recipient of the excess is excited to an unusual degree. Thus, one or more of the organs of the brain may become abnormally excited at the expense of inactivity to the rest, so that a person will be fanatical on some one subject, and think and talk of little else. In brief, he has a "hobby." In consequence of this mental inharmony, growing out of an unequal distribution of the nervous forces among the organs of the brain, we often meet with crazy poets, fanatical religionists, mad politicians, lunny inventors, harum-scarum doctors, etc., etc. Now, when the causes of these peculiar conditions of mind are understood, according to my explanation, is it not easy to see how an excess of nervous force may be sent to the organ of amateness, at the expense of other organs of the brain? If the reasoning and moral organs are robbed to supply this excess, how natural that a woman who may have previously sustained a spotless character for modesty and reserve, should, with such an abnormal condition of the mental faculties, exhibit uncontrollable emotions in the presence of men, in extreme cases, or a disposition to indulge to excess in venereal pleasure, with husband or paramour, when able to restrain her emotions in company. The intellectual organs are almost paralyzed, and the nervous or electrical stimulus which should give them activity is expended upon amateness; and this organ, very naturally, expends its excess upon the nerves centring in the sexual or procreative system, of which it is the head and director.

Females laboring under nymphomania deserve rather the sympathy than the condemnation of friends. It is a species of monomania, and as such should shield its victim from unjust and uncharitable aspersions.

When the blood is diseased and nymphomania exists, inflammation, irritation, and sometimes ulceration, locate about the pudenda, vagina, and uterus, rendering the parts sore and extremely tender. But this condition of the organs is not sufficient to deter the female from the act of coition if the opportunity offers. A very respectable married woman, afflicted with this malady, whose desire for coition was incessant, in describing her symptoms to me in a letter, said: "In describing myself, I cannot think of any better way of expressing myself than to say it feels good to be hurt." This quaint and frank statement conveys the idea exactly, for the nervous excitability of the organs of amateness and the sexual parts, demands gratification, however sensitive the latter may become by the presence of ulcerous or inflammatory diseases.

My mode of treating nymphomania without complications, is by administrations of electricity such as are calculated to equalize the nervous circulation, and draw off the excess from the organ of amateness and the sexual parts. In complications growing out of blood impurities, the treatment must combine both electrical and blood-purifying remedies. My theory of the disease is original, as is also my mode of treating it, but my success in its management convinces me that both are correct.

Amorous Dreams.

Women, as well as men, are subject to these, and they are nearly as debilitating to the former as they are to the latter. Although no very vital secretions are lost by a woman so affected, the vital or nervous forces are expended without recompense, as in masturbation. The organisms might be likened to nervous explosions. An amorous dream is indeed practically an involuntary act of masturbation. It has often been remarked that no exercise is so tiresome to the muscular system as to kick or strike at nothing. All know, too, how it wrenches one to step down a foot or two without preparing for it, while walking. What this wrench is to the muscular system, an amative dream is to the nervous system. A volley of nervous force is gathered up from all parts of the body, and directed with the greatest impetuosity toward a supposed companion in the sexual embrace, and it passes off with violence and is lost, while the compensative nervous or electrical volley from the supposed companion is not received. In men this nervous loss is accompanied with an expenditure of some of the most vital

fluids of the system—those secreted by the testicular glands, and which are composed of the most vital elements of the blood. In women, the nervous waste is simply accompanied with an expenditure of glandular secretions of not much more vital value than the saliva or spittle of the mouth. But the nervous waste—the nervous shock—the wrench to the magnetic system, is such as will, if frequently repeated, prostrate the nervous energies, destroy the memory, and weaken all the faculties of the mind.

Some married women have these dreams who do not enjoy natural intercourse. The function of the amative organs is so perverted that the imagination can affect those organs when contact with a male companion cannot arouse them. This morbid and unnatural condition has been caused, in most cases where it exists, by masturbation. The amative organs of the brain, and those occupying their proper position in the body below, have been trained as it were to act alone or without the help of a companion of the opposite sex ; and after marriage it is found, much to the mortification and disappointment of the wife, that she is unable to participate in the pleasures of the sexual act, while her dreams are made delirious with imaginary pleasure. It seems as if the erectile muscle and tissue of the clitoris, labia, and vagina had become so accustomed to receive their inspiration or magnetism from, to use a homely illustration, the back-door, that they are perfectly dead to any raps at the door in front. The organs have been accustomed to simply unmagnetic friction locally, and that of the most violent nature, so that the milder friction of the male organ, and the presentation of a magnetic force to the nervous termini, produce no sensibility whatever. They seem to shrink from it.

Married or single women awaken from these dreams with a sense of weakness they are often unable to account for. They do not suspect for a moment the true cause. General want of energy, in both mind and body, and sometimes backache, weakness of the limbs, faintness, and entire want of appetite, are experienced in the morning, especially when one of these dreams has taken place during the preceding night.

Masturbation is not in all cases the cause of these debilitating dreams ; sexual isolation, diseased wombs, ovaries, etc., many times induce this morbid condition of the amative organs ; but whatever the cause, the disastrous effects are the same, and no woman, young or old, should allow these dreams to occur without making thorough effort for their cure. Some have them once a month, others much oftener. I have had cases wherein they occurred every night. This frequency is frightful. Once a week is sufficient to overcome the strongest constitution in a few years. For their cure I have found electrical applications very efficient ; but for those at a distance, or for such as prefer to consult me by letter, I can, taking a little more time for it, cure with

vegetable medication. It is necessary, the same as in the treatment of nymphomania, to equalize the nervous circulation, and to restore those nerves centring in the sexual organs to their natural condition, and the treatments referred to seem sufficient to effect this result. As these are not new cases in my practice, no person affected should hesitate through feelings of false delicacy to present her case for advice. Consultations in person or by letter are strictly confidential.

Anthropophobia and Sexual Apathy.

These are the very antipodes of nymphomania. The first causes repugnance to, or dread of coition; and the other a perfect disinclination for the act. These are much more prevalent diseases than nymphomania. I term them diseases because they are manifestly entitled to this classification. All perfectly formed females, if their organs of amateness are properly active, and their sexual organs in a normal condition, are susceptible to amative desires and emotions, and pleasurable sexual excitation. Inasmuch as the size of the organ of amateness varies in different females, of course this susceptibility varies in a corresponding degree; but when repugnance or total indifference exists, one of the faculties belonging to all normal organisms, human or otherwise, is paralyzed as much as the arm is paralyzed if it is deprived of sensation and motion.

It is not, however, my design to treat of these diseases here. I choose to reserve a further consideration of them to an essay in Part IV., to which the interested reader is referred. I merely desire to name them in this connection, because I regard sexual repugnance and indifference as diseases of so prevalent a nature as to deserve mention in this chapter on chronic diseases of the female organs of procreation.

Sexual Dyspepsia.

Probably this is the first time the term dyspepsia has been applied to any other affection than that of the stomach when digestion is in some way interfered with; but there is an affection to which some married women are subject, presenting, mentally, all the symptoms of dyspepsia when the stomach is free from disease, and the digestion tolerably active or entirely so. As it proceeds from derangements of the amative and procreative organs, I shall denominate it sexual dyspepsia. This I said thirty years ago, and it was true then, that I had first used the term, although in later years other medical writers have employed it when writing upon the same subject. The affection is unlike anthropophobia, because this is characterized by dislike of men, and decided aversion to sexual intercourse. It is unlike sexual apathy, for this simply consists of inability to enjoy the sexual

embrace. In sexual dyspepsia there is often a morbid desire for coition, just as in some cases of stomach dyspepsia, there is a voracious appetite for food with no capacity to digest it. Intercourse in this case makes the female irritable, dissatisfied and wretched. She may momentarily experience pleasure, locally, and then all at once every particle of sensation flies away, and at the close of the act, she finds herself exhausted, disappointed, and annoyed by the fluctuating moods which she experienced during its continuance, and in a condition of

FIG. 203.



WOMAN AS FORMED BY NATURE.

mind, for days afterward, which renders her peevish, irritable, whimsical, and discontented. Even when sexual desire is moderate, and coition is attended with variable sensibility and final disappointment, the result upon the mind is just about the same as I have described when a morbid desire exists. Indeed, the mind in these cases exhibits all the varying and inconsistent moods peculiar to one affected with confirmed dyspepsia of the stomach. Every movement and motive of the husband is misinterpreted; and if the affected wife be of a jealous disposition, the atmosphere of the house is loaded with vapors of restlessness which settle down upon the innocent heads and hearts of every inmate like soot from a smoky kerosene lamp. The magnetic atmosphere is thick, stifling, and poisonous, completely destroying social enjoyment. There is, indeed, no restful happiness for anyone under the same roof, and the worried, half-crazed husband runs his hands through his hair, presses his temples, lays hold of his boots, and reaches out to touch other things mundane to satisfy himself that he has not "waked up" in Hades.

The immediate causes of sexual dyspepsia are various. It may arise from marriage of convenience rather than of affection; from displacements of the uterus; from vaginal irritations, or uterine congestions; from too great similarity of temperaments; from local inadaptation; and from a capricious disposition, or ever-changing temper, on the part of the wife. When it proceeds from either the first or last mentioned cause, it is not in the power of a physician to remedy the evil; but when it arises from any of the causes named intermediately, a medical man who has given proper attention to the treatment of

affections of the sexual organs may usually prescribe successfully for its removal. It will be noticed that the first cause referred to, as well as the last, is not dependent upon physical derangements, while the other causes, with two exceptions, are so dependent. Any one affected with sexual dyspepsia, or with sexual apathy, or anthropophobia, is at liberty to consult the author.

Ovarian Diseases.

The consideration of these diseases might properly find place in this chapter, but as I shall have to go over the same ground when I come to treat upon barrenness, space will be saved here by referring the reader directly to the chapter "Hints to the Childless." The subject of barrenness itself, the reader may think, properly belongs to this chapter, but on perusing that, it will be found that barrenness is not alone peculiar to women, and as I have considerable to say in regard to sterility and its cure, I prefer to place the suggestions I have to offer under that head, in a chapter by themselves.

FIG. 204.



WOMAN AS DEFORMED BY FASHION.

Treatment of Diseases of Women.

More or less has already been said, under each head, of the treatment best adapted to these affections, but a few words more may be properly added. It is quite too commonly the custom of physicians to depend entirely upon the application of electricity, caustic, injections, or to something else which is simply applied to the part immediately diseased. The result is, that any encouragement which the patient receives, through temporary benefit is followed by discouragement in consequence of ultimate failure; and there are thousands of women to-day suffering with uterine derangements who really believe that there is no help for them. There are even some physicians who have been led by their poor success in these cases, to pronounce them incurable. Now I am confident that all this discouragement on the part of the patient, and all this failure on the

part of the physician, is mainly, if not entirely, due to the fact that those constitutional derangements which either preceded the local difficulty, or became complications after the local difficulty had made its appearance, are overlooked. In my practice I have generally found myself able to permanently cure these supposed incurable cases. I first satisfy my mind regarding the constitutional complications which coexist, and give especial attention to them at the same time I am treating the local difficulties. What I have in various parts of the foregoing essays denominated immediate, intermediate, exciting, or provoking causes of uterine derangements, may be properly termed sub-causes. The vascular or nervous system, or both of these systems, must have been antecedently deranged, to allow the sub-causes to which I have alluded, to fasten chronic affections upon these organs, unless they were directly caused by mechanical injuries, abortions, or venereal contagion; and even in these cases the blood and nervous system become involved, and then react upon the local diseases, so that perfect recovery in all cases depends upon the comprehensive treatment I have named.

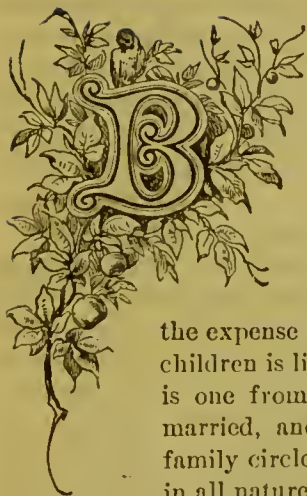
Many of my patients of this class very likely get tired of hearing me advise dress reform as one of the first essentials to successful treatment. Much criticism has, in previous chapters, been given to the unfortunate features of women's mode of dress, and the general advantages to be expected if they could be removed; but it is especially when some congestion or mal-position of the womb exists that it is absolutely necessary to "let up on it." Constrictions about the waist, heavy skirts hanging on the waist for support, and excess of clothing over the congested parts, are so literally depressing in their effects on the womb that there is small chance of getting it into normal place and condition until all such evils are removed. To effect this, it is not even necessary to make any considerable change in the outer garments, or adopt bloomers. It can be effected by so altering the clothing as to carry all its weight from the shoulders, and relieve the soft abdominal region of all constriction, weight, and pressure. This subject, and other matters, relating to deformities, tumors, examinations, methods of treatment, etc., have been clearly presented in a dime pamphlet by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., on "Gynecology, or Diseases of Women." Those who may not have learned just what they need to know from this chapter, will very likely find it there, or, if not, the author stands ready to make up for the deficiency by freely answering letters of inquiry. The above-named pamphlet has fifty pages that might well be incorporated here, but it seems better to refer those especially interested in the subject to that monograph than to unnecessarily extend this book, already growing quite too bulky, in the attempt to cover all the matters of interest to people in general, as well as to those who are per-

sonally suffering from some one of these difficulties ; but I will allot a portion of one page more in this chapter to a quotation from the pamphlet referred to where the subject of medicine versus surgery is under discussion. Any woman who has been urged to undergo some operation, and who is in doubt as to what she would better do, should see all there is offered therein, and especially what Dr. Frederick Wallace Abbott says, in an editorial on "The Asexualization of Woman," in *The Massachusetts Medical Journal* (vol. 19, p. 478, October, 1899), before submitting to surgery.

"Probably in no branch of medical practice is there more opportunity for competition and difference in opinion between the surgeon and the physician than in this department of women's diseases," says Dr. Foote, Jr. "In looking about to see what had better be done for her relief the sufferer will on the one hand be advised to submit to some sort of surgical procedure in the way of caustic application, cutting operation or electrolysis, and on the other hand, she may be informed by some physician that he proposes to effect a cure without resort to any such heroic measures. There is no denying that there is room enough in this vast field of work for both the surgeon and the physician, for there can be no doubt that there is a large variety of cases which can only be remedied by some surgical procedure ; but on the other hand it is equally true that among this class of specialists there has been too great a tendency to resort to surgery, resulting in the employment of this method when the expedients of the physician would have been better. Many a woman has been unnecessarily slaughtered and injured by ill-advised operations, so that we have come to advise that in any case of doubt—that is, where there is any doubt at all of the necessity of it—it is better first to employ other means, with a view, if necessary, of falling back upon surgery as a last resort. Not only in these cases, but in those where operation must in the end be a means of cure, a preparatory course of treatment is usually necessary in order to fit the patient for it. Dr. J. Duncan Emmet, who recently visited Europe to discover the secret of success of its laparotomists (surgeons who remove the ovaries) writes that their low death-rate from operations is largely due to the fact that the surgeons choose their own time for such treatment, and 'pick' their patients. He says : 'Keith told me that the cases of the same disease which he considered fit for operation did not probably average one in a hundred of all that came to him.' So there are ninety-nine of a hundred cases that the surgeons will not touch, and whatever relief is for them must be at the hands of physicians." See Chapter XII.

CHAPTER VII.

HINTS TO THE CHILDLESS.



BARRENNESS is a word which designates a physical condition abhorrent to every one in married life, who has not already become a parent. The exceptions to this rule are only those who have but recently entered matrimony, or such as have not yet acquired means sufficient to enable them to undertake

the expense of rearing a young family. Whether love of children is limited or universal, the idea of being barren, is one from which every individual who has been long married, and has not at least one child to enliven the family circle, instinctively recoils. Such a condition has in all nature but one parallel, and that, the great desert

which spreads its vast expanse wearily before the eye without a blade of grass, leaf, twig, or tree to nod a welcome to the passing breeze, nor the first crystal of water to reflect in prismatic colors the golden rays of the sun. With many women, the grave is more cheerfully looked forward to than childless longevity, and not a few husbands would rather die in the prime of manhood, leaving an heir, than to live to gray old age and be esteemed incapable of reproduction. The careless world cannot know the secret yearnings of the hearts of such unfortunate persons so well as the physician; nor is the family doctor so liable to find them out as one engaged in a national practice like myself. A majority of childless married people will strive to make their neighbors think they cannot endure children, while the physician in whom they have confidence, living ten, twenty, or a thousand miles off, is intrusted with the secret of their hearts' desire. Now, I am betraying the confidence of no one in making these general remarks. I never breathe the professional secrets intrusted to my keeping, nor would I make these general allusions to them, except for the fact that those of my readers

with a houseful of babies might feel surprised to find space, however limited, devoted to the subject of barrenness.

A wife who has had four or five children, generally wishes herself barren, feeling that she has done her share toward populating the world, and she is entirely unfitted by her fruitfulness to sympathize with one, who, loving children, has none of her own to love. But, taking a serious view of the matter, however badly children may sometimes turn out, childless old age is a dismal future for the mind to dwell upon, and, having reached it, the present is no less cheerless. The hearthstone of a married pair, in the vigor of life, is electrified with the presence of the bright roguish eyes which mischievously watch the smiles and frowns of approving and reproving papas and mammas, while no vernacular is so enchanting as the hesitating and rambling utterances of "our baby" when it first begins to kill the king's English. The new father seems more dignified, and stands several inches higher in his stockings while the mother is never tired of relating the extraordinary feats and accomplishments, or quoting the wise remarks of her prodigy. Passing the meridian of life, doting parents watch with pride the developing genius of a promising son, or the unfolding brilliancy, beauty, or goodness of a favorite daughter, while the infirmities of old age are deprived of their depressing influences by the affectionate attentions of grateful children. Therefore, the desire for offspring is natural, and all honorable means to obtain them excusable. A woman who is devotedly attached to them cannot imagine how far she might go in her attempts to become a mother, unless placed right in the position of one who has spent many years of married life without a sign of pregnancy.

The female members of the human family very early give evidence of their love of children. A little girl who knows nothing of the process of obtaining a living child, nor possesses sufficient physical development to produce one, evinces her love of offspring by making rag babies, and dressing and caressing the dolls which are purchased for her at the store. As she becomes older, she loses attraction for this imitation of the real article, and loves to attend a live baby. A noble woman has said: "Motherhood is the ideal state of womanhood to every woman not arrived there. * * * Woman must yearn for motherhood because she is woman."

The long and short of the matter is, no woman, in the secret recesses of her own heart, will felicitate herself with the reflection that she is physically incapacitated to bear a child. You who read this, and who, in middle or advanced age are without children, will whisper to yourselves—"This is true." Aside from the incentive to child-bearing, which proceeds directly from the love of children on the part of woman, the wife naturally fears that she will lose the affection of the

husband if, after many years of marriage, there is no issue; nor is this fear without foundation, for instances are not wanting wherein separations have occurred simply on this account. Napoleon and the Empress Josephine present a notorious example of this kind, and probably every reader will remember some such case coming under his or her immediate observation. At least, I am confident, every physician in large practice has personally known of one or more such cases.

Considering, then, the importance of the subject, do not require me to go around that information which may be most useful to you, for

FIG. 205.



A PLAIN HOME TALK BABY.

Photograph taken at the age of two months.

(See testimonial on page 775.)

the purpose of employing words and illustrations which cannot possibly offend the false modesty of some who are unwilling to take a sensible view of anything relating to the organs of procreation. These pages have been written for the childless by one who has given especial attention to what is popularly called barrenness, and discovered many new and useful means for overcoming the same; but those belonging to this unfortunate

class who are at all given to prudery, should avoid even a cursory perusal of the matter presented herein. So far as the writer's observation extends, Mother Nature has provided only one process for procreation. That process may be varied to meet the necessities of various cases; but in some way or other the germ generated in what is called the testicles of man, must be brought in contact, in the womb, with the germ generated in one of the ovaries of woman. We who call ourselves human beings, properly belong to the animal kingdom, and must consequently be controlled by the laws which govern animal life and its perpetuation. However sexual intercourse may be regarded as an act indulged in for merely sexual gratification, for the single high purpose of reproduction,

It should be considered not only free from vulgar criticism, but as one entirely chaste, and, indeed, indispensable, unless we can all adopt Shaker philosophy and theology. In fact, it is not participation in this peculiar physical contact for the main purpose of reproduction, that has led the whole affair to be privately esteemed attractive and unavoidable, and to be publicly considered disgusting; but rather excessive copulation for the mere sexual pleasure it affords. A man who gluts his stomach with rich viands and libations from his breakfast hour until bed-time, ultimately becomes dyspeptic, and when his appetite has become cloyed, and his stomach painfully sensitive, he regards nearly all food as disgusting and nauseating. Forgetful of his former habits, he is surprised at the gluttony of his more fortunate neighbors who have not yet reached the stage of diseased stomach, and he thinks the world is made up of despicable gourmands. Now, a large majority of men and women are sexual dyspeptics. In other words, they and their ancestors have drank so deeply and so unnaturally of the cup of sexual pleasure that the act designed for mankind to perpetuate themselves, and the organs which were given them to perform the function of procreation are looked upon as not only inherently disgusting, but beneath the worthy attention of a cultivated people. Sexual connection may be indulged in as an animal necessity in the privacy of the bed-chamber, or even in the abode of the harlot; but a treatise upon these organs and the most effectual plans for securing fruitfulness to those who have been denied the pleasures of maternity and paternity may not unlikely be regarded as impure, obscene, and unfit for perusal. My idea is simply this: That sexual intercourse for merely sensual pleasure, when true affection is absent, cannot be mentally or physically elevating; for the purpose of procreation, it is neither socially, morally, nor religiously debasing, but rather simply obedience to Nature's mandate. It may be entirely right, and in harmony with Nature's innocent impulses, that men and women should cohabit to a moderate extent for pleasure only. There are those who question this. It is, *certainly*, in harmony with Nature's plans that cohabitation should take place between the sexes for perpetuating our species. This cannot be questioned by a reasonable person who has not a Shaker cavity in his brain. The reproductive organs then, instead of being morally neglected and treated as too vulgar for our consideration, should be regarded as the most valuable of all our organs, and the most worthy of our care, so that they may be employed, at least, for their most important function—that of the reproduction of our kind. The stomach digests the food which supports life; the neurons of the brain give rise to various thoughts, feelings, and emotions; our eyes enable us to see objects beautiful, or disagreeable about us; our ears to hear sweet sounds or grating discords; our olfactorics to smell delightful

odors or disgusting fumes; and all the other organs of the human body, excepting the reproductive, minister simply to the being who now lives; but none of them possesses the mysterious power of a creator; none can reproduce themselves; and, excepting for the procreative organs, all those I have named would cease to exist in a little time. When we consider this fact, it is hardly strange that the people of the pagan world formerly worshipped images fashioned like the procreative organs of both sexes; but it is strange that any process of refinement, or any school of civilization should have been able to lead the human family to be ashamed of them. It has been said very truly,

FIG. 206.



A PLAIN HOME TALK BABY.

Photograph taken when six months old. The mother writes: "She is a lovely baby, and we should not have our darling had it not been for you."

erred the error of our first parents. The child may be to blame for falling, but there is not a particle of exense for him when refusing to make the least effort to regain his feet.

Let it be understood that this chapter is intended for sensible people—for those who can look beyond the prudery of Mrs. Grundy, and appreciate the true uses of things—for true men and women who are disposed to take a scientific view of important matters, however delicate, without a too sensitive regard to the conventional prejudices to which civilization in its infancy has given rise; in brief, for those who

that "many people are ashamed that they have bodies;" and it may be still further said that nearly all are ashamed of the most complex and wonderful of all the organs of those bodies. If, as a larg. share of Christendom believes, this false sentiment is a result of sin—if the fall of man led him to envelop himself in fig-leaves, it seems to me that we might better all get up as soon as we can, and comport ourselves as obedient children who have at last discov-

possess all the foregoing qualities, with a laudable desire to be happy fathers and mothers.

The Causes of Barrenness.

I do not propose in this chapter to treat upon every possible cause, but rather to confine myself to those causes which may in some way or other be overcome. Those causes which may be put down as irremediable in any way whatever, are those arising from some congenital malformations of the organs of procreation which are sometimes met with, or some organic destruction of the completeness of the procreative system by disease, accident, or surgical operation. Among the former may be mentioned deformities of the vagina, womb, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries of the female; or testicles, spermatic tubes, or penis of the male. Among the latter may be named strictures of the womb of an obstinate character, caused by inflammation or ulceration of the cavity, stricture of the Fallopian tubes, misplacement of the fimbriated extremities of the Fallopian tubes, permanent adhesions of the fimbria to the ovaries, and a partial destruction of the ovaries of the female; and in the male, the removal of the testicles by disease or the surgeon's knife, their partial destruction by self-pollution and sexual excesses, the permanent consolidation or obstruction of the tubes carrying the semen from the testicles to the seminal vessels, and such a permanent obstruction of the canal of the urethra as to resist the propelling force of the ejaculatory ducts, causing the seminal fluids to be emptied into the bladder.

Those which may be regarded as common, and which may be obviated by some means, may be classified in the order of their frequency, as follows: *First*—Local inadaptation. *Second*—Diseased condition of the wife. *Third*—Diseased condition of the husband. *Fourth*—Excessive amateness. *Fifth*—Temperamental inadaptation.

Local Inadaptation.

This is pretty faithfully represented in all its varied phases in Figs. 207 and 208, which I have had designed and engraved expressly to illustrate this essay. No attempt has been made at anatomical accuracy in giving the form of either the male or the female organs. The obvious reason for this is to avoid unnecessary offence to what is popularly regarded as refined taste.

I am more and more convinced, every year of my practice, that local inadaptation is the commonest cause of barrenness. While it is true that some women are so susceptible to impregnation that they will conceive if the seminal fluids be but deposited within the lips of the vagina, whatever may be the position of the womb, there are very many

who cannot, unless the local adaptation is so perfect as to cause the fluids of the male to be poured directly into or upon the mouth of the womb. In an excited state of the healthy uterus, the mouth draws toward itself and sucks up at least a portion of the male fluids, if deposited near it ; but this absorbing or suction power differs to a remarkable degree in women—so much so, indeed, that in some who greatly enjoy the copulative act, it is feeble and the susceptibility to impregnation slight ; while in others, who enjoy the embrace but little, or possibly not at all, it is so powerful as to take up fluids deposited in any part of the vagina. It has been, and is now, supposed by many, that the female cannot become pregnant unless she enjoys coition. Even physicians used to entertain and publish this fallacy. It is a great error, for while the clitoris and erectile tissue which, by excitation, usually give pleasurable sensations, may be nearly or quite paralyzed, so that the wife is indifferent, or, perhaps, opposed to intercourse, the mouth of the womb may be active and the ovaries, where the ova or eggs are formed, fully capable

FIG. 207.



SEE NOTE BELOW

LOCAL INADAPTATION.

Note.—As the illustrations originally designed for this place can only be of interest to those who are barren, and to medical men, it has been thought best, after reflection, to omit them, and then supply them by mail in letter envelope without charge, to those who may be individually or professionally benefited by their possession. Send postage. The author's address is given on page 1223.

of performing their functions, so that conception will result. I have met many such cases, and have been called to explain the reason in hundreds of them. The fact is, many women will conceive by simply the injection of the male fluids into the vagina, or even the deposit of a drop of them on the lips of the vagina, when they are not under a particle of amative excitement. On the other hand, a woman may be excessively excitable, amatively, and keenly relish the embrace, when she is not susceptible to impregnation. One reason for this is, that while the clitoris and erectile tissue may be full of animation and susceptibility, the mouth of the womb may act sluggishly, and, in some cases, the ovaries in addition, may be at fault. Another reason will be presented before the conclusion of this chapter.

Notwithstanding the two prominent peculiarities I have just instanced, it is nevertheless true, as a general rule, that amative excite-

ment and enjoyment of the act of coition in most women, render impregnation more certain; and, considering the prevalence of sluggish wombs, local adaptation is very desirable, and often indispensably necessary when children are wanted. Unless the womb be active, as the male organ relaxes from its distended dimensions, or is withdrawn after the expenditure of the semen, the folds of the vagina in closing together press out the seed of the male, and the childless wife at the close of each intercourse meets with the disappointment of finding the impregnating fluid upon her clothing, until by its continued frequency, she ceases to expect anything better, and despairingly gives up her fondest hope of becoming a mother.

The reader should carefully examine the annexed illustrations in the light of the foregoing explanations, and it will then be easily understood how a great many wives may be childless simply because of the failure of the male fluid to reach the mouth of a sluggish womb. In these illustrations of local inadaptation, I embrace displacements of

FIG. 208.



SEE NOTE BELOW

LOCAL INADAPTATION.

Note.—With the greatest effort on the part of the author and engraver, it has been found difficult to present these illustrations in a way to avoid offence to those who are not individually or professionally interested. The course suggested in the *Note* on the opposite page has therefore been chosen, and they will be supplied to the barren or to physicians free of charge.

the uterus. These are common; more common than is generally supposed, for the reason that it is popularly believed that displacements do not exist in healthy women. It is generally thought that only those have displacements who are affected more or less with discomfort in the pelvic region. They are generally associated with such symptoms as leucorrhœa, dragging or bearing-down feelings in the region of the uterus, and various other symptoms described as occurring in these cases in the preceding chapter; but it should be understood that they are often produced in young girlhood so gradually, that Nature meekly conforms to the changed position of the womb. When brought about by any pressure of the bowels downward, the womb usually takes the position represented in the diagram marked I; or, when by contracting the cavity which it should occupy, the displacement represented by K. In far the greater number of apparently healthy cases I have examined,

however, the diagram designated by the letter I, best represents the displacement. It seems almost impossible that such a position should not in all cases affect the proper action of the bladder; but it does not perceptibly in many, for I have discovered it in women who suffer no inconvenience whatever from an inability to retain the water, nor yet from any sensation of dragging, bearing down, or weight in the region of the womb. Besides the early effects of bad habits in dress, falls, severe jarring of the body, and diseases in girlhood cause displacements of various kinds, which, not remedied, in adult age continue without the usual painful symptoms. Nature, having become accustomed to the changed position, performs all her functions faithfully, excepting that important one—reproduction, and for the purpose of this, all that is necessary is to introduce the fecundating fluid of the male into the uterus, or bring it in direct contact with the mouth of the womb.

I trust the reader will bear patiently with me while I enter into an extended explanation of the diagrams. Let us look them over carefully together, for local inadaptation should be carefully studied by the childless. It is, as I have already said, not only the most common cause of unfruitfulness, but also one which is the most easily remedied without the aid of a skilful physician experienced in the treatment of sterility.

A, represents the womb in the right position, but the organ of the male is some seven or eight inches long, and, therefore, passes the mouth of the womb. Although the average length of the male organ is six inches, in many cases it is seven, and in some as long as eight or nine inches, while in a few, and I might say extraordinary ones, its length is greater than I have mentioned. Practically, this inadaptation amounts to the same as that represented in the next illustration. The mouth of the womb must be active, or the impregnating fluid of the male will pass out of the vaginal cavity without causing pregnancy.

B, represents the womb as being located too low in the vaginal cavity, so that the glans-penis of an organ of average length is imbedded in the loose bagging folds of the vagina above the mouth of the womb, and there, away from the entrance to the uterus, the seed of the male is deposited. As it falls outwardly, unless the mouth of the womb is very active, it passes this orifice and finds its way out of the vagina, not a drop being retained for fecundation. This position is not uncommon.

C, represents the reverse of A. Here the female organ is well formed, but the male organ is only three or four inches in length, and consequently barely passes the external and internal lips of the vagina, leaving a distance of two or three inches between the glans-penis and the mouth of the womb. Now, here we see quite a disparity, and es-

pecially so when it is borne in mind that if the penis be even one inch too short, and deficient in ejecting force, the impregnating fluid may fail to reach the womb unless the mouth of the latter has active absorbing power. The force with which the semen is ejected from the male, greatly varies in different persons, so that, if one having but little of this force and a short penis, is united to a female having the womb in the right place, but deficient in suction power, pregnancy will not be likely to take place, however fruitful the female may be in the production of healthy ova, or the male in secreting vital semen.

D, gives a view of quite a different position of things. Here the male organ possesses the average length, but the uterus is located too far up in the vaginal cavity. The vaginal canal is really quite too long. The distance from the outer surface of the external lips of the vagina to the mouth of the womb should not exceed five or six inches. Here the distance may be supposed to embrace eight inches, leaving a penis of six inches in length, two inches from the mouth of the womb; and one of three or four inches, as in C, hardly half way up the vaginal cavity. If a woman of this procreative organism be the wife of one having a short penis, all must depend upon extreme susceptibility to impregnation on the part of the former, for the ejaculatory force of the seminal expenditure could hardly be sufficient to reach the mouth of the womb, if the male organ is of the usual length, as represented in D. With two inches space between it and the uterus, deficiency of suction power on the part of the wife and of ejaculatory force on the part of the husband, intercourse would prove fruitless.

E, represents the womb in the true position; but there is a downward curvature of the male organ, so that it not only does not reach the mouth of the womb, but it pours the fecundating fluid upon the back wall of the vagina, from which position it may pass out without coming in contact with the mouth of the womb. I have known cases of married people who were liable to excessive child-bearing, in which the husband successfully resorted to this position in the vagina at the moment of the seminal expenditure, for the purpose of preventing conception. The only reason it may not be considered a reliable prevention is because of the great suction power of the uterus in many women; but in those I refer to it was a success, and they only bore children when they desired to.

F, represents another malformation of the penis. Here the organ has a side curvature, and points to one side of the walls of the vagina. The deposit of the seminal fluids in this place, at each intercourse, is sufficient in some cases to render the married pair childless.

G, represents the neck of the womb twisted so that it will not face the glans-penis in the sexual act. This malformation is not infrequently met with. I have examined many cases in which it was long,

slim, and contracted, pointing, in some, to the side ; in others, upward or downward. In one case that I examined, the neck of the womb was two inches long, no larger than a good-sized goose-quill, and as pointed as a pencil. The suction power in such a womb is never more than moderate.

H, exhibits the glans-penis with a similar deformity. This one is twisted sideways. In some cases the glans is bent downward, and in others, upward. I have never yet in my practice met with a pair in which the wife had the malformation of G, and the husband that of H. If there are two such unfortunates, offspring cannot reasonably be looked for until my remarks on remedies are read, and the difficulty mechanically obviated. When one has such a deformity, it is enough to cause the absence of offspring. We will now turn to Fig. 208, and continue this investigation.

I, presents the top of the womb fallen forward, causing the mouth to rest against the back walls of the vagina. So imbedded is the neck of the uterus in the membrane lining the vaginal cavity in some cases of this kind, that no other than mechanical means can possibly rescue a female from barrenness. When it simply rests against the back wall, without pressure, the penis passes above it and pregnancy may be prevented from taking place.

J, represents the opposite position, the mouth of the womb pressing against the front wall, dividing the vagina from the bladder, in which case the penis passes under the mouth of the womb and to the side of it. When the womb occupies this position, or the one shown in I, its mouth is as completely covered as if the finger were placed over it. To these two positions may be attributed the most common causes of barrenness presented under the head of local inadaptation, although the inadaptations represented in A and B occur nearly as frequently.

K, presents a position not very dissimilar to that given in J. The difference is, that the uterus has fallen downward as well as backward. There are also downward and forward displacements, as when the womb occupies the low position represented in K, with its top against the bladder, and its mouth against the rectum. In these displacements the penis presses against one side of the womb, and in most cases is not allowed to enter far into the vagina. When, however, the male organ is short, this position of the womb occasions no inconvenience in coition. If the male organ is long, it does.

L, represents the uterus in its right place, and the penis also ; but the glans-penis is covered with the foreskin, which will not yield and press backward, but closely envelopes the glans, and projects beyond it. This is technically called *phimosis*, and unless the orifice of the foreskin is on a direct line with the glans, the seminal fluids may be misdirected, and their ejaculatory force impeded.

M, gives something of an idea of the position of the womb when it is doubled upon itself. In this diagram the engraver has not been entirely successful in presenting the doubled position of the neck, or the obliterated condition of the cavity. It is often much more doubled upon itself than the diagram represents. In a case of this kind, the male organ has no difficulty in coming in contact with the mouth of the uterus; but the canal leading up through the neck to the cavity of the womb is nearly or quite closed up by its cramped position. In this position the mouth usually has but little suction power, and sometimes none at all. When the suction power is sufficient, the compressed condition of the canal may obstruct the passage of the spermatozoa, and thus prevent the possibility of conception.

N, presents an irregular, contracted vagina, preventing the entrance of an ordinary-sized penis to a sufficient depth to meet the mouth of the womb. The womb itself is in a good position, and in its right place; but it is practically blockaded. While many of these contractions are congenital and incurable, some are produced by disease, and may be remedied. When congenital, the skilful knife of the surgeon may sometimes obviate the difficulty.

O, represents a similar inadaptation arising, not from contraction of the vagina, but from the unusual size of the male organ. When the diameter of the penis much exceeds two inches, it is apt to prove a troublesome member. I was recently consulted in a case where the circumference was seven inches, and the length eight inches, and the vagina of the wife had not yet been able to admit it. If the mouth of the womb is very active, this inadaptation may not prevent pregnancy; but if it is sluggish, some means recommended in the remarks on remedies should be adopted.

P, presents the womb in its proper position, and the glans-penis near its mouth, but the natural outlet of the urethra of the male has been closed by disease, considerably scarifying the glans, and the orifice through which the seminal fluids are discharged is over, or in more cases, underneath the glans-penis, and a little below it. In such a case, the glans may be so pressed against the mouth of the womb, as to absolutely obstruct the orifice when the seminal fluids are discharged in an upward or downward direction. In such a case the suction power of the uterus might be vigorous, and the end of the penis so block the passage into the uterus that pregnancy would not take place. If the mouth of the womb be inactive in such a case, conception would be almost, if not absolutely, impossible, excepting with the adoption of some means recommended for overcoming local inadaptation, given in another place.

Considering how blindly people come together in marriage, it is not at all surprising that local inadaptation often takes place. In just

what manner, consistent with the safety of our system of society, the liability to mistakes of this kind may be obviated is difficult for the physiologist to suggest. Even when a person selects a companion with the strictest view to a union founded upon affection only, the choice may prove a partial failure. A man may enter a clothing store and select a garment which exactly suits his idea in quality and style, but when it is sent home, if he has not tried it, he may find that it pinches in the arms ; draws too tight in the back ; or is too long, or too short-waisted. A young woman may select at the shoe store a pair of shoes which in her opinion will prove "just the thing," when, upon trying them on, they pinch the toes, or the instep, or in some other way fail to make the feet comfortable. So here is a question for physiologists and moralists to settle. How shall all liability to local inadaptation be avoided ?

Let me strongly urge upon all who are childless to sufficiently acquaint themselves with their organs of reproduction, and the position which they occupy in the act of copulation, to determine if possible for themselves, whether local inadaptation may not be the real cause of their barrenness. By carefully examining the names, locations, and descriptions of the organs as presented in "Private Words for Women," and as will be presented in "Private Words for Men," it seems to me all may be able to do so without any direct aid from the physician.

Diseased Condition of the Wife.

Falling of the womb is a very frequent cause of barrenness. I have already explained in what I have said regarding local inadaptation, how this affection may prevent pregnancy ; and I have here only to remark that while displacements very often exist without any signs of disease, the world is full of sufferers from painful displacements of the womb. When the painful symptoms are present, pregnancy is less liable to occur than when these symptoms are absent, because their presence shows that the womb is not only out of its natural position, but that it is congested, inflamed, and debilitated, and all of its appendages with it. The whole muscular structure of the procreative apparatus is relaxed, and every organ involved ; intercourse is more or less painful, the mouth of the womb is sluggish and often congested, and sometimes sensitive to pressure. Its orifice is nearly or quite closed up by inflammation ; or is open and so nearly paralyzed as to be unable to receive or retain the impregnating fluid. Impregnation may be effected in some cases by means which I shall advise where simply local inadaptation exists ; but in a majority of them, the womb is too much diseased to perform its most important function successfully. Even if impregnation is effected, an early miscarriage may

occur ; for, if the womb is inflamed and swollen, it will not expand to make room for the growing fœtus ; if relaxed, it does not possess sufficient strength or contractile power at its mouth to retain, for the natural period of gestation, its precious fruit.

In some cases, when the womb is really in its right position, and all the organs of generation are in a sound state, the cavity of the womb may be closed by inflammation. In others, the lining of the cavity may be so affected by inflammation that it will peel off, either in a body, or in strips or shreds, so that when conception does take place, if conception be possible, the infant fœtus, with its placenta, is carried away sooner or later, by this shedding of the lining of the womb's cavity. In some cases of this kind which have come under my observation, conception would take place and pregnancy continue to the second, third, and in some instances, to the fourth month, and then all would be detached and pass off in a shapeless mass, or else in fragments. Ulceration in the lining of the cavity may exist, and poison or destroy the life of the spermatozoa, and thus prevent conception.

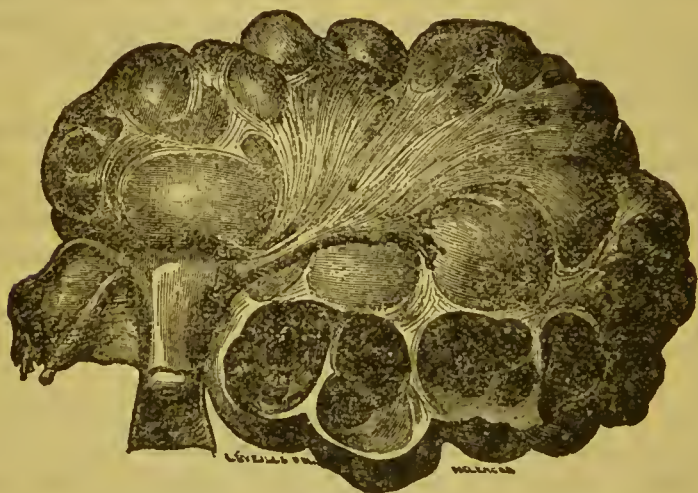
It is sometimes found that a body of coagulated mucus blocks up the canal leading from the mouth of the uterus to the cavity, so that the spermatozoa can neither pass through it, nor between it and the walls of the canal. It should be understood that there are glands in the uterus which secrete mucus for the purpose of lubricating the parts and facilitating the passage of the child in confinement. These glands are usually active in sexual intercourse, and somewhat so in menstruation ; but when this mucus possesses unnatural properties, especially glutinous, it may obstruct the passage as I have explained, and although the obstruction may be swept out by the menstrual blood each month, such may be the condition of the glands that another plug will almost instantly form, allowing no opportunity for the spermatozoa to ascend the canal. Chronic irritation or inflammation may cause a puffiness of the lining of the neck of the womb so as to effect the same result. Stricture of the neck of the womb may also prevent the spermatozoa from entering the cavity. Chronic irritation may not only exist in the lining of the neck, but also up through the cavity just sufficient to produce a high degree of sensitiveness, such as sometimes exists in the lining of the stomach. When this condition prevails, the presence of the seed of the male in the womb causes contractions either at the time it is received or not many days after, and it is thrown off just as food is thrown from the stomach by vomiting when this kind of irritation exists in the stomach.

Ovarian affections are often the cause of barrenness. It must be remembered that the ovaries in health are the organs which produce the ova or eggs of the female. They are to the female what the testicles are to the male. In them is produced the little germ which, united

with the male germ, forms the fœtus. Fœtus is a name given to the child in the first stages of its utero life.

The ovaries are subject to many affections which might be properly stated as inflammatory, ulcerous, cancerous, tumorous, dropsical, and paralytic. Fig. 209 represents an ovary affected with cysts, or sac-like bladders, filled with fluid (serum), which form the common kind of "dropsical ovarian tumor." Such a tumor, if small, may give very little inconvenience, but when large enough to press injuriously on neighboring organs—the intestines, rectum, bladder, and womb—there may be serious impairment of general health, and urgent necessity for relief. This may sometimes be afforded by tapping, to draw off the fluid, a very simple operation; but the radical operation for

FIG. 209.



DISEASED OVARY.

removing such a tumor is called ovariectomy, and though it requires opening into the abdominal cavity, the mortality has been reduced from fifty to seventy, to five or ten per cent. by the improvements in modern surgery. When barrenness is caused by this condition, of course the only hope of relieving barrenness lies in *medical* treatment. Removal of the ovaries by surgery renders parentage impossible to the one who is compelled to resort to it; that is to say, if both ovaries have been involved and both removed.

Ovarian affections, unless of a paralytic character, are attended with more or less pain in either side of the abdomen in the regions where the ovaries are located. Often distention and tenderness are experienced in these regions when inflammation is present. In the paralyzed state of the ovaries there is an entire want of action, and

seldom any feeling of pain, soreness, or other symptoms to indicate the existence of the trouble, excepting barrenness. Every organ of the body requires the nervous or electrical stimulus to properly perform its function. The stomach will not digest food if the pneumogastric nerve conducting the nervous or electrical stimulus to that organ is severed; and when the nerves leading to the stomach are inactive, digestion becomes at least defective. Now, the ovaries require the same stimulus, and unless they have it, either no eggs at all are ripened, or any which may be generated are not sufficiently perfect to render impregnation possible. The thoroughly paralyzed ovary much resembles that of a female who has passed the age for child-bearing, as represented in Fig. 211. Partial paralysis of the ovaries may not at all interfere with the general health; and a person having these organs so affected may appear to be in the full enjoyment of health, not only to their neighbors, but to themselves; but child-bearing is impossible unless they are restored.

Affections of the ovaries are in most cases attended with more or less disturbance of the menstrual function. When the ovaries are nearly or quite paralyzed, the menses are too slight. When inflammatory, ulcerous, or tumorous affections are present, the menses are too profuse; and sometimes fleshy substances or fibres pass with the menstrual discharges. When the ovaries are dropsical, the menstrual fluids are often found to be very watery, with a lightish appearance or yellowish color. Tumorous and dropsical ovaries in some cases produce very great abnormal distention, so that the female is supposed to be pregnant by those not capable of judging. It is well in these affections that females so suffering are not liable to pregnancy, for they could hardly survive the period of gestation. Nor is it best that women should become pregnant until these difficulties are entirely eradicated, for pregnancy is possible when only a partial cure is effected. Both out of regard for the health of the offspring, and the greater safety of the mother, every vestige of tumor, or dropsy, should be removed before conception is allowed to take place.

Diseased secretions of the vagina and womb frequently occasion barrenness. The most common difficulty which may be mentioned under this head is leucorrhœa. I have spoken in a preceding chapter of the prevalence of this disease. In health there is only just sufficient

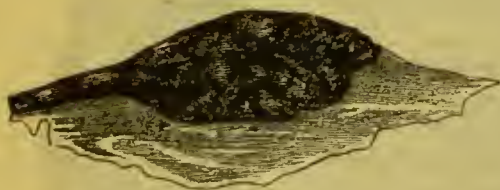
FIG. 210.



THE OVARY IN HEALTH.

mucus secreted in the vagina to produce an agreeable moisture without any discharge whatever. It has been discovered that the spermatozoa of the male will live for many days in the healthy secretions of the vagina, whereas their contact with the diseased secretions seems to prove almost immediate death to them. Some of these abnormal secretions simply lack a sufficiency of the natural properties belonging to them; others possess purulent and acrimonious properties, attended with more or less irritation or burning heat in the parts. It is not infrequently found that unwholesome discharges proceed from ulcers in the vagina, or in the womb. Whatever may be the source or immediate cause of the discharges, it may be safely said that any departure from the natural properties of the healthy vaginal secretions may occasion barrenness. Some childless wife will observe that she has these discharges just before and just after the menses, the very times when she would be most likely otherwise to conceive. Some women

FIG. 211.



THE OVARY IN OLD AGE.

can only conceive within two or three days before, or within ten or fourteen days after menstruation. Suppose, in a case of this kind, leucorrhœa sets in just previous to the menses, and reappears at the cessation of the menses, and con-

tinues for about a couple of weeks; if that leucorrhœa possesses acrimonious properties, there is hardly a shadow of a chance for a person thus affected to become pregnant. It is true that some women habitually affected with leucorrhœa raise large families. In these cases, either the secretions are not acrimonious or poisonous, or local adaptation is so complete that the spermatozoa enter the mouth of the womb at the moment they are discharged from the male organ so as not to come in contact at all with the fluids of the vagina.

The Fallopian tubes, through which the ova descend to the cavity of the womb, are sometimes obstructed by inflammation, ulceration, gluey secretions, or strictures. Any one of these conditions of the ovarian tubes may exist without any perceptible effect upon the general health.

In persons of a scrofulous diathesis, the blood may be so greatly diseased that the productions of the ovaries lack vitality. This want of vitality may be sufficient to prevent conception altogether; or it may be sufficient to allow impregnation to take place, but not sufficient to withstand and prevent the menstrual flow; and, in some cases, it may even allow pregnancy to go on for a few months, but before the child can be fully developed, the fœtus dies and a miscarriage occurs. In

those who are born there are all degrees of vital tenacity exhibited. Some perish in infancy, some in early childhood, some in youthhood, some in middle age, while a few live to ripe old age. Well, now, there are all degrees of vital tenacity in those ova inhabiting the wombs of pregnant women, and the vital tenacity of each fœtus depends upon the health of the parents, temperamental adaptation, and upon the circumstances under which conception has taken place.

An excess of flesh may occasion barrenness. Fatty matter may not only so envelop the ovaries as to interfere more or less with their functions, but it may so separate the ovaries from the fimbria, or extremities of the Fallopian tubes, as to prevent the egg from descending to the cavity of the uterus. In some cases, excessive flesh may so widen or distend the body in the region of these organs as to render the Fallopian tubes too short to reach the ovaries. Anyone can easily picture to herself how the distention of the body between the hips may remove those little ovarian organs sufficiently far away from the extreme ends of the Fallopian tubes as to completely isolate them. When this state of things exists, the ova or eggs as they ripen, simply drop into the cavity of the abdomen, where they doubtless are removed by absorption, while the womb, vagina, and the whole procreative system appear to be in perfect health.

Impotency on the part of the wife may cause barrenness. This disease may exist in the erectile muscle and tissue of the female, as well as in those of the male, in which case there is too much of a flabbiness and relaxation of the procreative system to either take up the spermatozoa of the male, or to retain for impregnation the ovum of the female. In such cases, frequently there are no other symptoms except inability to enjoy the sexual act.

Tumors in the vagina, the rectum, the bladder, the neck of the womb, the ovaries, or the Fallopian tubes, may be so located as to prevent the male germ from effecting a meeting with the ovum of the female. The presence of these tumors may always be detected either by external or internal examination.

MORE INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE OVARIES.

Inasmuch as the reader was referred in "Private Words to Women" to this chapter for information respecting these important organs, I shall have more to say about them here than is quite germane to "Hints to the Childless," but the matter will be found exceedingly interesting, and especially so to those looking into the causes of barrenness. In almost all cases of tumors about the generative organs, especially if in the ovaries, the question is likely to arise as to the advisability of operation. Many such operations must of course be followed by hopeless sterility; but this will not be an item to consider if the

condition already existing is really an incurable case of sterility. Then the woman becomes no more sterile after operation than before, and the advisability of it will depend entirely on what it may be expected to accomplish in the way of actually improving the state of health and the comfort of the patient. This is generally a very debatable question, and often difficult to decide, as must have been already observed in what has been said on the subject. Some cases would surely be somewhat benefited by removal of very diseased ovaries or tubes, and in others operation merely substitutes a new set of troublesome symptoms for the old ones. The results of complete removal of the ovaries cannot in any case be fully foreseen nor predicted by the wisest of the profession, and this is so because they are so dependent upon the idiosyncrasy of the patient; but the probable results are those summed up by Dr. Christopher Martin.

1. The woman becomes absolutely sterile.
2. Menstruation ceases in about ninety-five per cent. of the cases.
3. The uterus, and to a less extent, the vagina and vulva undergo a process of atrophy.
4. The nervous symptoms of the menopause appear abruptly and violently—viz., heats and flushes, perspirations, palpitations, giddiness, depression of spirits, and a generally unstable condition of the nervous system.
5. In a considerable majority of cases there is a diminution or total abolition of the sexual instincts.
6. The patient has a tendency to obesity.

A very curious case was reported in one of our medical journals showing, that aside from the reproductive function, the ovarian action seems to exert some systematic effect which a woman cannot well afford to do without. The *Medical News* of April 29, 1899, had a report by Dr. Gloss of an operation for transplantation of the ovary. A housemaid, thirty-nine years of age, had been relieved of both ovaries by previous operation, and the artificially induced cessation of menstruation was attended with such depressing nervous symptoms that it was deemed best to give her back an ovary. The operator fortunately found another woman who ought to be made sterile, and who could spare an ovary. Only one was removed from her, and she was rendered sterile as to the other left in place by stricturing the adjoining Fallopian tube. The freshly removed ovary from woman No. 2 was introduced into the peritoneal cavity back of the womb of woman No. 1, by a small incision through the roof of the vagina, and, in due time, the symptoms complained of disappeared; menstruation was resumed, and sexual appetite returned as well. Were this not reported in journals of high standing, and seemingly credited by their editors, I should not relate the case here, for it reads not a little like a "fairy story," and yet has nothing positively incredible about it. Therefore, it is supposed that either the ovary abstracts something from the blood, or contributes

something to it, in a way that makes at least one, or part of one, a handy thing to have about a person of the feminine gender.

ARE THE OVARIES ESSENTIAL
FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SEXUAL DESIRE ?

As to the need of the ovaries for preserving something of the normal sexual desires, there is considerable very positive testimony that they are not essential. That operative removal of the ovaries is often followed by sexual apathy is certainly true, as proved by numerous reported cases ; and the late Dr. Lawson Tait, whose experience in such operations was perhaps unequalled, gave the results of his observation in one of his last articles contributed to the medical press (see N. Y. *Medical Record*, April 8, 1899). Dr. Tait was a man of very positive opinions, as indicated by this quotation from his pen : " We are told once more, though the contrary has been proved over and over again, that in a considerable majority of cases there is a diminution or total abolition of the sexual instincts. This is not true ; in fact, it is absolutely untrue. It is a subject on which, of course, the publication of facts is extremely difficult, either one way or the other. But my own facts establish the conclusion that the cases of abolition are extremely few, not more than five per cent. ; but they get greatly talked about by loose-minded women and by men whose sense of honor and proper reticence in matters concerning their wives is strangely defective. On the other hand, the instances of restitution of marital relations which had been entirely destroyed by disease and restored by the operation required are at least sixty per cent. of all the cases. In a few instances the mysterious fact remains that women who before operation had little or no sexual appetite had it developed after treatment to an extent which became inconvenient. I removed the appendages, twelve years ago, of a lady noted in public estimation to the highest degree. She had had one child, and to her husband had never shown any sexual response whatever till after the operation ; it became oppressive to him and he died. She lived as a widow for three years, applying to me from time to time for arrest of this symptom, until it got so bad that I advised removal of the uterus, and this I carried out not only without benefit but rather with a further increase of the trouble. She greatly objected to the idea of a second marriage, and had always resisted my advice and the advice of her parents in that direction ; but at last, and entirely to save her conscience from the reproach of wrong, she married again, and a few months ago the fact was announced in every paper in Europe. It is, therefore, perfectly useless to say that in a few cases the sexual tastes are destroyed.

* * * The whole thing is based on a misconception of the function of the ovaries, which have no more to do with the sexual

appetite than the kidneys. Nor have the Fallopian tubes nor the uterus, as it is maintained. On the contrary, it is sometimes increased by the complete absence of all five. The two most erotic women I have ever come across were two sisters in whom not the slightest trace of uterus or ovaries could be determined, and in one of them I had positive knowledge of the fact of their complete absence when I operated upon her for tuberculous peritonitis. They were in good social position, were not insane, yet no kind of inducement, social, parental, or restrictive, could prevail upon these women to refrain from inducing every man with whom they could get an opportunity to have intercourse with them, and they were confirmed Sapphists as well as the daughters of a well-known physician."

Physically, the women last described were almost sexual neuters, and certainly they were rare specimens to be so highly endowed with the desire for use of parts so deficient. I had one somewhat similar case, only a little more a-sexual, being without trace of a vagina. She was anxious to marry, and one of my assistants succeeded in developing by gradual operations a very passable vagina, but we did not know where to borrow other parts for transplantation. Nevertheless, she was married, her suitor being content without prospect of further family, but whether, as the fiction often puts it, they were "forever after happy," my record of the case fails to state.

Congenital neuters are not uncommon, but there are far more congenital psychic, than congenital physical, neuters. Naturally we should expect those devoid of sexual parts to be also without sexual appetite, and no doubt most of them are so; but on the other hand, there are numerous women who have all the parts and no normal desires, and of these psychic neuters some are sterile, and some are not, and some, if married, do develop that in which they seemed deficient.

Diseased Condition of the Husband.

It seems seldom to be mistrusted that the husband is at fault in an unfruitful marriage. Besides the evidences revealed by the microscope, childless widowers have been known to marry the second or third time, and still died without ever having become fathers; while one of their wives, and possibly each of them, has been the mother of children by a former or subsequent husband. I believe all medical works use the word barrenness only in speaking of women who are incapable of reproduction, but this same term may be properly applied in reference to a husband who is unable to impart to the wife a healthy germ. The husband may be to all external appearances in a perfectly healthy condition. He may be capable of enjoying the sexual act to the fullest

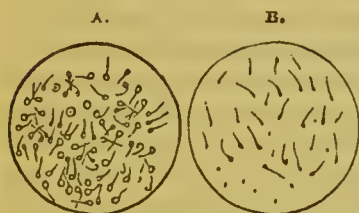
extent, and still be incapable of becoming a father. A wife is not infrequently blamed by the husband and friends for not becoming a mother when she is not at all at fault. All that she requires for becoming a parent is the introduction of a healthy spermatozoon into the vagina where it may come in contact with the mouth of the womb. There are a few congenital neuters among men, in whom the generative organs have not fully developed, and such men, even if disposed to marry, could not reproduce their kind. This is, no doubt, one reason why there are no more of them, for they almost always are devoid of attraction for women, and so remain single, as they ought. A physician of one of our New York hospitals, describing four of them, however, says they are retiring and "lady-like" in behavior! Post-mortem examination of one of them discovered only rudimentary testes no larger than a pea, and no prostate gland. Even men with well developed testes might be sterile, if the prostate gland were undeveloped, or seriously diseased, for the sperm-cells in the testicular fluid are inert or motionless, and no doubt of no account until vivified by contact with normal secretions of the prostate gland, with which they are usually mixed in a seminal discharge. This has been demonstrated by Fürbringer, and indorsed by others. Congenital deficiency of testes and prostate are rare, but the diseases which so interfere with their functions as to make a man sterile are only too common results of abuse and contagion.

The most common cause of barrenness on the part of the male is debility of his procreative organs, and especially of the testicular glands, causing the production of non-vital semen. In Fig. 212, A represents a microscopical view of living and healthy spermatozoa; while B represents a similar view of sickly and inanimate spermatozoa, such as are often found in the seminal fluids of a barren man. Masturbation in boyhood, or excessive venery in boyhood or manhood, may so weaken the testicular glands as to cause this difficulty in the male. Mumps settling in the testicles may produce a similar result, while severe sickness of any kind may in some cases so affect the testicular glands as to vitiate their natural secretions. Mercurial salivation may so affect the testicular glands as to render the spermatozoa sickly, so that if they are capable of impregnating the ova, a diseased embryo is produced which will not tarry long in the uterus. When the system is affected with constitutional syphilis, the male germ may not be sufficiently healthy to produce a vigorous embryo. In some cases the syphilitic impurity will so far affect the spermatozoa as to render them incapable of impregnating the ova. It should be understood that the germ of the male as well as that of the female, may be affected by disease. The extent of that disease may widely vary in the spermatozoa of different men; and it may greatly vary in any one person at differ-

ent times. In other words, a man who is usually sickly, or locally affected with disease, may have days or hours of convalescence when the spermatozoa generated at this particular time may possess all the vigor necessary for a successful impregnation, and the production of a healthy child. On the other hand, a man in perfect health in all his parts may have occasional seasons of debility in the procreative system, at which times the spermatozoa produced would either be incapable of impregnating a female, or of producing a healthy fœtus if impregnation did take place.

Destitution of the spermatic fluids may render a man barren. Occasionally cases are met with in which the male is fully capable of coition, and even the enjoyment of the act, when no seminal fluids are

FIG. 212.



THE SPERMATOZOA.

A. Microscopic view of healthy spermatozoa.

B. Microscopic view of sickly inanimate spermatozoa found in the seminal fluids of a barren man.

emitted. In these rare cases, either the testicular glands, and the prostate and Cowper's glands are literally dried up, or there is some obstruction to prevent their secretions from reaching the mouth of the urethra. In some cases there will be an emission of fluids from the prostate and Cowper's glands and, to the non-professional eye, these fluids may have all the appearance of natural semen, when they do not possess the least particle of the germinal fluid from the testes. In these cases, the prostate and Cowper's glands are active, while the testicular glands are inactive,

or are prevented in some way from communicating with the seminal vessels. By referring to the chapter entitled "Private Words for Men," the complexity of the procreative machinery of the male will be observed; and it will be seen how easily those small tubes called the *vasa deferentia*, which convey the secretions of the testicles by a circuitous route to the seminal vessels may be in some way obstructed. Their natural orifice is only sufficiently large to admit of a bristle, so that any affection of these tubes might easily shut off the contributions from the testicular glands, which contributions possess all that is actually vital in the semen.

A stricture of the urethra, as I have before remarked, may prevent the seminal fluids from passing it at the time of intercourse. In this case the semen passes back into the bladder, and escapes with the urine when that is voided. This may reasonably be expected, even in slight cases of stricture, in which the person has but little trouble in expelling the urine, because the act of voiding the water usually takes place when the penis is in repose, and not erected, and when elastic

and flabby, the urine may pass quite easily, carrying with it the spermatic fluids which may have been emptied into the bladder, while the spermatic fluids could not pass in a state of erection because of the congested condition of the organ, and the consequent contraction of the canal of the urethra. Stricture cannot very well exist without the knowledge of the person so affected. If it does not so far obstruct the passage of the water in urinating, as to give some inconvenience, the stream flowing from it is divided as it leaves the orifice, or in some cases it may present a spiral motion as it flows out. As the symptoms attending stricture, as well as other remarks upon this disease are presented in a previous chapter, it is unnecessary to dwell upon this difficulty here.

Chronic gonorrhœa or gleet may render a man barren ; for if the spermatozoa are produced in perfect health in the testicles, their vitality will be affected or destroyed, as they pass through the urethra, by the acrimonious secretions of that canal.

Like leucorrhœa in the female, gleet or gonorrhœa is destructive of the spermatozoa. No one affected with this disease need be unconscious of its presence. There is, either at intervals or constantly, a passing out of diseased mucus ; or, if it does not run or drizzle away, it may be pressed out of the orifice of the urethra.

Catarrh of the bladder, or of the urethra, may destroy the vitality of the seminal fluids and thereby render the male barren. In fact, any unwholesome secretions of the urethra or bladder, or any ulcerous matter habitually descending the canal of the urethra, may be sufficient to kill the seminal animalcule so as to render the husband incapable of effecting conception. As in gonorrhœa or gleet, these difficulties are attended with discharges from the urethra, so that no one can be unconscious of their existence.

The reader has, in the foregoing paragraphs, the most common causes of barrenness in the male. Those difficulties proceeding from malformations of the penis have already been referred to in the essay on Local Inadaptation.

Excessive Amativeness.

This, on the part of either husband or wife, may be the cause of barrenness. If on the part of the former, he may be so excessive in intercourse as to hardly allow the spermatozoa to become sufficiently developed for impregnation ; or he may be so violent in coition that at the very moment when the womb should be under the influence of its absorbing movements, it shrinks away and recoils from contact with the male organ. In the latter case, the wife may or may not enjoy the act of coition ; but if she does, the womb at the climax involuntarily shrinks from the violent contusion which it is receiving.

When excessive excitability exists in the wife, the ova are sometimes actually ruptured by the violent contractions of the Fallopian tubes, or paralyzed by the excess of nervous force or electricity present. The womb may also, under such excitability, be set into violent contortions and contractions sufficient not only to expel the ova outright, but to prevent the spermatozoa of the male from entering. In some

FIG. 213.



TEMPERAMENTAL INADAPTATION.

A and B are supposed to represent one married pair, and C and D another married couple. The first two have light hair and eyes, and the second have black hair and eyes.

cases of this kind there is no doubt that the ova are absolutely ejected from the womb with as much force as the spermatie fluids are ejected from the urethra, whereas the ova ought to be retained in the cavity of the uterus. However forcibly the ova may be taken from the ovarian glands and carried down through the Fallopian tubes, they should not pass beyond the cavity of the womb, for conception never takes place in the vagina. In some cases where the procreative organs are exces-

sively sluggish in their action, pregnancy has taken place in one of the Fallopian tubes, much to the distress of the patient ; but no one who is at all informed in regard to the organs of the female, need be assured that an ovum precipitated into the vagina could not become impreg-

FIG. 214.



TEMPERAMENTAL INADAPTATION.

E is the husband of F, and G husband of H. The first pair have hazel eyes and dark brown hair, and the second light hair and eyes.

nated and developed there. Excessive amative excitability is, therefore, more apt to cause barrenness than is sexual apathy.

Temperamental Inadaptation.

In my classification of the causes of barrenness, temperamental inadaptation came last. If I were treating upon ill-success in raising a family of children from conception to adult age, this cause would have been assigned the first place. What is temperamental inadaptation ?

It is the marriage of a man and woman who are too much alike in their physical structures and constituents. They may be as dissimilar as possible in their sentiments and tastes, but if they are not unlike in their constitutional formations and atomic ingredients, either entire barrenness or inability to have healthy, enduring offspring will certainly ensue. Let me here group together a few people as we are too apt to find them in married life. Just look for a moment at Figs. 213 and 214. The adaptation is all wrong here, and must cause either entire barrenness or weak and short-lived progeny. If all were put into a bag and well shaken together they would probably come out better assorted than they are now. A could have healthy children if united with D or with H. C would be successful in this direction with B, and do pretty well with F. E would answer well with D, and still better with H. G would have healthy offspring if joined to B, and the stock would be still stronger if he were the husband of F. The physiological fact is, that a married couple should be physically as different from each other as possible in the formation of the face, head, and body; and when those who are barren find on an examination of themselves critically that they are very much alike physically, it would be well for them to investigate the question as to their physical fitness for each other. As all rules have their exceptions, there is one and only one to the rule herein given, which should be mentioned in this connection. Some childless couple may say, "Certainly, we are dissimilar enough." Let us see. The husband is a lean or spare man, with a large, broad, almost perpendicular forehead, and small back-brain, while the wife has a full form, with indications of a decidedly lymphatic temperament. Or perhaps it is the reverse, the husband being lymphatic and the cranial and bodily formation of the wife such as I first described. This pair really look dissimilar enough, to be sure; but one is of what is called, according to Powell, the encephalic, and the other of the lymphatic temperament, both of these temperaments being what are called the non-vital. To this pair no offspring will be born, or if ushered into the world it can have only a brief existence. This is the exception. In all other particulars the more dissimilar a husband and wife are the better it is for offspring.

In the most conspicuous cases of temperamental inadaptation conception cannot possibly take place; in those less marked, impregnation is not impossible, but the fœtus seldom survives the period it should remain in the womb; in those wherein physical adaptation is a shade better, healthy children may be born, but only to fill infant graves. Turning from the more prominent cases of inadaptation, families of children are found possessing all degrees of health and vital tenacity, the more vigorous-looking not always being the toughest and most enduring.

The natural law demanding temperamental adaptation for successful parentage undoubtedly extends throughout the animal kingdom, and perhaps some day stock-breeders will become sufficiently familiar with it to insure unvarying success. Already they seem to instinctively know more than the average physiologist or practicing physician in this matter, and are more successful in improving the breeds of domestic animals through such knowledge than the wisest of men are in perfecting the human kind. Speaking of animals, other than the human, Darwin has been quoted as saying : "It is by no means rare to find certain males and females which will not breed together, though both are known to be perfectly fertile with other males and females. We have no reason to suppose that this is caused by these animals having been subjected to any change in their habits of life. The cause apparently lies in an innate sexual incompatibility of the pair which are matched. Several instances have been communicated to me by Mr. W. C. Spooner (well known for his essay on Cross-breeding), by Mr. Eyton, of Eyton ; by Mr. Wicksted, and other breeders, and especially by Mr. Waring, of Chelsfield, in relation to horses, cattle, pigs, fox-hounds, other dogs, and pigeons. In these cases, females which either previously or subsequently were proved to be fertile, failed to breed with certain males, with whom it was particularly desired to match them. A change in the constitution of the female may sometimes have occurred before she was put to the second male ; but in other cases the explanation is hardly tenable, for a female known not to be barren has been unsuccessfully paired seven or eight times with the same male, likewise known to be perfectly fertile. With cart-mares, which sometimes will not breed with stallions of pure blood, but subsequently have bred with cart stallions, Mr. Spooner is inclined to attribute the failure to the lesser sexual power of the race-horse ; but I have heard from the greatest breeder of racehorses at the present day, through Mr. Waring, that it frequently occurs with the mare to be put up several times during one or two seasons to a particular stallion of acknowledged power, and yet prove barren, the mare afterwards breeding at once with some other horse. These facts are worth recording, as they show, like so many previous facts, on what slight constitutional differences the fertility of an animal often depends."

Thus, what I have said of the importance of temperamental adaptation in the human family, is supported by what Mr. Darwin has offered upon the subject as to the breeding of lower animals. The facts given by the great naturalist equally sustain the claims of the temperamentologist. Animals must, to be fertile and to insure viable offspring, be temperamentally mated. Much has yet to be learned by stock-breeders, but they already show more wisdom in raising colts, dogs, and pigeons than they do in raising children.

The subject of this essay is a most important one, and should command the attention of every individual, whether married or contemplating marriage. As the temperaments will be thoroughly treated of in Part IV., I will not in this place enter into a physiological or nosological explanation of them. In this chapter it is simply my aim to awaken inquiry on the part of childless readers. May not your unfruitfulness arise from temperamental inadaptation? If you cannot decide the question by the general hints herein presented, then turn to Part IV., and make yourselves more familiar with the temperaments, and then, if you are still in doubt, present yourselves to the author in person or by letter.

How to Promote Childbearing.

In all cases of barrenness, the husband and wife should first make themselves sufficiently acquainted with their procreative organs and the various kinds of local inadaptation represented in the illustrations, Figs. 207 and 208, to determine if local inadaptation may not be the probable cause. If examination and observation lead to this supposition proceed at once to overcome the difficulty by such hints as I shall immediately present. First, let it be remembered that usually the most susceptible period for a woman to become pregnant is immediately after the cessation of the menstrual flow. This susceptibility continues for about ten days, when, in women not easily impregnated, it completely subsides. During this period of susceptibility, intercourse may take place two or three times with such aids to conception, as follows:

If the inadaptation be such as is represented by either A or B in Fig. 207 make a circular cushion as large as the hand, stuffing it with hair or cotton. Then make an orifice through its centre large enough for the male organ to pass through. The thickness of the cushion should be just sufficient to bring the end of the penis, in intercourse, in juxtaposition, or face to face with the mouth of the womb. Use this cushion whenever connection takes place for at least one year, unless the object is sooner attained, for a woman who does not readily conceive may not have more than one or two susceptible periods throughout the whole three hundred and sixty-five days.

If the inadaptation be such as illustrated in C and D, Fig. 207, in some cases a bandage fastened tightly around the body of the female, over the region of the abdomen, during connection, will press the womb downward sufficiently to bring the mouth of that organ in contact with that of the male. The posterior of the female body should also be elevated by a pillow for obvious reasons. Observance of these directions failing after six or eight months' trial, the wife may, in addition thereto, draw in her breath as fully as possible and with it press

downward at the moment the male fluids are being received. This alternative should only be resorted to after failure of the first, because this downward pressure of the breath in some women having a relaxed uterus, prevents the seminal fluids from entering the mouth of the womb, but there are cases in which this kind of effort favors conception. If all these plans prove fruitless after one year's trial then resort should be had to the "French Pessary" (see page 609). This instrument should also be used in cases of malformation, such as those represented by E, F and H, while in such a difficulty as that illustrated by G, the use of the impregnating syringe will prove most available (see page 1227).

If the inadaptation be such as illustrated by I, in Fig. 208, the bladder should not be voided for several hours before, nor until at least thirty minutes after connection. If connection be painful with the bladder thus distended, make a pad of hair or cotton as large and thick as the hand, and another one of the size and shape of half an orange. Attach the flat surface of the latter to one of the flat surfaces of the large cushion right in the centre. Then void the urine before intercourse, and place the conical surface of this cushion over the region of the bladder, or, in other words, a little above the bone at the top of the entrance to the vagina. Fasten it to this place by straps or strings passing round the body. This will produce a pressure against the bladder, and the bladder will press against the upper part of the womb and cause the same to assume a more favorable position. To facilitate this object nearly or quite the whole weight of the male body should rest upon that of the female at the moment of the seminal discharge. If this plan fails, in addition to the application of the pad over the region of the bladder, take the precaution before coition to place a piece of moist velvet sponge under the neck of the womb so as to bring it forward, but press the sponge sufficiently back to prevent it getting out of place. It would also be necessary to make use of the cushion directed for A and B if the male organ passes beyond the mouth of the womb.

If the inadaptation is such as is represented in either J or K, conception would be more liable to take place when a desire is felt for a movement of the bowels, as the pressure of the fæces in the rectum tends to press the upper part of the womb into its proper position, and thereby brings the mouth of the womb away from the front wall of the vagina. If this rule be observed, the fæces should still further be retained for upward of forty minutes after connection, as immediate straining might expel the male germ from the feeble uterus; and it is proper to add, that violent straining at stool within twelve hours after might defeat conception. If the distention of the rectum by the plan prescribed does not sufficiently liberate the mouth of the womb from the front walls of the vagina, insert a piece of moist velvet sponge between

the neck of the womb and walls of the vagina, taking care to press the sponge far enough above the mouth of the womb to prevent it from falling out of place. If conception fails after observing the foregoing suggestions for four or five months, it would be advisable, in addition to adhering to the same rules, for the female to make a practice of reclining on her face more or less every night, and for twenty or thirty minutes before connection, and even during connection, if necessary, as this position still further aids in restoring the womb to its right place when the upper and heavier part rests against the back walls of the vagina. In this kind of displacement it may be necessary also to observe the directions given for A and B, if the male organ be long or the womb low down in the vaginal cavity.

If inadaptation proceeds from phimosis, as shown in L, the male should be circumcised if the foreskin be very redundant; or, if constricted only, the part can be expanded, and the phimosis cured, by using an instrument which I devised for that purpose (see advertisement on page 1227). The use of this instrument will usually prove effective even when the prepuce is too long, for then it can pass back over the glans-penis.

When the neck of the womb doubles upon itself as (rather imperfectly) represented by M, medical treatment should be resorted to for the purpose of giving it its natural shape. The skilful physician can usually remedy the trouble, but if he fails, recourse may be had to the impregnating syringe recommended for G.

N presents a condition of the vagina that might render childbirth unsafe, if conception were possible. Consequently, the opinion of a physician should be sought as to the expediency of adopting means that would favor conception. In most cases of this kind the use of the impregnating syringe recommended for G, causes pregnancy to take place; but might it not be hazardous to the wife to encounter the possible perils of parturition? If the congenital or acquired malformation of the vagina can be removed by the surgeon's knife, then conception might take place naturally; but, again, if the surgical operation should materially lessen the elasticity of the vagina, it might not be possible for the living child to pass the inelastic cavity. While some of these cases may be helped out of barrenness without unusual hazard, it would be well for persons who are unfruitful through this cause to obtain the opinion of some experienced medical man.

When inadaptations like those illustrated by O and P in Fig. 208 exist it is often necessary to resort to the use of the French Pessary spoken of on page 609. Sometimes, however, in cases like P, barrenness may be overcome by arranging the cushion as directed for A and B, of just sufficient thickness to prevent the end of the male organ from pressing or even touching the mouth of the uterus. This precaution

will at least prevent the mouth of the womb from becoming blockaded. When other means fail, an operation may usually be safely performed for the restoration of the mouth of the male urethra to its natural place.

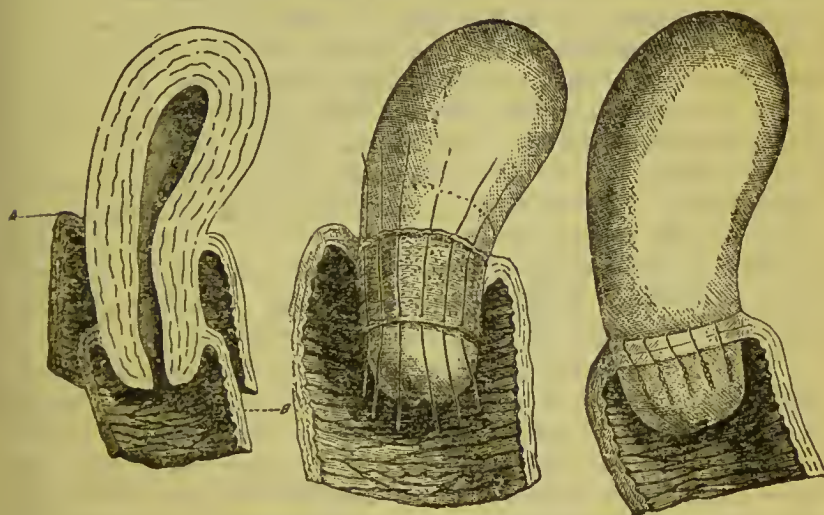
IMPORTANCE OF OVERCOMING LOCAL INADAPTATION.

Before leaving this subject of local inadaptation, I wish to add that although it has been generally overlooked or neglected by the so-called authorities and text-books, I am not alone in regarding it as exceedingly

FIG. 215.

FIG. 216.

FIG. 217.



DR. PALLÉN'S OPERATION FOR ELONGATED CERVIX.

Fig. 215.—A. Abnormal implantation of the vagina producing intra-vaginal elongation of the cervix. B. Normal vaginal implantation. This figure is given as illustrative of the mechanism of the lesion under consideration by comparison of the two conditions. Fig. 216.—Showing the line of separation above the stripped cervical mucous membrane, and the position of the silver sutures before the sliding is perfected. Fig. 217.—Showing the adjustment of the flaps, and the appearance of the neck after vagino-cervioplasty.

important and worthy of all the consideration I have given it, while on the other hand, the lack of attention by other writers and specialists is one of the most glaring and remarkable deficiencies of medical literature. What I have presented in the foregoing pages was certainly original with myself and was discovered as far back as 1865 or earlier, but was first given to the public in this work in 1869. If any previous writer can be quoted as being in advance of me, it has not been my good fortune to happen upon his work. Ten years subsequent to the appearance of this matter in this volume, Professor Montrose A. Pallen, A.M., M.D., Professor of Gynecology in the University of

the City of New York, since deceased, delivered a lecture which was reported in the *Medical Record*, August 30, 1879, on a special operation which he had found useful in remodelling the relation of the womb and vagina where Nature had failed to make up a woman just right. He spoke of many faults of those organs originating from lack of normal development, but the special deformity which he had operated to correct, was that of an over-long cervix ; and this he did by making a new place of attachment for the vagina, lower down upon the womb. He then reported five successive cases, and explained why the method was far preferable to that of cutting off the seeming surplus of cervix as others had done up to that time. Dr. Pallen's illustrations show where he found the vagina attached (A) and where he left it (B), and how it was done by aid of many stitches (see Fig. 216). Its position, at last, is shown in Fig. 217. He said "The patient presented herself simply because of sterility. She had no aches or pains save during marital congress. * * * * Her sterility was certainly mechanical. This operation was made for the purpose of allowing the implantation of the seminal fluid in the proper place. * * * Then," added Dr. Pallen, "*the correction of defective physical relationships, and overcoming of sterility is worthy the profoundest study.*" This remark from high authority sustains all I have said upon the subject.

While not denying the utility of various operations for reconstructing faulty parts, it has been my aim, as this essay from beginning to end shows, to devise other means of accomplishing the object, for if conception can once occur, and child-bearing result, there may follow a sufficient re-development or re-adjustment, and subsequent pregnancies will occur without resort to special methods. While inditing this paragraph I recollect a very peculiar ease of elongation of the cervix or neck of the womb once coming under my treatment, and the extraordinary feature of it was its smallness and its corkscrew shape. It was as spiral as the caudal extremity of a young pig is sometimes observed to be. Furthermore, its extremity tapered to a point. Such a case naturally suggested the necessity for surgery, but even to my own happy surprise I brought it to a normal shape and length by local and constitutional medication without recourse to surgery. This story may appear as incredible as the one about the transplantation of the ovary, but it is true, nevertheless, and serves to show that medicine can often accomplish what one would suppose could only be remedied by the instruments and deft fingers of a surgeon, or some of the devices I have suggested. Many years ago, as I remember it shortly after the publication of the first edition of this book in 1869, I received thankful acknowledgment from an English physician because he had through the suggestions of this chapter been able to solve the hitherto puzzling problem of sterility covering a period of seven years in his own domestic

life, and this is but one instance of hundreds of "Plain Home Talk" readers who have been thus aided to overcome barrenness without surgical operation ; but if surgery, either for the husband or wife, be really necessary, it only remains for him or her to say whether the end justifies the means.

In its issue of January 21, 1888, the New York *Medical Record* presented some valuable hints for overcoming sterility in cases of ante- and retro-version of the womb, which were credited to Professor Pajot, a noted French physician ; but they were so like the advice long ago offered in this book as to make me wonder if Professor Pajot had not been an attentive reader of it. The hints presented by Dr. Pajot were in words, and even sentences, so much like what I had printed in this volume in 1869, that it certainly looked as if he had derived his information from the pages of one of the early editions. Many thousands of copies had been sold in both the English and German languages, and he might easily have had access to this very matter as it originally appeared in "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense," or in the German translation entitled "Offene Volkssprache." However, if they were thought out by himself, it is one more evidence that this long-neglected subject is coming to receive the attention it deserves, and some day the medical text-books and colleges will present what my readers have known for over thirty years, and, furthermore, have used for their practical advantage, while the majority of the profession are still ignorant of it.

MORE VALUABLE HINTS FOR OVERCOMING BARRENNESS.

Besides the various suggestions I have heretofore given in cases of physical inadaptation, and operations possible for mending matters, there are other resources which are well worthy of mention here, and they can be utilized when barrenness is due to uterine inactivity or vaginal spasm, or to contracted neck of the womb, or, indeed, for several of the difficulties indicated by the illustrations of Local Inadaptation, Figs. 213 and 214. In many cases the seminal fluid, after being deposited appropriately where it should be, is too quickly exuded by contractive muscular action of the vagina ; but it stands to reason that if the impregnating fluid could be held for many hours close up against the mouth of the womb the chances of conception must be greatly increased. It is possible to effect this by using a rubber cup or cap pessary, a ring with a diaphragm, all of rubber, usually sold by the druggists under the name of "French Pessary," although it was, in fact, an American invention, which was devised by myself and an associate physician in my office as long ago as 1859, and first made for my use in practice. It is not large and hard enough to exert the harmful pressure to which I objected in speaking of vaginal womb-supporting

pessaries. Besides which, like rubber shoes, it is used only occasionally, not constantly. It should be introduced immediately after the fluid has been deposited in the vagina, in a way to catch up and carry it to the mouth of the womb, where it may be left in place for even twenty-four hours. Its introduction and removal can be easily learned by any woman, and the circulars that go with the pessaries are generally explicit enough. They may also be serviceable for application of medicaments to the mouth of the womb if retained in place for a short time only. In using this article for barrenness I would suggest that no medicated ointment or carbolated vaseline be used upon it. It may be simply immersed in tepid water before its introduction. If a year's trial of this promoter of conception fails to cause it, then there is one more possible resource in the impregnating syringe whereby the seminal fluid may be injected into the womb itself, and this idea may be fairly credited to some French physician. It is the last resort in mechanical means, and if it fails after a few trials one may conclude that there is some uterine, ovarian, or Fallopian tube obstacle to conception, or that the married pair are not temperamentally matched for parenthood. I and my two sons have advised the use of both the so-called French Pessary and the impregnating syringe in quite a number of cases with great success.

WHEN DISEASE IS THE CAUSE OF STERILITY.

It is always best to consult a physician who has given attention to this branch of physiology and medicine. When possible, medical counsel should be sought by personal application; when impossible or inconvenient, correspondence will be necessary. In the latter case, answers to the questions on page 761 will usually enable the author to determine as to which of the parties is barren, and the cause of the barrenness. In some obscure cases it is necessary to examine the seminal fluids under the microscope before a satisfactory diagnosis can be determined. This may be done by personal application of the husband, or by correspondence. The annexed cut, Fig. 218, represents the instrument with which the author conducts such investigation, and, it may be added here, with pardonable pride, that it was the college prize which Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., won when he graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1876. It is a powerful one, and so magnifies objects that the spermatozoa of the male when placed under its lenses look about as large as those larvæ in rain-water from which the mosquitoes finally emerge. A particle of healthy human semen no larger than a pin's head presents under the lens of this microscope hundreds of wriggling frolicking spermatozoa. By a simple process of drying a portion of the spermatie fluids, and subsequently overcoming its capac-

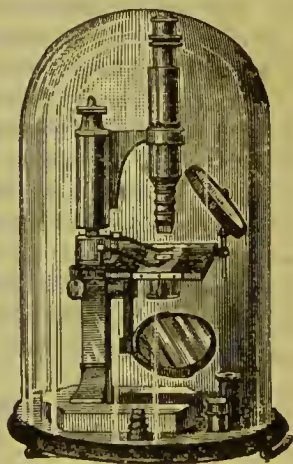
ity, a practised eye can distinguish with considerable accuracy vital from non-vital semen, which fact enables those at a distance to consult the author upon this point in all cases wherein barrenness is suspected to arise from incompetency on the part of the husband.

At this point I will add that though a monograph entitled "Borning Better Babies," by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., was written mainly to interest those who complain of being too fertile, and who seek after what have been called means for "artificial sterility," it contains a chapter on sterility of the involuntary kind, which may be of use to those who are especially interested in this subject. (See page 1248.)

Obstinate barrenness in males is sometimes difficult to cure, and in some instances baffles the skill of the physician. Strange as it may appear, the artificial injection of healthy male semen into the vagina has been resorted to by resolute and determined, but virtuous wives, in their childless despair. I have already mentioned the means by which the artificial injection of healthy male spermatie fluids may be made so as to induce impregnation. In the majority of cases, however, an incompetent husband may be fully restored to all his powers by medicines or electricity, or both. No married pair should despair of having children, until skilful medication has been tried; and proper electrical applications will often cure when the former fails. Too much care to protect the embryo cannot be taken by a wife who, after years of fruitless marriage, arising from disease, becomes *enceinte*. Such a person is much more liable to miscarry, and miscarriages are apt to render a predisposition to barrenness more confirmed. I have had women under my care who, after having by patient perseverance in my treatment, attained the condition so long sought for, fail to reach the full realization of their hopes, by falls, frights, excessive fatigues, or some cause of like nature, and I have found it quite impossible, in some cases, to restore the tone of the productive organs so that pregnancy would again take place.

When excessive amateness is the cause of unfruitfulness, some rules requiring self-denial and self-control must be observed, or offspring cannot be obtained. If the fault exists in the husband, he must be less excessive in sexual indulgence so as to allow time for the spermatozoa to attain vital development. If he be violent in coition, then he should use the pads recommended for A and B, so that he may not

FIG. 218.



THE PRIZE MICROSCOPE.

quite touch the mouth of the womb. In some cases of this kind the ejaculatory forces are so great that the fluids will reach the uterus if the glans-penis does not come within one or two inches of it. If the wife be too impulsive, as described in a previous essay on "Excessive Amativeness," she should abstain from intercourse from a week to ten days before and during menstruation, to allow the ova to become fully developed; at the cessation of the menses the husband should induce sufficient excitement in himself to yield the spermatic fluids as soon as the vagina is entered, so as not to arouse too greatly the amative excitement of the wife. As before remarked, her participation in the pleasure is not necessary for impregnation, and in a case of this kind it defeats it. Then, for a week at least, all excitability or indulgence on her part should be avoided so as to give time for the embryo to set. The wife may be materially aided in preserving self-control previous to, during, and for a reasonable time after, impregnation, by avoiding all stimulating food and drink, such as highly seasoned meats, eggs, fish, oysters, clams, celery, parsnips, water-cresses, pepper-grass, condiments, wines, liquors, cordials, strong coffee, chocolate, etc. The plainer the diet the better. Injections of warm water into the vagina daily will produce a cooling reaction and lessen excitability. When pregnancy is found to exist, then moderation in sexual intercourse is necessary to prevent miscarriage. No married couple whose cases come under this classification, should become discouraged before giving the foregoing suggestions at least one year's trial. If they fail, medicines adapted to their cases will in most instances accomplish a triumph.

WHEN UNFRUITFULNESS

IS CAUSED BY TEMPERAMENTAL INADAPTATION,

Or, when children are born that die in infancy, my advice as a physiologist and humanitarian is to go to a State where divorces are easily obtained, dissolve your unnatural connection and form new alliances, unless your congenial companionship can compensate you for your unfruitfulness. Nearly all such marriages are, in nature, more incestuous than the union of brother and sister in matrimony, for if they are not closely related by blood they are so by temperament. It is usually easier to give such advice as above than to practise it, for many such unfortunate people are so pleasantly united in taste and social companionship that the thought of separation cannot be entertained for a moment. Then there are many more so situated in property and family matters, or so awed by village opinion, or swayed by some other consideration pertaining in some way to money, position, influence, or the opinions of Mrs. Grundy, that such a step seems to them impracticable. From all these sources will come up the inquiry: "Is there no other help for us?" To which I must reply—hardly any-

thing that is legitimate. You may derive some advantage from suggestions given in what I have to say on "Physieal Adaptation," beginning on page 1053 but either temporary or permanent reassortment is, in most cases, the only expedient that can be successfully resorted to, excepting artificial impregnation, and then the male germs must be obtained outside the childless family. Many, in their determination to have at least one child, have adopted the first, and a few the last of these alternatives. Some have severed altogether old ties and formed new ones. Those who have a baby every year or two will think these facts strange; but, according to Paul Gide, "the desire for offspring has been, in all antiquity, the prime motive of marriage—the first sentiment that impressed upon the union of the two sexes a moral character and a regular form of marriage." In ancient times fidelity to a barren wife was considered a crime against the gods, and still later, in civilized Europe, the husband of a barren woman was compelled to renounce her. In some parts of India "if the wife is sterile, the husband forsakes her and takes another; if the husband be sterile he cedes temporarily to his brother or one of his male relatives his rights to his wife. This being done to render the marriage fruitful, it is believed to be stripped of all impurity and regarded as a religious duty." In ancient Athens a man could repudiate a wife who could bear him no children, and take another; or, if he preferred, he could take a concubine and legitimize her children. In the early history of man, as given in the Old Testament, instances are found wherein the fruitless wife gave to her husband a favorite servant for the purpose of offspring. Human nature has not greatly changed by time or the advance of civilization, and though social regulations forbid recourse to some of the means mentioned for becoming a parent, such expedients, nevertheless, are privately adopted by those who have become maddened by disappointment after years of fruitless marriage.

A WORD TO JEALOUS HUSBANDS.

Before concluding this essay, I have a word to say to the jealous husband who is, or may become, the father of an only child after years of unproductive married life, followed, after the birth of one child, with years no less sterile. In some cases, the causes producing barrenness are temporarily removed, even when husband and wife have been pursuing no medical treatment for that purpose. A barren wife may, under an unusual, and only temporarily improved condition of the procreative organs, develop a perfect egg, which may be impregnated and become a healthy fetus; or a barren husband, under a temporarily improved condition of his genital organs, may give to the wife a healthy spermatozoon with like result, but subsequent sterility ought not to lead the husband to suspect the fidelity of his wife, because the

reproductive organs of either sex are liable to sudden and temporary convalescence when abnormal, as any other organ in the body. Cases have occurred of persons who have been nearly all their lives blind, but who have suddenly received the gift of sight for a moment, for a day, for a week, for a month, but as suddenly relapsed into the same darkness which had so long enveloped them. Confirmed dyspeptics will occasion-

ally, or for once, be able to eat a hearty meal without suffering the usual distress, in consequence of a sudden temporary improvement of the organs of digestion. So all the organs of the body are liable to fluctuations. If usually in health they have an hour or a day of disease. If usually diseased, they may have an hour or a day of freedom from that disease. The pro-

creative organs are not exempt from this liability.

FIG. 219.



A "PLAIN HOME TALK" BABY.

Born to a mother who had been fruitful and then sterile. At the age of forty, with the help of this book, she again became a happy mother. See testimonial on page 775.

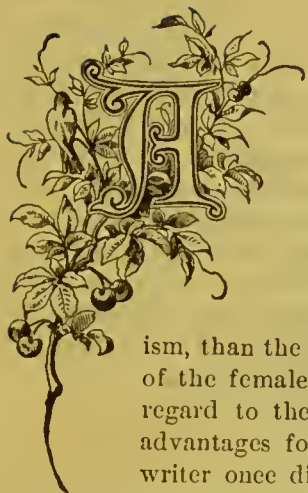
The foregoing hints are suggested to my mind by some cases of matrimonial unhappiness which have come under my observation. I will relate one in this connection. A lady once called on me who had been married twelve or fifteen years, and had had but one child, and that after nine fruitless years. Her previous and subsequent periods of sterility aroused the green-eyed monster in her husband, and she assured me that her home had been a perfect pandemonium; first, because she did not have a child and, next, because having one, she did

not have more, from which latter fact he imagined he was not its natural father. I would advise all husbands who are afraid to father children which in their jealousy they think do not belong to them, to read my Philosophy of Child-marking (see Part IV.), which, I think, will have the effect to make husbands more attentive to their wives, in order that they may so win the love of those who are to become the mothers of their offspring, that a child will be marked by them in embryo life. Jealousy and abuse of the wife will do more to insure the birth of children by her resembling other people than could possibly result from actual impregnation by the spermatozoa of others if confidence and kindness be generally manifested by the husband. Treat a wife badly, if the spermatozoon which impregnates her may have been produced in you, the chances are that the child will resemble some one her mind more agreeably dwells upon. Treat her kindly, and though she may, under a momentary impulse, be impregnated by another, the chances are ten to one the child will resemble you, and, in fact, be your own as much as if the little germ, insignificant in itself, had originated in your own organs of reproduction (see page 1174). But, aside from these suggestions, do not suspect unchastity in your wife merely because, after years of barrenness, she accidentally conceives, and then, after the birth of one child, relapses into the former sterile condition ; such a circumstance is not uncommon when the mother of the first and last baby never for a moment relinquished the chastity and fidelity which Cæsar demanded that a wife should possess.



CHAPTER VIII.

PRIVATE WORDS FOR MEN.

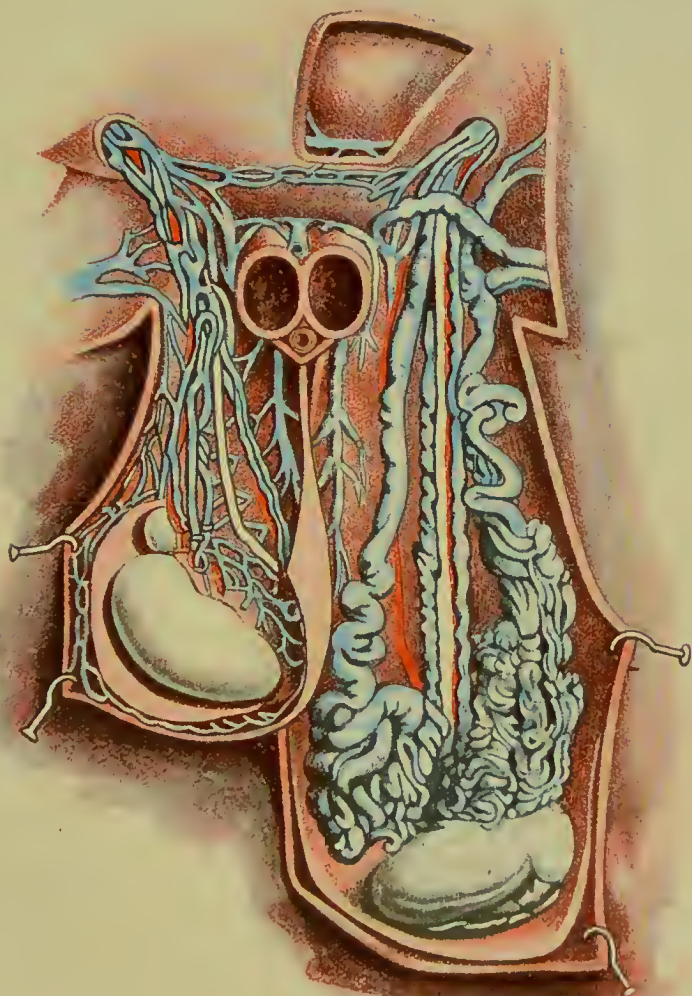


S a rule, men know more of women than they do of themselves, and I will venture the prediction that a majority of them will read the chapter "Private Words for Women" before reading this one, which is especially intended for them. Still it may be said that they are generally better informed on the structure of the male organism, than the women are on the anatomy and physiology of the female body. The ignorance of men, however, in regard to themselves, is highly discreditable when their advantages for information are taken into account. The writer once directed a patient of good general intelligence, filling a Government appointment, to make an injection into the rectum for pin-worms, and after a few weeks received word from him that he could not use half the quantity of liquid advised. Upon further inquiry, I found he had mistaken the urethra for the rectum! Persons have told me that they were affected with soreness and swelling of the bladder, when, on examination, I found they were talking about the scrotum! Some men actually suppose that the water and the seminal fluids come from the same reservoir, and that that reservoir is the scrotum! A majority of men imagine that the testicles are connected by short direct ducts with the urethra, and that the seminal fluids are injected directly upward into and out of it. A perusal of this chapter will show what a circuitous route the semen pursues to reach the seminal vessels in which it is held in reserve until emptied by amative excitement. I trust every male reader will carefully look over and digest all I have to present in this chapter, for by so doing he will better comprehend the complexity of his sexual organs and probably be induced to take better care of them

PLATE VII.

P. H. T. PART II.

VARICOCELE.

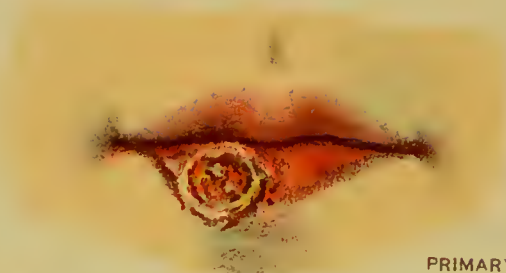


VARICOCELE, SHOWN BY ENLARGED AND TORTUOUS VEINS ON ONE SIDE, IN CONTRAST WITH NORMAL BLOOD-VESSELS ON THE OTHER, THE SCROTUM BEING LAID OPEN TO EXPOSE CONTENTS.

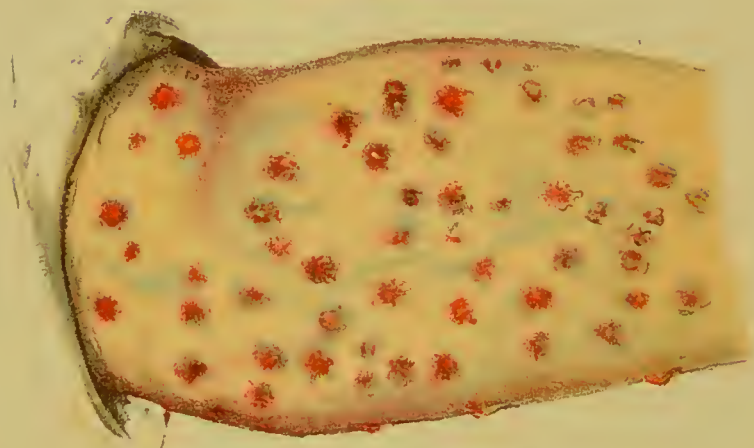
PLATE VIII.

SYPHILITIC LESIONS.

PLAIN HOME TALK.



PRIMARY SORE.



SECONDARY—"COPPER-COLOR" ROSEOLA.

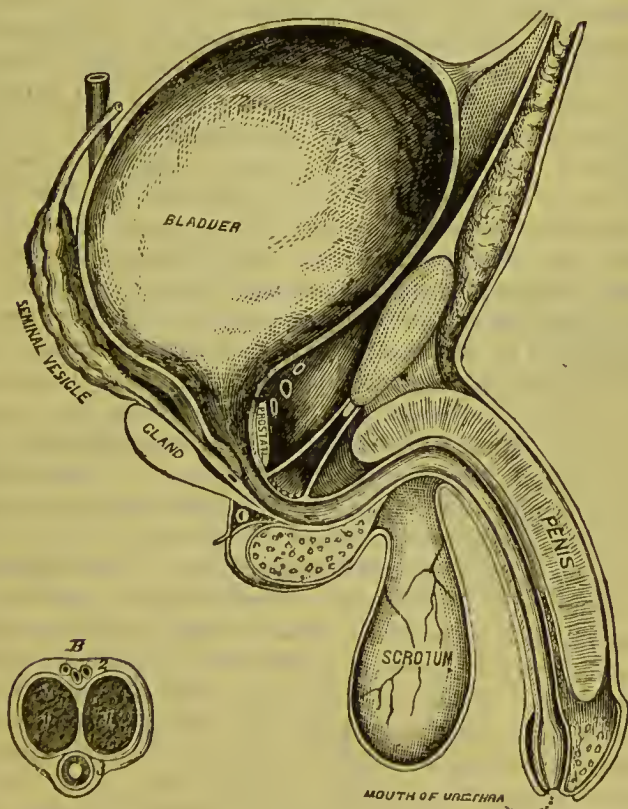


RUPIA.

The Penis and Its Diseases.

The penis, two views of which are presented in the annexed cut, is mainly composed of two oblong cylinders, placed side by side, having within a cellular structure, capable of being greatly distended when filled with blood. These two cylinders, which are represented in the small cut B, marked 1, 1, run parallel, leaving a groove above and

FIG. 221.



VERTICAL SECTION OF THE MALE ORGANS.

The small cut marked B gives a view of the organ as it would appear if chopped off with a knife or axe.

underneath. The upper groove is occupied by a large vein marked 2, and the under one by a third tube called the urethra, marked 3. The urethra is composed of an exceedingly spongy substance which expands at the apex as represented in the large cut, forming what is called the glans-penis. Through the canal of the urethra the urine is emptied

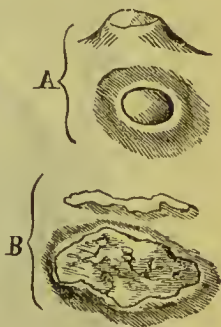
from the bladder, and in sexual intercourse the semen is injected into this canal from the seminal vessels which are exhibited as lying back against the bladder in the large figure. The main branch of the pubic artery enters the penis, the blood from which inflates it during erection. The whole organ is enveloped by a loose skin which is attached at the neck formed by the junction of the glans or head with the external termini of the two cellular cylinders, at which point it doubles upon itself and forms what is called the prepuce or foreskin which, in infancy, completely envelopes the glans and, in adult age, may be drawn over or pressed back of the glans. In repose the penis is shrunken and flaccid, measuring not more than one-third its length and diameter when in the state of erection. When, by amative excitement or titillation, the blood is diverted to the organ, it congests all the cellular and erectile tissue to their utmost limit of expansion; then its average length is five or six inches, and the average diameter an inch or an inch and a half. There are all sorts of deviations from this measurement. I have been consulted by those whose organ distended would not measure more than one inch, and others where it measured over eight inches. Either of these extremes may be regarded as a deformity, and so indeed may be one of four or seven inches. As I am frequently asked the question by letter and otherwise, if this organ when diminutive can be enlarged, let me reply: not a very great deal unless it be shrunken by disease or abuse. When weakened by any cause, its restoration to a condition of health produces a corresponding increase in its vigor and size, observable mainly in cases of spermatorrhœa, where treatment provided to improve nerve-tone and blood circulation naturally results in improved nutrition and growth.

The penis is subject to various diseases and to some deformities. The most common of the former are those maladies contracted from impure coition. The glans-penis may be scalded by acrimonious leucorrhœal and gonorrhœal secretions with which it comes in contact in the female vagina. When the secretions possess unusually poisonous properties, or when they are syphilitic in their character, the glans-penis coming in contact therewith becomes the seat of pustules and sores called chancre, or, in vulgar parlance, "the pox;" and these local affections, unless skilfully managed, diffuse syphilitic poison throughout the entire system, and render it liable to all sorts of ulcerous and, I may say, rotting distempers. There are two kinds of chancre which are represented in Fig. 222, opposite, marked A, B. In from one to four weeks after coition with a syphilitic female, an itching and a slight burning sensation are experienced at the spot where the infection has taken place; next a small red spot makes its appearance, upon which a clear vesicle of the size of the head of a pin soon presents itself, the contents of which speedily become purulent.

Usually a discharge from the sore follows of matter variable in quantity and appearance and, in the advanced stages, greenish or grayish and tinged with red. When the base of the ulcer is quite round and hard it may be regarded as Hunterian chancre, such as is represented by A. The upper one gives a view of the side, and the one below it a view of the face of the chancre of this description. When the ulcer has an irregular boundary, with indentations rather than elevations, and a thin coating of grayish matter, accompanied with fetid and bloody discharges from the numerous small vessels it so rapidly destroys, it is called a phagadenic chancreoid, such as is represented by

B, in which a view is given of the margin as well as the face of the ulcer. The margin of a venereal sore of this description is usually ragged, thin, uneven, and brown or violet colored. The Hunterian chancre is the one which produces constitutional syphilis, but the phagadenic is more apt to destroy the penis and surrounding parts, for it eats away the flesh more rapidly than cancer. It would be useless to attempt to lay down here any rules for the treatment of these dangerous local disorders, for even the attending physician, with all his experience in the management of them, to be successful is obliged to tack about in all sorts of ways to meet the ever-changing phases of the disease, and thereby counteract its destructive effects. Not a moment should be lost by a person who has contracted this disease, in obtaining the advice and medical treatment of a physician in whom he can place the most implicit confidence, for of all the ways to leave this world none are so terrible as to rot with the virus from a Hunterian chancre or to be eaten up alive with a phagadenic ulcer.

FIG. 222.



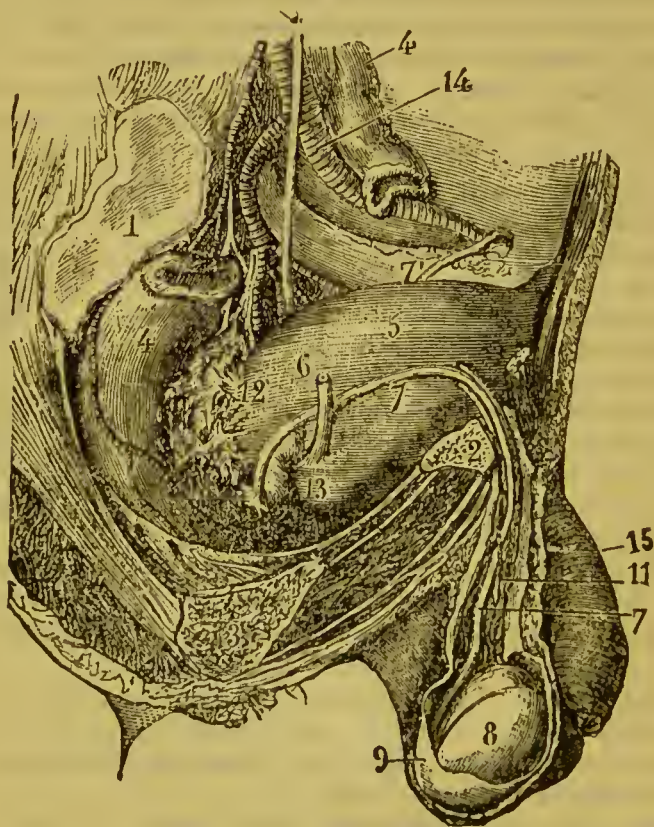
CHANCRE.

A, Hunterian Chancre.
B, Phagadenic Chancreoid.

When men are not cleanly in their habits, the glans-penis may become excoriated by its own secretions. There are located about the neck of this organ, little glands and follicles which secrete an unctuous fluid for preserving the moisture of the glans and foreskin which falls over it. This oily lubricator is as pure as that which is supplied to the eyelids if the parts are kept clean; but when neglected a chemical change occurs which imparts to it a disagreeable odor, a caseous consistence and color, and sometimes an acrimony which produces inflammation and ulceration. These glands and follicles are less active and their secretions less oily before the age of pubescence, but after this period the genital organs should be washed with soap and water every day, and the foreskin pressed back to receive the full benefit of the ablution. If proper habits of cleanliness were observed by those of

both sexes, there would exist less prudery respecting the organs of generation, which in health, with the same care that is usually given to the organs of the face, would be equally sweet and wholesome. No one has the moral right to mingle in social life and come in social con-

FIG. 223.



ANOTHER SIDE VIEW OF MALE ORGANS.

1. Sacrum (bone of pelvis). 2. Pubic bone. 3. Ischium (bone of pelvis cut across). 4. Rectum (faecal passage). 5. Bladder. 6. Ureters (to carry urine from kidneys to bladder). 7. Vas deferens (tube conveying semen from testicle to seminal vesicle at 13). 8. Testicle. 9. Sheath of testicles. 11. Artery of spermatic cord. 12. Hypogastric plexus, or ganglia of nerves. 13. Seminal vesicles. 14. Artery and branches bringing blood to these parts. 15. The penis.

tact with his or her friends whose body from neck to feet is not as clean in every respect as the face. No amount of eau d'espagne or Florida water about the person will compensate for personal uncleanness, Either from uncleanness or the irritation of venereal secre-

tions, such as gonorrhœal discharge and the pus of local ulcers, warts may develop, singly or in groups, and may be easily recognized by their similarity to warty growths elsewhere, by their being dry, rough, uneven, scaly, and raised. Some writers claim that these warts may be catching or conveyed from one to another, without other venereal contagion. They may be removed directly and quickly by surgery; slowly eaten off by mild caustics; or more gradually disintegrated by alterative, disinfecting, and stimulating powders. If entirely neglected they may develop curious and monstrous specimens for anatomical museums, such as horns of remarkable size.

Affections of the urethra might appropriately find place here, but as they have already been treated in the chapter on diseases of the urinary organs, it would be mere repetition to more than allude to them in this connection. I may remark, however, that chancre of the urethra is a more common difficulty than many of the profession imagine, because physicians are not apt to discriminate between ordinary and syphilitic gonorrhœa. It should be remarked that the virus of primary syphilis sometimes fails to produce chancre on the glans, while it does take effect in the urethra; and the inexperienced doctor pronounces it gonorrhœa of the ordinary type, and treats it as such, but, of course, without success. I have often been called upon to prescribe for cases of this description which had been badly managed by physicians having little practice in this class of disorders, and who did not for a moment mistrust the true character of the venereal poison. I am not alone in believing chancre of the urethra to be a common disorder. Professor Sigmund, of Vienna, stated in a lecture upon the subject, that of four hundred and eighty-three cases of chancre coming under his observation, in forty-seven of them the disease was located in the urethra.

The prepuce or foreskin of the penis is often greatly inflamed when the glans-penis or urethra is affected with venereal disorder. It may also become irritated or inflamed by other causes, such as scalding of the urine, uncleanness, canker, etc. In nearly all of these cases a weak solution of sugar of lead frequently applied every day to the irritated or inflamed part will remove the difficulty. Considering the unhealthy condition of the human family, its habits of uncleanness, and the prevalence of uterine diseases among women, it is well, so soon as the age of puberty is reached, to teach the foreskin to remain back so as to expose the glans. Pressing it back every day for a little while will accomplish the object, and the exposure of the glans will toughen this sensitive part so as to render it less liable to contagion and irritation. As an extra precaution, well worth the trouble, the foreskin should be drawn over the glans when visiting a strange "privy" or water-closet, or when sleeping away from home. Then, in coition, if

the Membranous Envelope were always employed where there are any uterine affections on the part of the wife, disease of the glans, urethra, and foreskin would rarely occur. However acrimonious or poisonous the secretions of the vagina may be the Envelope is an infallible safeguard.

PHIMOSIS.

When, after the age of pubescence, the foreskin cannot be pressed back of the glans, the difficulty is called Phimosiis. In many cases of this kind the foreskin is very long and its orifice contracted or inelastic. Both for the purpose of preserving the health and cleanliness of the glans, and for convenience in coition, this should be relieved by circumcision or some more modern and painless method as advised farther on. Most of my readers are doubtless aware that the ordinance of circumcision practised by the Jews consists in the entire removal of the foreskin by excision, and observation proves that those people are less liable than others to venereal affections. When habitually covered by the foreskin the membrane covering the glans is remarkably delicate and sensitive, but when exposed by the removal of the foreskin, whether moved back or cut away, as in circumcision, it becomes gradually toughened and consequently made less susceptible to the attacks of any venereal poison which may accidentally, or otherwise, come in contact with it. Thus exposed, it is also less liable to irritations proceeding from chemical changes in the secretions of the glands and follicles. Circumcision is an operation so ancient that it has not been possible to trace its origin or to discover why it was first practised. Away back, and even to a late period, it has been one way of taking scalps or trophies of war from an enemy, and it has also been practised upon the young as a religious rite of sanctification. Whether or not any of its early uses were merely for the sake of health, cleanliness, and avoidance of disease, it is difficult to ascertain; but in the last quarter of a century only have the many possible disadvantages of phimosiis been fully appreciated by medical writers, and even some of the popular books within my reach failed to offer the words of caution on the subject which should be known to every parent. The phimosed foreskin is a source of evil in many ways. It is often congenital (from birth); it being one of the earliest causes of infantile ills. The opening may be so small as to make urination difficult and painful, while the retained secretions between it and the glans, called smegma, may cause irritation even to inflammation. Frequent erections and various reflex disturbances may thus come about, the minor ones being incontinence of urine, sleeplessness, fretfulness, and night terrors. The major ones include even masturbation, convulsions or paralysis, as described in the writings of Dr. Lewis Sayre over twenty years ago. It

is sufficient merely to mention these possibilities here, and those who need further information are referred to my pamphlet on phimosis, as well as to what I say on the subject later, or wherein I speak of myself as being the first to offer a means of relief without a knife. At a convention of medical men in Albany, N. Y., May 3, 1881, I read a paper proposing gradual dilatation or stretching of the foreskin by means of an instrument I devised for the purpose, and related a few successful cases. My first case so treated was in the winter of 1876-77, and since then I have cured hundreds with this instrument, and had no failures in uncomplicated cases. In 1877-78-79, and 1880, I was free to communicate my success in treating phimosis by this method, and in 1879 when on a voyage to Liverpool, in conversation with the late Dr. Gray, the eminent alienist and physician in charge of the Insane Asylum at Utica, I communicated my discovery without reserve. He was then en route to the great International Medical Convention in Scotland.

In a small proportion of phimosis subjects there are dense attachments of the under side of the foreskin to the glans, which necessitate operation, and now and then the foreskin is so redundant or superfluous that a part may well be spared. In such cases it may be best to resort to circumcision. But in ordinary cases, the simple, easy, and painless cure for phimosis is certainly preferable, and I may say at this writing, that it is an unknown discovery to the majority of the profession, but now and then some one appears to find it out and to resort to it. In the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* (1897), Dr. J. L. Morse speaks very highly of it without indicating where he obtained the idea, or claiming originality for it himself. Here is his way of recommending it:

"The advisability of removing the natural protection of the glans penis, unless it is absolutely unavoidable, must be considered as at least questionable. I feel, moreover, that it is unnecessary, except in certain cases of hypertrophic phimosis, and that equally satisfactory and lasting results may be obtained from *gradual dilatation*. By the exercise of a little time and patience, even the tightest strictures may be overcome, as the young tissues are very distensible and readily adapt themselves to new conditions. Many of the milder forms in infants may be relieved by simply pulling the foreskin with the fingers and breaking down the adhesions, if they exist, with a probe or a director. Even in these cases, however, it is advisable not to complete the procedure at one time, but to do it gradually. In cases in which the phimosis is more marked the first step is to thoroughly dilate the opening. This I do by introducing into it the point of ordinary dressing forceps, and allowing them to dilate by their elasticity. Several sittings, best on successive days, are often necessary to accomplish this. The prepucial

is then gradually retracted over the glans and the adhesion broken up, as in the milder cases. Care must be taken not to produce a paraphimosis the first few times that the prepuce is completely retracted. The mother then pulls back the foreskin daily in order to prevent possible recontraction. Cleanliness is, of course, essential both during and after treatment. *Almost all cases of phimosis, except those in which the prepuce is very long, can be satisfactorily treated by this method, and the field for surgical interference is thus restricted to this class of cases alone.* The advantages of gradual dilatation are the attainment of equally as satisfactory results as by more severe methods, the avoidance of surgical operation, and the retention of the natural protection of the glans-penis."

Thanks to Dr. Morse for this indorsement of cure by dilatation. As this method of treating phimosis will undoubtedly come generally in vogue, I wish it distinctly understood that I lay claim to being its discoverer. I was also the first to devise and patent an instrument for the purpose, as the records of the Patent Office in Washington will bear witness. In spite of the possible disadvantages of phimosis, many come into adult age without especial inconvenience from it until they reach a marriageable age, and some enter matrimony without giving it any attention—unwisely, as I think. My instrument was devised for adults—although by using it with two blades it can be employed on an infant—and my first success was with a married man rather past middle age with quite a family of children, who had suffered the trouble to remain simply because he lacked the nerve to face the surgeon's knife.

Paraphimosis is that state in which the foreskin gets caught behind the glans-penis and cannot be easily brought forward. It occurs to children with a moderate or partial phimosis, who attempt to "follow my leader," and be as smart as other boys. Unless their predicament is soon brought to the attention of an experienced nurse or a physician, there is trouble indeed, and quick operation may become necessary to relieve a state of strangulation, the foreskin being closely constricted and tightly drawn around the neck of the glans-penis. Adults get in the same fix from equally foolish experiments and from inflammation of the foreskin attending chancroidal ulcers. Here, again, the delay of due attention may make a serious and difficult case for the surgeon. A part choked in its blood-supply and exit is in imminent danger, and that is the state of the glans-penis with a tight paraphimosis.

Before concluding my remarks regarding the penis, I should say that this organ is as it were an open door for the entrance of many of the diseases which affect the human race. It is so abundantly provided with absorbent vessels, and so frequently brought in contact with unwholesome secretions, that the system is often poisoned when no local disorder manifests itself. If it were made of ordinary sponge it could

hardly be a better conductor of impure fluids directly to the circulatory system ; and, if this fact were fully understood by the male portion of the human family, dens of harlotry would soon be closed up for want of patronage, and a man would as quickly bend to quench his thirst at a public sewer as visit the abode of the courtesan for the gratification of his amative appetite.

The Scrotum and Its Diseases.

By turning back a few pages, and looking at Fig. 221, the location of this pendulous pouch which encases the testicles will be observed. As remarked before, some quite intelligent men think this is the bladder. All such persons should study the figure referred to attentively, and they will see that the location and offices of the scrotum and bladder are widely different and distinct. The scrotum consists of a wrinkled or corrugated pouch, the skin of which has the same structure as that of the other parts of the body, excepting that it is thinner, more delicate, and perhaps more sensitive. A small raised line begins at the root of the penis and extends back on the scrotum so as to divide it into two parts. This pouch is provided with numerous follicles, which bathe the parts with a sebaceous fluid that preserves their moisture and softness. Here is another reason why daily ablutions of the parts should be resorted to by every man to keep these secretions wholesome and free from rancidity and acrimony. The scrotum itself is only liable to such irritations, dropsical affections, etc., as may affect any part of the skin or cellular tissue, and I shall consequently forbear dwelling upon its diseases.

The Testicles and their Diseases.

Under this head I shall briefly refer to not only the structure and diseases of these glands, but to those of the spermatic cords, seminal conductors, vessels, etc. Very few men who possess these important organs, know much about them. And some even carry about more than the average without knowing it ; a United States army recruiting officer and examining surgeon reports finding three full-sized testes and one small one in a recruit. It is difficult to fully explain their structure without employing technical names, which would not be understood by the non-professional reader. I will, nevertheless, try to avoid these, and give as correct an idea as I can without making it necessary to refer to the medical dictionary.

The testicles are formed in the male babe in womb-life, immediately below the kidneys. This provision of Nature is undoubtedly for the purpose of insuring their proper development, for if thus early

lodged in the scrotum, they would be liable to contusions by the blind, unintelligent movements of the fœtus, and to a deficient supply of blood if the spermatic arteries were thus early elongated. While nestling beneath the kidneys a cord proceeds from the lower part of each testicle, down through a canal, on each side of the abdomen, in the groin, to the scrotum or pouch which is to be their future residence. The lower ends of these cords are attached to the scrotum. Between the fifth and eighth month they gradually contract, and with their con-

FIG. 224.



THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE
OF THE TESTICLE.

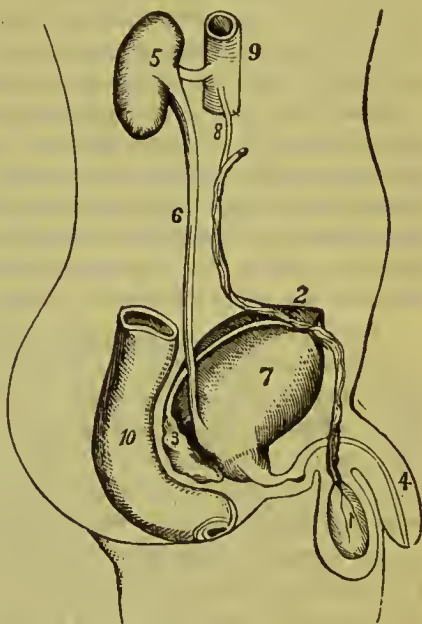
traction the testicle on each side slowly descends. As the testicles descend, the peritoneum in the lower part of the abdomen, to which the cords described adhere, moves down on either side immediately in advance of the testicle, forming a pouch which becomes one of its permanent coatings. After its descent into the scrotum this portion of the peritoneum closes at the upper ring by adhesion, and this adhesion advances down the track of the spermatic cord, so that the testicles cannot again return to the cavity of the abdomen. The line of this descent is well marked by the spermatic cord, which is designated by 8 in Fig. 225. The journey of the testicles from their original location near the kidneys down to the pouch which becomes their future residence, is usually completed by the eighth month; but instances do occur wherein one or both never entirely leave the abdominal cavity, and others wherein they tarry in the groin. The detention of one or both within the abdomen, or in the inguinal canal in front of the groin, does not materially interfere with their functions, and hence there are men who are the progenitors of healthy children who, to all external appearances, are without testicles. The same fact exists in the case of men in whom only one of the glands has descended. Unless, therefore, the testicles have made their appearance in the scrotum and been removed by disease or the surgeon's knife, no one having this defect need be immediately apprehensive of inability to perform all the duties of a husband, nor think himself incapable of becoming a father, although there are rare instances in which they are indeed absent or not fully developed. The testicles do not attain their full size till about what is usually called middle age, at which time their average dimensions are about an inch and a half in length, and an inch wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. The right testicle is usually a little larger and is held a

little higher in the scrotum than the left one. The opposite cut, Fig. 224, represents the internal structure of one of these glands, and the ducts, etc., leading from it. Those lobes, presented one above another, are composed of convoluted tubes and they connect with ducts terminating in two canals which conduct the secretions of the testicles to the seminal vessels, as will be explained by and by. These seminiferous ducts in the testicle are only about one two-hundredth part of an inch in diameter, and when unravelled and drawn out are nearly a mile long!

Let us look for a minute at the wonderful complexity of the procreative machinery of man. Along the track of the descent of the testicle on each side of the body, there passes down what is called a spermatic cord, which consists of an artery and veins and lymphatic vessels and nerves. (See 8 in Fig. 225.) The artery is about the size of a crow's quill. This conveys to the testicle the blood from which the gland with all its peculiar mechanism secretes and generates the vital elements of the semen. As before remarked, many imagine that in coition, at the climax of excitement, the testicles inject the semen directly up into and through the urethra. This is not so at all. As the testicular glands make their secretions, they pass them up through a canal called the vas deferens

on each side. These canals have an outer coating like cartilage, but their linings are composed of mucous membrane and their orifices are only large enough to admit a bristle. They ascend with the spermatic cord till they enter the cavity of the abdomen, when they curve over

FIG. 225.



MALE ORGANS.

1. One of the testicles.
2. Stands above one of the tubes called the vas deferens (the white line), where it leaves the spermatic cord, and conveys the semen to the seminal vessels marked 3.
3. This tube runs with the spermatic cord till it reaches the point just below 2, when it strikes off by itself and dips down to the spermatic vessels marked 3.
4. The penis with the urethra passing through it. 5, one of the kidneys. 6, one of the ureters which conveys the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. 7, the bladder. 8, the spermatic cord. 9, the aorta from which the testicle derives its supply of blood. 10, the rectum.

each side of the bladder and bend down and connect with the seminal vessels. (Pause a few moments and look over Fig. 225 with its explanations.) Instead, therefore, of the testicles participating at all in the sexual act, they are comparatively at rest, and at the climax of amative excitement their secretions, which have been accumulated in the spermatic vessels, are propelled outward by what are called ejaculatory ducts and, passing the prostate and Cowper's glands, are mixed with the secretions of these, which contributions add considerably to the volume of the semen, and are believed to stimulate its vitality and procreative energy. Propelled by the ejaculatory ducts and the simultaneous spasmodic contractions of the urethra, the seminal fluids are emitted with much force in distinct jets from the mouth of the urethra. Considering the complexity of the male organs of generation and the abuses to which they are thoughtlessly subjected, it is not surprising that they are often affected by disease.

Sexual excesses on the part of the male are much more disastrous than those on the part of the female. The reason for this is that the spermatic secretions are composed of the most vital properties which the blood is capable of imparting. One drop of semen, such as may be taken up on the point of a pin and placed under the microscope presents hundreds of those little wriggle-tail cells called spermatozoa, and from this fact it may be reasonably inferred that the vital resources must be severely taxed when the spermatic fluids are prodigally wasted. The injurious effects of an excessive waste of them are well known to every physician who has given a reasonable share of attention to this branch of physiology. In the sexual orgasm the female simply gives off a glandular secretion, possessed of no more vital properties, if as many, as the salivary fluids. It is true that in most cases she also contributes a germ called the ovum; but this passes away at its period of ripeness whether sexual intercourse takes place or not. The ovaries are each month ripening ova or eggs, and as rapidly as they reach perfection they pass off, so that the loss of these is of no consequence whatever to the health of the female organs of generation, nor to her system generally. *Pflüger's Archiv. f. d. ges. Physiol.* presents the following calculation to show the difference in production of the germs of reproduction in the male and female. "Of the 72,000 ovula contained in the ovaries of an eighteen-year-old girl (Henle) only about 200 per ovary, or a total of 400, according to Hensen's statements, reach their development. The seminal production in man presents far more imposing figures. Supposing the weekly production to be equal to the average quantity of 226,257,000, as ascertained by observation, during the period from the twenty-fifth to the fifty-fifth year of life, the number of seminal corpuscles produced, while the zenith of genital productivity lasts, would reach the enormous number of 339,385,500,000.

There would consequently be 4,713,700 spermatozoa to one of Graaf's vesicles (ovules), and even as many as 848,463,750 spermatozoa to one ovule which has reached development, a ratio probably never attained in any of the known plants whose favorable economy was so highly admired by Darwin."

Excesses are nevertheless deleterious to the female because the nervous system is injuriously affected by too much venereal excitement. In some cases these excesses lead to undue activity of the organ of amateness, so that even in her dreams she is excited by amative delirium. Sexual excesses and self-abuse on the part of the male lead to what is commonly called seminal weakness, or the disease technically called spermatorrhœa. This trouble is so prevalent and disastrous to health and longevity, I shall leave it here with simply this allusion and resume its consideration in an essay by itself.

Enlargements of the Testicular Glands.

The testicular glands are liable to inflammation, congestion, swelling, tumors, cancer, and abscess. I once had a case of abscess of the testicles which had caused an adhesion of the glands to the scrotum, with openings through which the ulcerous matter was poured out. The patient became the father of one child previous to this affection, but at the time I made the examination he had not for a long time passed a particle of semen in coition, and his testicles were nearly wasted away. It was a remarkable fact, however, that his passions, according to his own statement, were even stronger and his pleasure in intercourse greater than they were prior to the partial destruction of the glands. It is supposed by many that the loss of the testicles by disease or castration destroys the erectile power. Frequently it only destroys the procreative power, leaving amative desire and power of erection intact. In some it paralyzes desire, while local titillation will cause erection.

Acute inflammation of the testicle (orchitis)—most often the result of gonorrhœa—is attended with a rapid swelling and intense pain. Perfect rest and sedative poultices (of opium or tobacco) are the main stay in treatment aside from the "tincture of time," of which a liberal supply may be needed. Following the acute trouble, there may be a long spell of chronic, moderate enlargement, with a sense of weight, tension, and tenderness, requiring constitutional as well as local treatment to encourage absorption. Sometimes there remains only chronic soreness and congestion of the epididymis—a soft part upon the testicle on its upper part. Accidental injuries may be the cause of such troubles aside from gonorrhœa. Hard tumors of the testicle may be either scrofulous, tubercular, or cancerous. The size and "feel," form and hardness, help in making a diagnosis; but the points of

difference are not such as can be easily made plain to the unprofessional reader. Hence their omission.

Hydrocele.

Hydrocele is a softer and yet dense fulness of the serotal sac, the testicle itself being all right. Between it and the sac there is formed an excess of serum, a fluid strong in soluble albumin, limpid and faintly yellow. This fluid can readily be drawn off by tapping with a small hollow needle, with no greater pain than the prick of a pin, and with very prompt and satisfactory alleviation, but generally not lasting relief, for the fluid is likely to accumulate again slowly, and need another, and still another such tapping. I find in most of these cases that there is a constitutional blood fault which must be corrected in order to overcome this tendency to serous secretion, but in those whose general health is not greatly involved a radical cure operation can be performed by injecting the sac with some irritant such as iodine, carbolic acid, or thuja. Such an operation, however, should not be self-performed. It should be attended to by either a physician or surgeon. Hydrocele is probably the most common tumor affecting these parts without inflammation, and if it not only feels like a dense bag of water, but also shows some translucency to the light (with a lighted candle behind it) then the diagnosis is made certain enough to justify an experimental tapping with a hypodermic needle. A hydrocele cannot be "reduced" in size or tension by placing the patient on the back and squeezing the parts, while this manipulation will cause much of varicocele or hernia to disappear—by its going into the abdomen. Neither, of course, can a sarcocele or other hard tumor of the testicle be lessened in this manner.

Varicocele.

Varicocele is an enlargement of the veins in the serotum, and alongside of the testicle. The feeling to the hand of an examiner or the patient himself is commonly compared to a bunch of earthworms in the sac, and as the excess of blood in the over-distended vessels gravitates back into the body when the subject lies upon the back, the enlargement almost disappears by so doing. It is the most noticeable after working hard all day or standing long upon the feet. In these points it is quite like hernia or rupture, and so the two conditions are often mistaken; but to the practiced touch of a physician, the feeling is quite different, and the reduction or disappearance of hernia on reclining is generally less easy than in varicocele. Varicocele swelling subsides steadily, though quickly, while in hernia the lump is slow to

move, and may at last drop back very suddenly. Moderate varicocele needs no further treatment than the wearing of a scrotal supporter. (See page 1227.) When it is one of the symptoms of scrotal weakness, the relaxed vessels may regain tone and the trouble disappear under treatment for strengthening the parts all through. When it is heavy, achy, and annoying, a radical cure operation may be advisable. There are many methods, but those simple ones of tying off the veins—ligature—which are easily and quickly done, and soon over, are not as surely curative as those operations by which the surplus veins are cut out. One of the worst cases I ever saw had been twice “radically

FIG. 226.



A FRENCH METHOD OF LIGATING VARICOCELE.

cured” by some ligature treatment, and the last operation was done by an expert who was in position to handle more of these cases than any other surgeon in this country. When I conclude that operation is worth while I prefer that plan which obliterates the excess of veins with no chance of relapse, and I never saw or heard of a failure that way; but it may take three weeks to see it through instead of one—the time generally supposed to be necessary to recover from mere ligating. Again, I must invite those who would like further information about varicocele to read our special pamphlet on that subject and let this description suffice for this work. In all affections of the testicles and spermatic cord, a physician should be consulted, and for this reason I shall not enter into a minute description of the various diseases of these organs. Physicians who have not had extensive experience in their treatment sometimes make mistakes in deciding upon the exact nature of a case, and therefore it would be useless for me to attempt to make the non-professional mind sufficiently familiar with the variety of diseases to which these organs are subject, to enable the reader to diagnose correctly for himself. The discriminating eye and touch of the experienced physician should be sought in all such cases if the patient would avoid mistakes and the possible ultimate necessity of castration growing out of neglect or maltreatment. Color plate VII. gives a fine view of Varicocele, contrasting the overstretched veins on one side with normal veins on the other,

Seminal Weakness.

This disease is technically termed spermatorrhœa, and is usually the offspring of masturbation or self-abuse, although occasional instances are met with in which the difficulty, or the predisposition to it, was unquestionably inherited from the father. It exhibits itself locally by involuntary discharges of the seminal fluids through the orifice of the penis, or, more properly speaking, from the urethra. In the advanced stages of the disease there is also a wasting away of one or both of the testicles. In the illustration, Fig. 227, A represents a healthy testicle, and B one which has become wasted by masturbation and seminal weakness.

FIG. 227.



THE TESTES, IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

A, represents one in health; B, one wasted by masturbation.

Almost every year some most eminent surgeon, in a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, states that involuntary emissions are inevitable occasionally, unless prevented by living in natural relations with the opposite sex. It would seem as though common-sense would teach anybody better; and it would almost seem as if young men themselves ought to know better without being told. It is a rule, having few exceptions, that a person subject to involuntary emissions feels the debilitating effect of them invariably the next morning after their occurrence, while every man of experience knows that sexual connection with a companion who is responsive, if not too frequent, leaves no depressing effect upon mind or body, but on the contrary, a buoyancy of the

I am almost daily called upon by young men who ask if it is not perfectly natural to have involuntary nocturnal emissions occasionally—say once in a week or two. They have been so informed by their physicians! Such young men are excusable, perhaps, as they have not had opportunities of knowing better; but it is disgraceful for any man laying claim to a knowledge of physiology to make such an assertion. It is too true that men who are in the habit of cutting up dead bodies, know too little of living ones. Good anatomists are not always astute physiologists. Those who are reputed to be expert surgeons are apt to be the poorest physicians, and really seem incapable of giving any common-sense advice on subjects like the one under consideration.

former and elasticity of the latter. Throwing aside, however, all reference to palpable effect, with which nearly every one troubled with involuntary emissions is familiar, do we find Nature so ready to cast off its vital substances and nervous forces? Is it a fact that Dame Nature is a prodigal—following the profligate and dissipated example of her sons? The seminal fluids are in part made up of the richest and most vital elements of the body. The best material of the whole system is concentrated in the secretion which contains the germs of a new being. Now, why should Nature throw away this fluid any more than it should throw away blood? We find that in all cases involuntary expenditures of blood are hemorrhages, resulting from a diseased state of the system. The fluids which are of no use to the system are secreted by the kidneys, and thence poured into the bladder to be removed at the convenience of the person. The more solid effete matters are gathered into the colon to be expelled periodically through the rectum. Even these functions are not performed involuntarily unless disease exists. Now, if it were necessary that the seminal fluids should be disposed of at certain intervals, why are they not absorbed and removed by those channels provided by Nature for the expulsion of waste matters, instead of disturbing the rest and quiet of the dreamer and so far deranging the nervous system as to produce depression of spirits, headache, and lassitude the succeeding morning? To all this it may be objected that once a month, the female loses blood, from the age of puberty to the turn of life, in what is called the function of menstruation. If the objector be a physician, knowing as he should, the quality of that blood, I would ask if he really believes that menstrual blood possesses any vital properties? Is it blood at all in the sense in which we employ that term in speaking of the fluid that circulates in our arteries and veins and supports life? Does he not know, and does not every woman know, that when pure arterial, instead of menstrual, blood flows from the vagina of the female, it is at once called uterine hemorrhage instead of menstruation? Does such a physician believe for a moment that any such draft is made upon the system to supply the menstrual secretion as takes place when the spermatie vessels are supplied with their secretions? Will he for one moment place the spermatie secretions and menstrual fluids side by side as possessing equal life and vitality? Is it not a fact that while the spermatie secretions are teeming with life, the menstrual secretions are as effete in their properties as the urine? In another place it will be observed that I speak of the ova of women passing off involuntarily, but only one or two microscopic seeds thus ripen and pass off once a month—an insignificant loss.

It may be asked, if the seminal secretion is so vital, how it happens that married men and others who are perhaps excessive in its expendi-

ture do not feel injury from its loss ? To these queries I would reply, that in natural intercourse there is at least a partial, if not complete, compensation, received in the act, as explained in my essay on the philosophy of sexual intercourse (see Part III.). Excesses, however, will lead to seminal weakness and in due time induce a train of disorders not much unlike those developed by masturbation or involuntary seminal emissions. I have said in one place that it is a rule, having few exceptions, that unpleasant effects follow involuntary losses of semen, such as physical lassitude, mental depression, etc. I might have added that even these exceptions finally arrive at the same condition ; and that the weakness, if not cured, invariably leads to that injury of the parts which induces losses with the urine and at stool ; the weakness finally eventuating in impotency. I know all about it, because I am perfectly conversant with the history of thousands of people who have been affected with this difficulty ; have met them daily in my office for forty years, and probably have had a larger practice in this class of diseases in office and by mail, than any other physician in the United States ; and any medical man who has so little knowledge of spermatorrhœa as to say that it will naturally occur in young men at certain intervals, should lose no time in explaining why Nature provides such a function when it leads to such fearful results. Such advice, unless correct, is mischievous and tends to still further demoralize the patient. I have been told by young men laboring under the supposition that these nocturnal emissions were natural, that they had practised masturbation once in a week or ten days to prevent this involuntary overflow, remarking that they felt better when they did so than when they allowed the loss to take place without assistance. There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that the immediate effect is better. The ultimate effect is worse, simply because it is continually aggravating the spermiatic weakness which they are endeavoring to palliate.

Some patients have said that they felt better by continuing their practice of masturbation. This was because the habit had induced such an unnatural activity of the testicular glands that the spermiatic vessels became congested with the seminal secretion, and the removal of this secretion at such times produced possibly as great a sense of relief as bleeding at the nose in those persons who are subject to congestions in the head. This, however, is a most ruinous way to relieve congested vessels, for no sooner are they emptied, than they begin at once to fill, and soon reach the state of renewed congestion. The proper remedy is to restore them to their normal action, and not still further increase their excessive activity by repeating that which led originally to the whole difficulty. I have been asked what becomes of the seminal secretions if not passed off, naturally or involuntarily. I answer : they are re-absorbed or taken back into the circulation, the

vital constituents going to vital centres to strengthen them, and the earthy properties to the bones, hair, nails, etc., to build up the masculine qualities of the man. (See page 815.) But in no case does Nature dispose of these vital fluids by involuntary emissions, excepting when the parts are diseased.

None of the profuse secretions are thrown off involuntarily in a state of health, excepting the catamenial, and those take place in normal subjects with such perfect regularity that they can be taken care of. If there be drooling from the mouth, there is some disease of the facial muscles or of the salivary glands; if the urine drizzles away involuntarily, or if the sleeping child wets its bed with an unconscious paroxysm we say at once that there is some disease of the urinary organs; if the rectum fails to maintain control over its fecal contents, we know that there is something wrong there. Now, why should there be any involuntary losses of seminal secretions? And when they occur in sleep under an amative paroxysm, or during the day in a drizzling way, why should we not at once suspect disease to exist in the generative organs? If the boy after passing the age of puberty should have an involuntary emission once a month just as the girl has her menstrual flow, why do not all healthy boys have these emissions with perfect periodicity? How does it happen that those who do have involuntary emissions seldom ever have them with that regularity which would enable them to provide themselves with a napkin? Are all boys sick or in an abnormal condition who do not have involuntary emission with perfect regularity once in twenty-eight days? and if so, who can say that he knows of a single healthy lad? For, be it remembered that young men who are afflicted with nocturnal emissions have them at a great variety of intervals; some every night, others every other night, more of them once in a week or ten days, some of them once in a week or two; others once in thirty to sixty days, but no one of them with that degree of regularity which would enable them to precisely forecast the visitation. For instance, any one of the classes mentioned may have them two or three nights in succession and then go for weeks or months without them. Then, if these involuntary losses are natural, why do not these young men feel well, and why do not those who escape them feel ill? Shall we prescribe for those rugged young masculines who have never had these "periodicals?" What shall we give them to make them regular, and how shall we persuade them that they are fit subjects for our advice and medicines? And why should we not prescribe for those who do have them until they come to have the spermatie catamenia with exact periodicity? Now, all this is nonsense, but it has to find place here to answer the statements of those who are so thoughtless as to say that involuntary emissions are natural to men and therefore not worthy of attention.

It is slow work to down old superstitions or false notions, especially those entertained by the medical and surgical profession, and I am well aware that after forty years of wide publication of my views there are many books called "standard authorities" that teach the ideas I so strenuously combat, and yet I do know that my arguments have impressed many minds in the profession as well as out of it, and that the common-sense point of view is making haste slowly. I find that the article on spermatorrhœa in "The Practical Home Physician," probably written by Dr. Henry M. Lyman or Dr. W. T. Belfield, is only advanced to the view that involuntary seminal losses are injurious when followed by distressing symptoms, but as the writer states unequivocally that "every healthy male suffers a discharge of seminal fluid at stated intervals, no matter how continent he may be," I state boldly and without hesitation that this is not true. Again, I find him stating as a matter of fact that "emissions may be the *result* as well as a *cause* of general debility." Here I agree with him decidedly, but must wonder how a sign of health may result from a state of weakness. Coming to matters of opinion instead of fact he asserts that "a seminal emission artificially induced does not and cannot exhaust the individual so much as a natural intercourse," where arguing that masturbation is only apt to be more injurious because "so easily and generally practised to excess." Yet it is such writers for popular instruction who declaim against "yellow quack literature" distributed in free pamphlets and exposing the evil effects of masturbation in a manner which is sometimes overdone. I have always been opposed to imparting any unnecessary scare on this subject, and have seen many an advertising tract which was very objectionable from this standpoint, but between the disseminators of such tracts and the eminently respectable authorities who teach that masturbation is "not so bad" after all, my preference is for the cheap yellow trash, and I am glad the other kind is held too high-priced for the multitude. The fact is, that the overdrawn pictures of the evils of sexual abuse by those whose object it is to scare the victims into their offices, has led to the other extreme of doctors who declaim that it is all a fake, and that involuntary losses are all right. Both are wrong—the truth lies between, and it has been my earnest endeavor to make the truth plain.

MY VIEWS INDORSED.

It is pleasant to turn from such an authority to one who deserves to be so considered because his experience has been plentiful, and his conclusions well-founded thereon in reason and common-sense. I am now about to quote several separate paragraphs from "Plain Facts for Old and Young," by J. H. Kellogg, M.D. It is under the heading, Spermatorrhœa (losses with urine or at stool) that I find the following :

"There are those who claim to believe that the disease occurs so infrequently that it is scarcely worthy to be considered a distinct disorder. After carefully investigating several hundred cases of diseases peculiar to men, we have come to believe that it is by no means so rare a disease as is generally supposed to be the case, having determined the presence of spermatozoa by microscopical examination in a large number of cases in which a discharge occurred after urinating or while straining at stool.

"The opinion expressed by many physicians when called upon by patients suffering in this way, that the disease is one of little consequence, and probably does not exist at all, often leads to great mischief; and certainly when such an opinion is given without a close and critical investigation of the case, the patient may well doubt the individual's competence to deal with disorders of this class. Those who have had much to do with cases of this sort, have become thoroughly convinced, not only of their great frequency, but of the fact that their successful treatment requires the most painstaking efforts, and the exercise of the highest skill, not only in the selection and the application of remedial measures to the diseased parts, but in the education and discipline of the patient so as to secure his full coöperation in carrying out those measures of treatment and regimen elsewhere suggested, such as proper diet, exercise, abstinence, etc."

Further along, writing of nocturnal seminal losses, Dr. Kellogg again says: "The great prevalence of masturbation among boys and young men, and marital excesses among married men, has rendered the existence of genital weakness so common that many physicians have come to believe that the occurrence of seminal losses during sleep is a perfectly normal condition, if not too frequently repeated. Extensive observation has convinced the writer that this opinion is an error, and that in a man who is in perfect health, physically, mentally, and morally, such a thing as involuntary seminal losses will not occur, either sleeping or waking. * * * In the treatment of many of these cases, we have invariably noticed as one of the first symptoms of improvement that though the seminal losses still continued without great diminution in frequency, the patient no longer suffered the great depression of mind and body which had previously followed their occurrence. This is a sign of improvement in general nerve-tone, by means of which the disorder will be ultimately controlled. This change in the advance of the disease toward health, is directly the reverse of that which occurs in the march of the disorder in the opposite direction. Patients may often imagine the emissions are doing no harm, though occurring with great frequency, simply because they do not feel any serious effects. But this is only because the general vital tone is sufficiently great to withstand for a time the exhausting drain upon the

system ; but sooner or later, nervous bankruptcy will supervene, and the patient will appreciate his true condition.

“ Sometimes the discharge of seminal fluid is backward into the bladder, and so mixed with the urine that attention is not called to it, and the patient is wholly unaware of the mysterious disease which is undermining his health, and goes from one physician to another seeking to find the real cause of his malady and the proper remedy, but obtaining no relief. We have met a number of cases of this sort, in some of which the amount of seminal fluid lost in this way, and the constancy of the symptom, quite exceeded any conception which we had previously formed of cases of this sort. The only method of detecting these cases is for the physician to adopt as a routine practice the plan of making a careful microscopical examination of the urine in every case.

“ When a person discovers himself to be affected with discharges of this sort, he should consider the matter deserving of immediate and careful attention until every vestige of the disease is removed. The penalty of neglecting to attend to the matter with promptness will usually be, in the most favorable cases, early loss of sexual vigor, and in the great majority of cases, some worse form of sexual disease, and all the various accompanying symptoms which have been pointed out. The only methods of treatment which can be advantageously employed by the patient himself are such as have been already described as useful in other forms of sexual disease. The question of marriage has been discussed elsewhere in this work ; but we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without reiterating the warning that a person suffering in this way should never think of marrying until the local disease has been substantially cured, as the deepest regret and intensest suffering are almost certain to result when the contrary course is taken.”

TWO KINDS OF SPERMATORRHOEA.

There are, in reality, two kinds of spermatorrhœa, which are of so opposite a nature that treatment beneficial to one is injurious to the other. One results from excessive expenditure of nervous stimuli on the organ of amateness and the organs of procreation ; and the other, from a want of nervous vitality in the procreative organs, while the organ of amateness may or may not be abnormally excited. In the former, or where there is undue excitability of the organs of amateness and generation, emissions occur with erections, and usually under the influence of lascivious dreams. The victim is suddenly aroused under the most intense amative excitement, just as the seminal fluids are ejected, or, in some cases, he may not discover what has happened until some time afterward, although he remembers, either clearly or vaguely, the amorous dream under which the excitement and seminal

loss took place. A person predisposed to this form of the disease may have it greatly aggravated by pin-worms in the rectum, or by any affection of the vascular system which produces an itching humor in the urino-genital organs. The worms will so titillate the nerves leading to the sexual parts, that erections and losses of semen result. A slight inflammation or eruption in the neck of the bladder may, when the latter becomes distended with urine in sleep, cause an erection; and if the person becomes sufficiently awakened to get up and urinate, an unnatural emission of semen may be avoided. If he does not, the debilitating discharge is almost sure to take place. Drinking too much fluid of any kind in the after part of the day or at bedtime is apt to cause a distention of the bladder, and then there is pressure upon the spermatic vessels, which produces very much the same effect as when they are congested on the inside with the spermatic secretions. The immediate nerves are awakened to excitability, and the excitement is communicated by nerve-telegraphy to the cerebellum. An amorous dream is brought on with the usual consequences. Engorgement of the rectum with fecal matters may produce the same result. The other form of spermatorrhœa, arising from a relaxed condition of the organs, or, in other words, from a want of proper nervous stimulus to give strength to the spermatic vessels and ducts, is usually the most difficult and troublesome. It is the open door to impotency, and frequently the latter exists with it, or perhaps I had better say, that it continues after impotency has taken place. A person afflicted with spermatorrhœa of this character loses the seminal fluids on almost any occasion giving rise to amative emotion or physical effort. They exude when in the company of women, or in riding, walking, or urinating, and particularly at stool, if costive. Fig. 228 represents a microscopic view of the floating mucus and spermatozoa as found in the urine of one afflicted with this disease. The spermatic fluids may be wasted in this way for weeks, months, and sometimes years, if the constitution of the victim holds out so long, without his being aware of the drain which his system is laboring under, although he cannot fail to suffer from its effects. Some persons of constipated habit, troubled with this form of spermatorrhœa, eject large quantities at every stool; others will merely find, by examination, a drop or two oozing from the urethra. These diurnal losses are, if frequent, more exhaustive than the nocturnal, and the mental sufferings of the patient are usually intense.

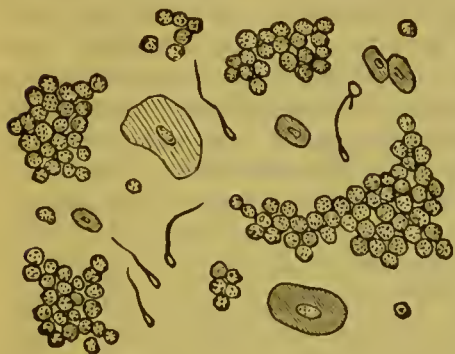
COMPLICATED SPERMATORRHŒA.

I have yet to speak of a more difficult and debilitating form of spermatorrhœa than what I have already mentioned, and that is a complication involving both of the forms described. Persons affected in this way will have occasional erections, attended with frightful losses,

while they are almost constantly suffering with diurnal discharges. Their procreative organs seem to be vibrating between an excess of nervous stimulus and an entire want of it. There is seldom, in such cases, any control of the parts. Erections will take place involuntarily, when cohabitation is not thought of, but when desired, the erectile tissue and muscles are flabby and powerless.

The local symptoms attending the several phases of spermatorrhœa I have already given. The constitutional symptoms are various, according to the temperament and idiosyncrasy of the invalid. In some cases only a little nervous irritability or debility is experienced, while

FIG. 238.



SPERMATOZOA, ETC.

Discovered, by the aid of the microscope, in the urine of one having the worst form of spermatorrhœa.

the mind gradually loses its vigor and activity. The victim is no more aware of the gradual approach of imbecility than an old, infirm man, who is losing his faculties day after day and seems unconscious of declining intellect, and feels exasperated if his abilities are questioned. Another is alive to his actual condition — finds his memory waning—his powers of concentrating thought declining—and both his bodily and mental energies wasting away. Still another loses suddenly his mental powers, and becomes idiotic or

insane. Still a greater number live in the greatest mental and physical wretchedness if not in hopeless despair. Hypochondria seizes upon them; they are full of whims and bugbears; they imagine the approach of all sorts of evils; feelings of dread constantly overpower them; and they fear death as if it were a plunge into a pit of burning sulphur or something worse, and nothing in Nature can excite their admiration or awaken within them pleasurable emotions. They are blind to the beauties of the starry heavens or the charming landscapes of field and wood. There is nothing in the wide world that can make them happy. They are the most hopeless pessimists that come under the observation of the physician. A look upward at night into the begemmed dome bewilders rather than enchants their depressed and troubled spirits. Their diseased imaginations are wrapped in a pall of horrors, and though they may occasionally peep through its folds and catch a ray of hope and sunshine, a little thing startles them, and they turn from a world of horrors without to a temple of terrors within. If these mental hallucinations do not harass them they are dizzy-headed, short of

breath, dyspeptic, victims to sleeplessness, neuralgia, pains in and palpitation about the heart, debility, nervous irritability, fretfulness, and melancholy. I do not mean to say that one person suffering with spermatorrhœa has all these troubles; but every sufferer has one or more of them, depending upon the sensitiveness of his nervous organization and the length of time his disease has affected him.

What adds most to the horrors of this malady, which drains off the most vital fluids of the organism, and strikes at the intellect and manhood of its victim, is the ignorance of the profession generally in its treatment. As a rule, medical men treat one form of the disease precisely as they do the other, and this lack of discrimination and discernment aggravates the trouble, and destroys the confidence and hope of the patient. Then, too, local remedies are generally too greatly relied upon. I have already shown that the disease in its various forms is perpetuated by nervous derangements, or I have at least explained the manner in which nervous irregularities produce the losses. There is either an excess of the nervous forces precipitated on the organ of amateness and the procreative system, or else there is a moiety, except in cases of complications such as I last referred to, in which there is a vibration between the two extremes. Consequently the nervous system must receive especial attention. To regulate the nervous circulation, or, in other words, to restore the nervous harmony is, in fact, to effect a cure. At least that is the conclusion I have come to after treating successfully nearly every case which has been placed under my care, and I have had many which were regarded as extremely difficult, and any number of those which were considered incurable under the ordinary systems of medication.

I find even the writer of the article in the "Practical Home Physician," with whom I so thoroughly differed as already explained, saying of spermatorrhœa, when he consents to consider it a disease instead of a regular function, "in most cases it is simply a *nervous disease*." I have italicised the last two words in the quotation. It is quite true that it is a disease, but seldom a simple one, as the writer's statement would imply. Dr. George M. Beard, one of the first old school writers to acknowledge any such disease as spermatorrhœa, wrote as follows to explain the mental depression and digestive disorders that so often attend it.

"The explanation is to my mind quite clear. *The great sympathetic nerve is at fault.* This nerve sends prominent branches to the *stomach* and to the *genital organs*. Therefore, these three—the *brain*, the *stomach*, and the *genital apparatus*—are in very distinct and close sympathy with each other. They form a kind of family. They are in constant telegraphic communication with each other, and any injury of one is soon felt by the other two."

After perusing my remarks at the commencement of this essay, the reader cannot infer that I am unaware that masturbation and sexual excesses are usually the first causes ; that in consequence of children not being properly instructed by parents with regard to the evils of self-pollution, they nearly ruin themselves before they know any better ; that grown-up boys, or those calling themselves men—married men—destroy the tone of their reproductive organs by sexual excesses and other pernicious practices treated of in this book. But all these evil practices induce the troubles which follow, by deranging the nervous circulation, or by robbing the system of nervous vitality. It is true, the vascular fluid or blood suffers from a waste of the seminal fluids, because the latter are largely composed of its very best properties ; but the nervous system is always the more disturbed, and requires the more particular attention. My custom is, to treat the disease with reference to all derangements involved, combining the remedies in such a way as to reach all, and yet the nervous derangements command my greatest care, and the removal of these is invariably succeeded by a discontinuance of the involuntary discharges.

While, as remarked in the preceding paragraph, the causes are usually self-induced, I have met with cases wherein seminal weakness or predisposition thereto, was undoubtedly inherited. There is nothing surprising about this. It could hardly be otherwise, considering the acknowledged excesses previous to and immediately following marriage, and the further fact that many have been unfortunately advised to marry because suffering from particularly obstinate spermatorrhœa, and have thus fathered puny, strumous, devitalized children, before giving themselves time for even the possible benefits of a moderate marital mode of living. It would be remarkable if many children so begotten were not strongly predisposed to weakness and irritability of the sexual organs.

One of the most marked illustrations of this kind occurring in my practice, was that of a young man about twenty-five, who, at the early age of eight years, commenced having nocturnal losses without any knowledge of the practice of masturbation. At first they occurred about once a week ; at the age of sixteen they happened as frequently as every alternate night, and before twenty, while losses continued both night and day, he was entirely impotent. At the time he first called at my office he had been pursuing the advice of various doctors for some five years without material benefit. Having become interested in a young lady whom he desired to marry, he had, on the confident assurance of a cure from one of the most eminent surgeons in New York, made an engagement of marriage. At the close of several months of surgical treatment, as unsuccessful as it was painful, the young man became frantic with a realizing sense of his position. Said he to me ;

"Doctor, if you fail, I die a suicide; I cannot tell this young woman of my infirmity; I cannot enter marriage with it; I cannot break my promise. My mind is firmly made up. I have heard of your success in these difficulties, and if you cannot cure me I shall put an end to this wretched existence." A minute history of the events attending the treatment of this case would be too lengthy to be interesting—the ups and downs of the young man's hopes—the encouragements and discouragements of physician as well as patient for the first two or three months; but by the end of the fifth, victory seemed promising, and at the close of the sixth, certain. At the end of eight months, the unmistakable success of the treatment was celebrated by his marriage. Although this was many years ago, since which time I occasionally meet my former patient, the cure seems permanent, and the now middle-aged man is grateful and happy.

THE TREATMENT OF SPERMATORRHOEA.

Persons afflicted with spermatorrhœa cannot be too strongly cautioned against the various clap-traps and catchpennies of quacks and empirics who profess to have some remarkable panacea for the disease. It cannot be too generally known that a "one-cure-all" cannot be made to suit everybody's case, even if it be possessed of some degree of virtue; but by far a greater number of the advertised specifics are not only worthless but positively injurious. Some of the more powerful of them tend more to dry up the seminal secretions than to impart power to the vessels and ducts to retain them. Thus sterility or impotency instead of the restoration of the parts is effected. Those who have tried them, need not be assured of what I have stated, but I give currency to these facts, for the benefit of those who have not yet been victimized by these pretentious, worthless, and too often harmful panaceas. It is a false supposition entertained by many, as I have repeatedly said, that marriage cures seminal weakness. There may, of course, be exceptions, but as a rule a cure cannot be effected by taking this step. It simply amounts to this: the secretions of the testicular glands are discharged by a natural process, before time is allowed for them to pass off unnaturally. The weakness and nervous irritability of the organs still remain. Unless cured, premature impotency eventually takes place. With this difficulty it not infrequently happens that a middle-aged man is as powerless in the organs of generation as the majority of men are at the age of eighty years.

I wish here to use a clipping which I took from some periodical, and which must go on its own merits, since the name of the author is not given: "Under almost any circumstances there is danger that the employment of marriage as a means of cure might result unhappily, and as the unpleasant results are of such very great importance to the

welfare of our race, we propose to act upon the maxim already quoted : ' of two evils choose the least,' and of two or more remedies choose the least liable to do harm. A cure can be accomplished in all these cases without incurring any danger of domestic trouble, by a well-regulated hygienic and therapeutic course. We urge upon our suffering readers *Continence*—purity of thought and act—avoiding any and everything capable of inflaming the passions and debasing the mind, whether in the form of literature, conversation, sights, etc. Keep the mind employed upon such matters as are ennobling and instructive—grammar, astronomy, mathematics, geography, languages, etc., etc., are studies that are to be recommended, because, in addition to diverting the mind, keeping it occupied, they at the same time are highly instructive and beneficial and no mental occupation can excel them for purity."

Treatment, to be efficient, must be especially prepared for the case, for an invalid can ill afford time in experimenting in the use of nostrums of doubtful utility. Every reader at a distance should state frankly, in answer to the questions on page 761, every symptom attending his case, so that a correct diagnosis can be given, and all who become my patients may rest assured that my best efforts will be used for their permanent restoration.

Inflammation of the Prostate Gland and Seminal Vesicles.

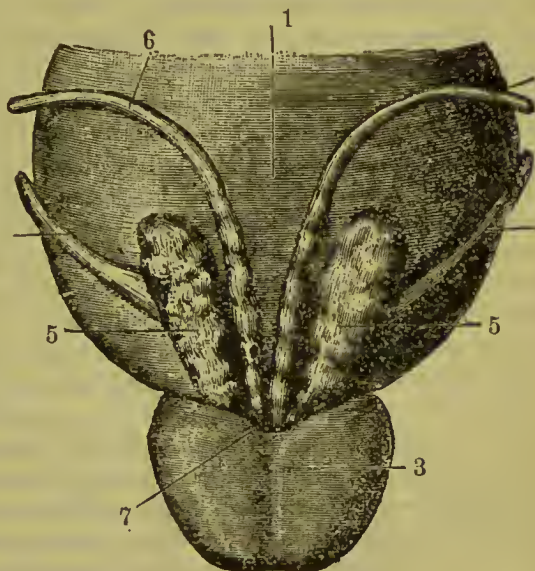
I must now attempt to condense in one page, if possible, the main facts concerning a state of disease to which one author has devoted a book of 240 pages, and yet he has not stated any more than all medical men should be anxious to learn. Probably in almost all cases of spermatorrhœa there is some congestion of the prostate gland and seminal vesicles, but in the troublesome cases these parts are inflamed, enlarged, tender, sensitive, irritable, and produce an excessive secretion which may be as acrid as the contents of a boil. The symptoms will vary with the extent or severity of this local inflammation, but the least of them are : Sense of fulness, weight, pressure, and discomfort in the region of the neck of the bladder, deep-seated in the crotch, above what is technically called the perineum. A soft seat that presses there is uncomfortable. Hard seats are preferred, because the bony framework somewhat relieves pressure on this part when sitting. Sexual desire may be diminished, but in severe cases it is troublesome—constant, intense, insatiable, unsatisfying—and such a condition is, no doubt, often the local physical excitant of that state of psychic mania which will be described soon under the head of Satyriasis. Involuntary losses of some kind are pretty surely frequent, and may be attended with sharp pain or followed by dull aching. Ejaculation in intercourse is commonly premature and may be colicky—painful—or there may be

such local swelling as to send the discharge backward into the bladder. In aggravated cases the parts may be at times cold or shrivelled, and the serotum painfully constricted; or, extreme relaxation may be the general state, with pendulous and flabby serotum. A burning sensation is common all through the urethra—a sense of rawness—and the passage of urine causes smarting; or there may be only a painful spot, and urination fre-

quent, and somewhat uncomfortable. The urine is apt to contain mucus, pus, or blood-cells, of a kind that enable the microscopic examination to reveal the true nature of the disease. Oozing mucus discharges may or may not exist. The indirect or general symptoms are those already described as symptomatic of spermatorrhœa. These are indeed the tough cases of spermatorrhœa, obstinate and chronic, and often complicated with the remnants of deep gonorrhœa, which has lit a fire that still smoulders.

Besides gonorrhœa as a cause, Dr. Eugene Fuller names also continence (especially in widowers who have been accustomed to normal activity), withdrawal in intercourse, and he adds, habits of “sexual trifling” in any manner that produces prolonged congestion without the natural finality and relaxation. This last-named cause is not accepted by those who recommend male continence in intercourse. As physicians differ on this point, it may be well considered as yet an open question. In the worst cases of the class under consideration, the secretion from the inflamed parts is so excessive and acrid as to cause

FIG. 229



THE PROSTATE AND SEMINAL VESICLES; REAR VIEW.

The prostate gland (3), seminal vesicles (5), vas deferens (6), as seen from a rear view of the bladder (1), and showing the place (7) where the seminal canals pass through the prostate into the urethra, which, however, is not seen here. The vas deferens is a tube bringing the testicular secretions to the reservoirs called seminal vesicles, from which they are discharged by muscular contraction and compression into the urethra. Compare this description with other cuts.

irrepressible itching, heat, tenesmus, and desire for relief, through masturbation which, for a brief spell, partially empties the vesicles, but in turn aggravates the persistence of the disease. Certain manipulative (hardly to be called surgical) procedures and instrumental means can be employed for evacuation, and compression of the over-charged parts, affording relief without the exhausting nervous action and reaction of any form of sexual excitement. The pitiable subjects of this trouble in its most aggravated form are always "between the devil and the deep sea," suffering, as they do, from constant local distress, heat, tension, and pain, unable to divert their thoughts and attention from the one dominant locality, constantly fighting off the propensity to self-relief, until self-control fails, and then overburdened with pangs of conscience, self-accusation, remorse, or self-abasement. No wonder that many have willingly submitted to various surgical operations for extirpation of the testicles, but such extreme measures are seldom to be thought of except in cases of a tubercular or malignant (cancerous) nature. The extremely bad cases are fortunately not common; but those of minor degree of prostatic or vesicular irritation or weakness are nearly as common as spermatorrhœa, and, indeed, those parts are the main seat of the disease as referable to, or located in, the sexual organs. Nothing short of the most skilful treatment by an experienced specialist can overcome physical derangements of this character. Many affected with these troubles prefer to consult a physician at a distance by letter rather than present themselves in person, feeling more or less embarrassment and extreme nervousness when applying in person for examination. All wishing to do so can consult the author of this work by mail without fee and their letters will be treated with strictest confidence.

Satyriasis.

The title of this essay is the name used to designate a morbid amative passion in males. This *disease*, for such only can it be called, is barely recognized by the medical profession, entirely ignored by the legal fraternity, and any violent manifestation of it denounced as a crime by the judiciary. While the intelligence of mankind has so far advanced that many life insurance companies have come to regard a suicide as an insane person, whose death entitles his heir to the insurance money, the law in many States of our Union inflicts the penalty of death upon a man who, through the insanity induced by ungratified amative passion, commits an act which is denounced as the crime of rape. Woman, more merciful, if she had power to make laws, would probably consider the destruction of the sexual organs of the unfortunate criminal as a penalty fully commensurate with the magnitude of the offence. Indeed, we had an illustration of this in an orphan asylum

in this State thirty or forty years ago. A boy of ten years of age, who was detected in an act of impropriety toward a little girl—also an inmate of the institution—was spared his life by the gracious matron, who was satisfied with causing the destruction of the offending juvenile's genital organs by the application of that soothing emollient oil of vitriol!

It is perhaps a little difficult always to discriminate between wilful perversity and "moral insanity," but offences are sometimes committed wherein the circumstances attending their perpetration plainly show that the offender was not of sane mind. When the wife of an affluent and highly respected citizen, surrounded at home with every luxury heart could desire, is so afflicted with a propensity to steal, that the husband gives notice to the merchants to watch her and charge her thefts to his account, the doctors and men of law pronounce the insane peculiarity a disease which they call kleptomania. There are ever so many manias, the victims to which should be placed where they can do no harm to their stronger-minded and more fortunate neighbors, but who do not deserve punishment as a penalty for crime. Orderly, sound-minded people need protection from the unaccountable freaks of those who are subject to some kind of mania; but it seems to me no mania is so injurious to the public peace as to deserve the extermination of those who are liable to its attacks.

Satyriasis is most unquestionably "moral insanity," and is generally, not always, the result of sexual starvation. It is a noticeable fact that abstinence from carnality on the part of woman generally leads to partial or entire loss of amative desire, while the abstinence of a passionate man, in most instances, aggravates his amative appetite and drives him to madness. It will be found on investigation usually that the perpetrator of rape has either been so isolated from the society of females as to be sexually starved, or to have been fed on the husks of harlotry till he is driven mad with desire for wholesome sexual gratification. He is like the beggar who has been for a long time without food, or else fed on the pickings from ash-barrels, until, finally, standing before the tempting window of the bakery he madly dashes his hand through the pane for the coveted loaf.

Rape is a terrible offence to a pure woman, married or single; but morally and physically, unless the perpetrator be diseased, she receives not much greater injury than if, under fright she had fallen on something which had inflicted a similar shock to nerve and physical tissues. I say physically and morally, because I am aware that public sentiment makes a good deal more of it. It is due to society that a man who has thus given way to unbridled passion be placed where he cannot again commit the offence; but it is murder to take his life with legal hemp or to dispatch him with the bullet. He is an insane man. He should

be confined and put under mental and moral treatment and low diet. There is better chance of making a good citizen of him than there is of making an honest and peaceable man of a pickpocket or housebreaker. Under the influence of honorable marriage he might become a worthy citizen—a good husband—a kind father. The very act he has committed is not considered a crime in wedlock, although when committed against the remonstrance of the wife it should be so! The law takes no cognizance of legal rape!

That I may be fully understood I will add a word or two by way of qualification of the foregoing paragraph. A pickpocket or housebreaker, or a shrewd swindler possesses traits of character which must be actually eradicated to make him a good citizen; his character must undergo a radical change. The perpetrator of a rape may be a man of genial disposition, of strict business integrity, but of such unconquerable passion as to outrage another for its gratification. His fault may be overcome—his passions subdued or at least placed within his control by marriage. He consequently possesses no quality which must be thoroughly rooted out, such as the reformer always encounters in making a good man of an ordinary criminal, to fit him for honorable and peaceful citizenship. There are more such cruel trespasses committed in matrimony in ten days than outside of it in ten years. And yet wives have no legal redress.

The man conscious of having ungovernable passion and sincerely wishing to reduce it to proper limits has remedies within his reach which will in most cases enable him to maintain self-control. They are—a plain vegetable or frugivorous diet; avoidance of condiments and stimulating drinks; the use of refrigerant medicines, such as epsom salts, seidlitz powders, citrate of magnesia and mineral waters; a daily ablution of the genital organs with hot water, followed with cider vinegar freely applied with a sponge. The local baths should be hot rather than cold, because when warm they produce a cooling reaction. When this treatment proves insufficient, consult some sensible physician who, if familiar with the management of satyriasis and the adaptation of remedies to temperaments, will have little difficulty in affording the desired relief.

To conclude this essay, let me urge a change in public sentiment in regard to this form of disease, in both sexes, which manifests itself in ungovernable amative passion. It is invariably the result of derangement of the procreative system or of sexual starvation. In either case the offender deserves pity, and aid in reformation. In its most flagrant manifestations it is without question necessary to confine the patient until the mania subsides, and there is positive evidence of so complete recovery and reformation that pardon and release will not imperil personal safety.

Sexual Perverts and Degenerates.

Besides the satyrs just described, there are several other varieties of abnormal specimens of humanity, some of whom are merely different from other folks in their one fault of sexual aberration ; some unfortunately born, and of distinctly neurotic taint ; some depraved by vicious companionship in early youth ; and some on the verge of paresis, and merely manifesting sexual abnormality as an early symptom of a complete mental collapse—soon to come. This condition is comparable to drunkenness in the chance for difference of opinion as to when it is evidence of disease—when of vice, and when of degeneracy. Dr. B. Tarnowsky, of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Russia, in his book on the “Sexual Instinct,” writes : “The medical jurist sees depravity, over-satiated lust, inveterate vice, wickedness, and so on, where the clinical observer recognizes with certainty the symptoms of a morbid condition and the necessity for methodical therapeutics. * * * * The actual criminal and undoubted mad-man are two extremes, beside which are found a host of unrecognized sufferers and vicious subjects burdened with an abnormal sexuality. * * * * Just as children may be born with bodily deformities, a congenital tendency may develop toward perverse modes of manifestation of the genetic instinct.” This writer finds such unfortunates in families prone to insanity, epilepsy, and drunkenness, or, among fairly good stock, if the act of parentage occurs while one or the other parent is intoxicated or suffering from syphilis, or severe illness, such as typhoid fever or nervous exhaustion from any cause. Hereditary epilepsy is often found in combination with abnormal sexual instincts, and such subjects have been detected in the commission of acts too horrible to describe when in a state of mind far removed from sane and responsible consciousness. If it be true, as statistics seem to prove, that insanity in general is on the increase in highly civilized nations, it is no doubt equally true that the special phases of insanity evidenced by sexual abnormality are becoming more common. This is not the place to go into so large a subject as the cause of the increase of such insanity, general or sexual, and it is not a healthful or inspiring subject for some, of the most sane mind, to study. Insanity seems to be in a measure catching (whether by microbic or psychic contagion, no one knows), as shown by occasional cases in which man and wife go daft with the same delusions ; and there is perhaps even greater risk of contagion by associating with sexual perverts or dwelling upon reports of their peculiarities. This evil, however, is one that is not abolished in proportion as it is ignored, and the frequent offences that bring it before the eyes in daily police reports show that it cannot be kept out of sight and out of mind, and

so some other treatment seems necessary. While considering what might be written of it here, the daily press reports the arrest of a college Professor of high attainments and most respectable family for peeping into the houses of other folks at night, and of an Italian fruit-vender for slashing two women with a knife in the slums of New York. The friends of the promising Professor discovered promptly that his mind was unhinged by overwork, and he was sent to an asylum for rest and treatment. The other coarser and more brutal fellow was treated as a criminal in accord with his savage and dangerous deeds; and yet the psychologist knows that the impelling motive in each case was the same—a queer sort of perverted sexual desire—notwithstanding the fact that one case was a very dangerous man to be abroad, and the other only an insufferable nuisance. But the young freak who finds satisfaction at first in salacious, sly glances at women's undergarments, or stealing them from the clothes-lines, may later develop a savage lust that can only be satisfied by slashing women's clothing or their flesh. The celebrated case of "Jack the Ripper" who, in a few years, disembowelled over a dozen women in London, to gratify his morbid, lustful cruelty, may have commenced his erratic career with some comparatively harmless mode of perverted self-indulgence. The worst fiends of this class are generally beyond middle age. They are the product of early morbid propensities that might have been controlled or checked at the start by proper instruction and management.

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT, THE TREE INCLINES."

Dr. Havelock Ellis, in a book on "Sexual Inversion," treating of the freaks that exhibit impulses only toward their own sex, says that "in most of them, the abnormal instinct began early in life, at puberty or much earlier, and generally a congenital precocity of sexual activity has been aggravated by masturbation before actual addiction to other vice." In the appendix to Dr. Ellis's book is a contribution by one signing herself Dr. K., containing the following: "Perversions of the sexual instinct, it is obvious, are especially liable to be acquired among highly civilized nations, where the custom prevails of keeping the young for as long a time as possible in extreme ignorance in regard to everything appertaining to sexual relations, so that its instinct is left to drift about at the mercy of circumstances, and is consequently almost of necessity diverted from the normal channel. * * * In some cases where there is simply a strong predisposition to inversion, or the premature development of the emotions, such tendencies should be corrected; but all effort leading to this end must begin in childhood, while the feelings and imagination are in a state of plasticity. * * * That an instinct which has, during the period of plasticity, been habitually gratified in some unnatural way, may be rendered utterly incapable

thereafter of finding normal gratification, is well illustrated by the following extract from 'Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants Under Domestication': 'An animal when once accustomed to an unnatural diet, *which can be effected only during youth*, dislikes its proper food, as Spallanzini found to be the case with a pigeon which had long been fed on meat.' * * * * The sexual instinct is not an acquired instinct, *but its modes of expression are acquired.*" The neglected youth in high civilization is apt to acquire one or more of the vicious modes.

Dr. Ellis is of the opinion that sexual vagaries, of whatever sort, are not easily acquired except by those with some congenital bias or twist. "Thus, in sexual inversion, we have what may be fairly called a 'sport' or variation, one of those organic aberrations which we see in plants and animals. * * * * The sexual pervert may be roughly compared to the congenital idiot, to the instinctive criminal, to the man of genius" (off the normal type). "Strictly speaking," remarks the same writer, "the pervert is a degenerate; he has fallen away from the genus. * * * * The inverted impulse is sometimes considered as obsession developing on a neurotic basis."

DANGERS OF SCHOOL-LIFE.

Coming to causes, or more strictly the conditions that favor rather than prevent the fixing and developing of such morbid impulses, Dr. Ellis gives first place to our school system with its separation of boys and girls. He finds "a large number who date the development of homosexuality from the influences and examples of school life. * * * * While much may be done by physiological hygiene and other means, to prevent this evil in schools, it is impossible, even if it were desirable, absolutely to repress the emotional manifestations of sex in either boys or girls who have reached the age of puberty. The only way to render such manifestations wholesome, as well as prepare for the relationships of later life, is to insure the adoption, so far as possible, of the modes of co-education of the sexes."

All of which leads us to carefully consider whether it may not even be better to give unemasculated physiological education in infant schools to mixed classes—whether, indeed, it would not be the sensible thing to adopt co-education in the teaching of children in sexual physiology.

Other writers on this subject agree that boarding-schools and colleges are the main hot-beds for the planting of the seeds of early vice and perversions, thus blighting the buds of humanity much as insects spoil fruit by laying their eggs early in the opening buds, to make wormy the core of the flower or the fruit. Nuts may be found so full of worms, without a blemish or an orifice in the shell, that there is not a trace left of the true kernel. The meat has been devoured, and

the worms fill the cavity—as many as five or six in a single nut. Some young men come out of institutions of “higher education” so worm-eaten with various vices that there is no trace of wholesome true love sentiment in their blighted mentality.

OTHER SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION.

There are, however, other sources of contamination than the risks of close companionship of school-life, and parents who wish to protect children from them must bear in mind possible innate or congenital



REV. ADOLPH FOITH.

depravity, and by watchful care discover and guard against home-brewed vices that may grow out of over-feeding, local irritations, ignorance, or even mere monkeyishness. Children may do some queer things merely through imitativeness or from their propensity to over-activity, and to see what they can do; so they may happen to make risky experiments with the sexual organs as they do with the nose or ears, when poking peas or pebbles into them. That queer but immortal genius, Rousseau, relates in his “Confessions” that his first sexual sensations were experienced at eight years of age, from a spanking inflicted by a woman teacher; but she soon discovered his peculiar

enjoyment of such punishment, and wisely found some other way. One curious class of perverts find satisfaction in severe castigation inflicted by a woman. Parents who drift along unconsciously with the comfortable notion that their children are too innocent and nice and well-behaved to be addicted to any vice, are often sadly deceived. The particularly nice, clean, studious, gentle, and well-mannered youth may be a very knowing and secretly vicious one, especially needing watching if he be a “Miss Nancy,” with great fondness for chums of his own sex, and no attraction for the opposite sex. Furthermore, though it seems a harsh thing to say, parents should not trust elderly persons of the same or the other sex to have the sole care of, or sleep with, a child, unless they have entire confidence in, and pretty intimate knowledge of the person. It is a terribly unfortunate fact that many a seemingly nice old gentleman or harmless old lady, long before exhibiting other

signs of senile dementia, may develop a preference for childish associates, and a fondness for youth that goes beyond the bounds of decent limitations. Many young persons have informed me that their initiation into the mysteries of sex or to evil indulgences was by the seductions of someone old enough to be their grandfather. Indeed, some very affable and highly cultured elderly gentlemen are the most dangerous elements of any society, because, however often discovered in their seductions, exposure is avoided for the sake of the future reputation of their youthful victims. As Tarnowsky says, these candidates for senile dementia are most likely to be detected and arrested for some public exhibition of themselves offensive to decency. Then the court officials are puzzled how to deal with them, for the mental status of weakmindedness or senility may not be otherwise well marked ; and yet the necessity for restraint is evident. Tarnowsky says of them : " While they appear to enjoy good bodily health, are intellectually highly gifted, possess experience, knowledge, and means, they satisfy their morbid instincts with the utmost caution and patience, and proceed methodically in the work of depraving children." Dr. Charles E. Nammack, police surgeon of New York, with opportunity for study of many cases that never come to public notice, writes: " Are these people



OSCAR WILDE.

votaries of vice, or are they insane? If the latter, some lunatics are filling positions of great responsibility and trust." In perverts of middle age, the extravagance and contamination of their vicious influence cannot often be excused by possibility of degenerate mental capacity, and severe punishment has been inflicted on some of them. The most notable case was that of Oscar Wilde, who paid a penalty of two years at hard labor for seducing mere lads to his aid in satisfying his very peculiar " æsthetic tastes." If such " artists " were content to seek out only their kind, possibly there would be some advantage to society in letting the dead bury their dead, and hurry the preparation for burial unnoticed ; but most unfortunately they have a dangerous propensity for making new converts to their degraded cult of the guilelessly young and unsophisticated. Because of this, there is really

need of more repressive attention from the police and courts. Facts given wide publicity by the Mazet Committee's witnesses justify the last statement. As Dr. Nammack truly says: "Krafft-Ebing has described nothing which cannot be duplicated here, if those are to be believed whose duty throws them in contact with vice."

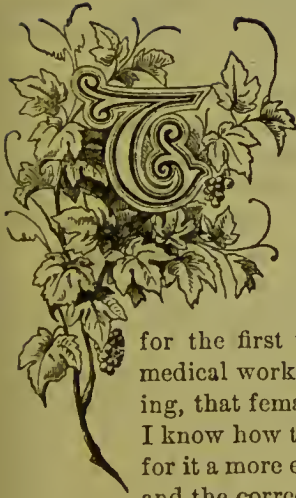
This matter was in type and about to be put in plate when a case was reported remarkably confirming the need of the cautions above given. The superintendent of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Cincinnati, Rev. Adolph Foith, was discovered as an arch fiend in the art of seducing the little girls under his care, and he at once ended his life with quick poison rather than face his accusers and the penalties of conviction. He was a man nearly sixty years old, of fine appearance and very genteel and persuasive manners. The Cincinnati *Times-Star* learned from the trustees that "he was a minister of the gospel, of high learning, good breeding, excellent family, and apparently every trait which could recommend him for the position," and he had held similar responsibilities in other institutions for ten years.

As children cannot be well brought up under glass, or without associates of their own age, or caretakers or instructors—since they must run the gauntlet of various dangers from unsuspected sources—the only safe reliance of parents is to gain their full confidence and instruct them wisely and sufficiently concerning many matters hitherto withheld from them, before there is a chance for their minds and manners to be corrupted by evil associations; and this will be just as soon as they exhibit any curiosity about such subjects. It is a great mistake to put them off until they get the idea that some things are too private and shameful to speak of to their parents. Krafft-Ebing's classical work on "*Psychopathic Sexualis*" relates case after case of all sorts of perverts whose first wrong step was taken long before puberty, and many spontaneously.

To treat the subjects of this chapter in a manner entirely satisfactory to the writer would require another book of a thousand pages, and, considering the prevalence of such vices and diseases and their far-reaching influences, it might be fairly charged that they have been too briefly handled here, except that they receive a good deal of further consideration in Parts III. and IV. As there must be a limit to the size of this work, the author would refer the unsatisfied reader for further special information to several dime pamphlets of the Murray Hill Publishing Company treating of the subjects of their respective titles, viz.: "*Spermatorrhœa*," "*Phimosis*," "*Varicocele*," and to "*Sexual Physiology for Children*," by the author of this work, which retails at fifty cents. Furthermore, as intimated in other places, anyone in need of special advice may freely consult the author in person or by letter. See Chapter XII.

CHAPTER IX.

IMPOTENCY.



HIS term may be properly applied to that inactivity of the organ of amateness, or that interruption of its nervous or electrical communication with the procreative organs, which paralyzes the erectile tissues or muscles of the latter. It is usually only used in speaking of such difficulties among males.

But it is a physiological truth, promulgated for the first time in this place, unless contained in some medical work which I have not had the pleasure of perusing, that females as well as males are sometimes impotent. I know how the lexicographer defines the term, but I claim for it a more extended application than is usually conceded, and the correctness of my position will be made plain in a few paragraphs.

What is termed "erectile tissue" seems to consist of loose elastic tissue intimately interwoven with nerves, and divided into multitudinous cells, into which, under excitement, blood is forced, filling or congesting them to their utmost capacity. The penis and glans-penis of the male, and the clitoris, nymphæ, or internal labia, and a portion of the vagina of the female, are largely composed of this tissue, and the nerves in these parts being numerous, and in a healthy state sensitive, a little titillation will give them prominence and turgidity. Or, if the organ of amateness becomes aroused without any such local titillation, it precipitates such a supply of electrical stimuli upon the nerves of the organs under its control, that they suddenly become erected. The nervous forces so sent not only contract the muscles of the arteries adjacent to the erectile tissue, by which their blood is forced into the latter, but the heat which the presence of the nervous stimuli creates, also invites the pressure of blood. Every person who has ever immersed his feet in hot water, has undoubtedly noticed how distended the veins

of them become. This is not in consequence of the contact of the water itself with the feet, but because the water imparts its heat to them, while the blood is ever ready to congest any part of the system which is unduly heated. Even the lips of the human face possess some of this same erectile tissue, and any emotions of a pleasurable kind, and especially those of an amative or affectional nature, are likely to cause them to pout and at the same time visibly augment the rich color of the mucous membranc. Now, whether or not the external temperature of the erectile tissue is heightened, so as to be perceptible, when the organ of amateness warms it up with its magnetic influence, certain it is, an unusual degree of heat is present therein, and that there is every incentive given for the blood to occupy and distend it, as well by invitation as by coercion.

But it is not by congestion of the erectile tissue alone that the penis of the male and the clitoris, nymphæ, etc., of the female become erected under amative excitement. All of these organs are also provided with erectile muscles, which, when free from the presence of the electrical excitation, are flabby and shrunken in size, and under excitement, extended and rigid.

The Fallopian tubes of the female which carry the egg from the ovaries to the uterus, not only seem to be spongy bodies, capable of distention by congestion of blood in their cells, but, like the penis, clitoris, and other erectile organs of both sexes, are also provided with erectile muscular fibres. These tubes, commencing at the uterus and terminating in a fringe-like protuberance called the fimbriæ, in juxtaposition with the ovaries, are represented by *T* and *P* in Fig. 230. During coition, if the female is not impotent, the Fallopian tubes are erect, and at the climax of the act, the fimbriæ grasp the ovaries. If the egg or ovum is matured, it is sucked up by them and carried to meet the spermatozoa of the male for impregnation. I know it is disputed by some physiological writers that the fimbriæ grasp the egg under the influence of the sexual orgasm, but their objections are poorly supported, or I might better say, well refuted by facts.

Blundell says: "The vaginal canal during heat is never at rest; it shortens, it lengthens, it changes continually in its circular dimensions, and when irritated, especially, will sometimes contract to one-third its quiescent diameter. In addition to this, the vagina performs another movement, which consists in the falling down, as it were, of that part of the vagina which lies in the vicinity of the womb, so that every now and then it lays itself out flatly over this orifice, as we should apply the hand over the mouth in an attempt to stop it." The entrance to the vagina is also provided with a sphincter muscle, which, in health, contracts so as to prevent, in a measure, the escape of the seminal fluids injected therein.

May Affect Either Sex.

Now, then, in my opinion, when the organ of amativeness is cut off from proper electrical communication with the erectile tissue and muscles, so that the erection and proper action of the procreative organs are imperfect, the disease may be properly termed impotency, whether the person so affected be female or male. The disease, whether it exists in one sex or the other, is identical in its nature and effects.

The fact that the organ of amativeness in the congress or parliament of the mental faculties, is the member who governs the amorous impulses, that the organs of generation act under its direction, and that it communicates with the latter by the nervous telegraph between them, is illustrated in cases where the cerebellum (the part of the brain where amativeness resides) becomes diseased or impaired by accident. I had, at one time, a very respectable married woman under my treatment, whose cerebellum was the seat of painful neuralgia, and after the advent of this disease, she expressed the belief that neither marriage nor sexual intercourse was right, and it was with difficulty her friends could prevent her from separating from a kind and devoted husband, to whom she had, previous to this attack, been fondly attached. Pancoast mentions the case of a young officer who, on the eve of marriage, received a "blow on the occiput (back of the head) by falling from a horse. He became impotent without any other derangement of his bodily or mental functions, and in his distress, upon discovering his imperfection, committed suicide on the morning fixed for the wedding."

The various members of the body are, in health, under the control of the congress of mental organs. If a mechanic wishes to build a house, Mr. Constructiveness telegraphs to the hands and feet to proceed to execute the work. A congress of the various organs convenes,

FIG. 230.



WOMB, OVARIES, FALLOPIAN TUBES, ETC.

U, uterus; c, cervix (neck and mouth); v, vagina laid open; o, ovary; t, Fallopian tubes; r, broad ligaments; l, round ligaments. On the left side the fimbriae of the tube are grasping the ovary, which happens when an ovum has ripened, and is ready to be carried to the womb. If this delicate adaptation of parts should never occur, from any cause, all ova are lost and the woman is sterile.

and Messrs. Causality, Comparison, Size, Ideality, etc., etc., all have a voice in the matter. But Mr. Constructiveness is the "boss of the job" and sees that the work is done up "ship-shape." But if Mr. Constructiveness is shut off from all communication with the hands and feet by what is termed paralysis, then the hands cannot perform the work, and Mr. C. might as well shut up shop until the telegraphic or nervous communication is opened, and he obtains control of the wires or nerves. Now, amateness and philoprogenitiveness have agents to do their work. But if telegraphic communication is cut off between the base of the brain and the organs of procreation, impotency is the result.

Excessive study will sometimes so divert the nervous forces from the base of the brain that entire disinclination for sexual intercourse will ensue, to those who previously possessed much amative passion. Here the intellectual organs consume all the brain nerve-force and starve out amateness. On the other hand, cases occur, in which both men and women, by thinking too much of sexual matters, or from some other cause, which inharmonizes the distribution of the nervous forces among the mental faculties (so that the organ of amateness is unduly excited), become crazy in ungovernable desires for constant gratification of their sexual instincts. This disease, when it affects females, is called nymphomania; when it affects males, satyriasis.

Sometimes the erectile tissue and muscles of the procreative organs are supplied at intervals with nervous or electrical stimuli from what is called the inferior plexus, near the terminus of the spinal column, while all direct or instantaneous communication between them and the organ of amateness seems to have ceased. In these cases erections will occur involuntarily or by titillation of the parts, but they generally become flabby and powerless in any attempt at copulation. Such cases are not at all uncommon among males, for I have treated many of this description, and it is probable the difficulty is quite as common among females, although I have not had so many cases from among the latter, nor does it prevent them from indulging in a spiritless union with the opposite sex.

Impotency in either sex does not necessarily produce barrenness. If the testicles of the male secrete semen, containing healthy spermatozoa, and the ovaries of the female produce completely formed ova or eggs, then they are not in the strict signification of the term barren. In fact, impotent women do in many cases conceive by the spermatozoa being injected into the mouth of the womb, and there finding a matured egg which, if not taken up by the fimbriae of the Fallopian tubes during coition, may have entered and descended one of the tubes a short time before.

The organ of philoprogenitiveness is often active when the organ of amateness is powerless, and the difficulty in the way of the impo-

tent man, if he has healthy spermatozoa, lies in his inability to penetrate the female organs. Still, under a local excitation of the parts, if taken advantage of, the act may be accomplished. In some cases, amateness may even be active, and the person may have the strongest desire for sexual intercourse without the ability to perform the act satisfactorily. When this is the case, amateness is sufficiently stimulated by the nervous forces in the brain, but either the nervous communication between it and the sexual organs, or else the nerves in the sexual organs themselves, are paralyzed or partly so.

The causes of impotency are as numerous as those which produce nervous inharmony of any kind. Perhaps the most common are: intemperance in the use of stimulating foods and drinks, masturbation, and sexual excess. Among women, sedentary habits may be the most frequent cause. Their muscular systems become relaxed, and their nervous systems disordered for want of pure air and out-of-door exercise.

Mental as Well as Physical Causes.

The conditions necessary to a full and satisfactory accomplishment of the generative act are so numerous and so complicated that there may be many causes of failure. The erectile function is dependent upon the mental as well as upon the physical state, and upon the co-operation of both. Of course the first essential in either sex is integrity of the parts. A few unfortunate individuals are born with deficiency or malformation, and some are very slow to reach full development. Such persons are more or less asexual, so-called, and, fortunately for them, they are often as much so mentally as physically, having no inclination for marriage. In many ways they are likely to be "not like other folks," but they do not miss their loss in the way of suffering for any unsatisfied call of Nature. When there is merely malformation or partial incapacity, those coincidences of lack of ability and of desire may not occur. Now and then a physician may find a man in whom "the parts are all there," while the desire is lacking; and this state of affairs is far more common in women. I shall not here explain why sexual apathy is so much more common in women than in men; but in either sex it is of course a sufficient cause of impotency, as well as a predisposing factor in incapacitating a partner in marriage.

One of my peculiar cases was a young man of good family and fair health, but lacking in magnetic vigor and vim; who had lived continent until twenty-five years old, never having any disposition to act otherwise, and then he "made a good match" with a lady acquaintance (Note: I do not say lady-love), who was acceptable to his relatives as well as to himself. It was all proper, no doubt, as well as conveni-

ent and agreeable ; but there was lacking the real passionate attraction that brings animals of all sorts (including mankind) to mate. There was no "sparking," and not enough fire or intensity on either side to get up a spark. They essayed to consummate the marriage in the proper way, but for three months it was a dismal failure, and even when he could gain sufficient erection, they lacked the instinctive action necessary to complete the orgasm. Both were anxious for a child, in part because it was "the proper thing," and expected of them by their families and friends. Therefore, my advice was sought. They had had singing and dancing lessons, and were well educated in the genteel accomplishments, as well as schooling ; nevertheless they lacked the instinct as well as the knowledge of how to complete the act of parenthood ; but they were instructed, and he was treated, by methods that sufficed to arouse the dormant propensities with which most men at least are too liberally supplied. Eventually the platonically longed-for child arrived, and I trust "they were happy ever after."

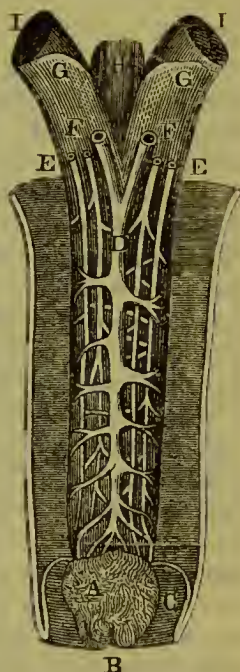
The state of apathy arising from sluggish sexual development or enforced continence is far less common than that due to exhaustion of the brain sex-centres by early vices or perversion. The vain attempt to keep young folks ignorant of all sexual relations results in a variety of early vices or perversions which, in course of time, and because of the lasting power of early impressions, establishes a state of abnormality of the sexual nervous system, so that erection and orgasm respond only to unnatural stimuli and not to the normal relations of sexual intercourse. In short, such persons are impotent for the marital congress, and it is only by constant self-reformatory effort and prolonged medical attention that they can be switched off the old tracks of abnormal indulgence and made capable of the natural. Many sufferers from various forms of sexual disease who try marriage as a cure, find that they have made a serious mistake, and that if not entirely impotent, they are far short of being fit for matrimony. Even when this is tried in the early stages of spermatorrhœa with no seeming lack of erectile vigor, it may be discovered that there is actual incapacity because of premature loss, or lack of ability to obtain an erection when wanted.

The state of the mind has much to do with sexual potency. All through the animal kingdom both males and females are acted upon by what are called "secondary sexual characteristics," which become most prominent and attractive during certain seasons. These appeal to all the senses—sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch. Standard books by Darwin and other scientists present wonderful facts, in an interesting way, showing how Nature conspires to trick the sexes into physical union for reproduction. In mankind there are not only many such secondary influences, but also more subtle psychical attractions that might be called "tertiary," and these count for more with women than

with men. Bulls, stallions, and the males of many other animals, will hardly refuse any opportunity, but cows, mares, and female birds certainly exhibit preferences and refuse the services of some males. Some men are impotent with some women, and entirely potent with others. Some might be powerless with any but the right one, and this is much more the fact with women. The "cause why" of a woman's preferences may be inexplicable to any one else, and perhaps she could not always explain it confidentially to herself, but some "tertiary" attribute of the right man, some psychic power or spell, will arouse in her desires and the potency of response which would lie dormant to all others; and this is well when we consider how much the mind of the mother has to do with the formation of the physical and mental character of the child in utero-life during some seven or nine months that it is nested under the pulsations of her beating heart and the influence of her active brain. Hence the importance of a man taking in marriage a woman who really loves him; one who is intensely and bewitchingly attached to him; and not one who is merely looking for support, or what is called a good catch! The apathetic wife may in time paralyze the potency of the husband, and certainly will impair the sexual vigor. On the other hand, men should remember the sensitiveness of women, and that they may be repelled by an unclean (tobacco) mouth, an unpleasant (alcoholic) breath, soiled hands, or a careless word or jest or reproach, so that just as the tide of desire is arising in response to favorable conditions, it may be turned back by an unpleasant sight, odor, or act, or slighting word.

Apathy in other cases may be due to mental preoccupation, inattention, worry, fear, or other emotion, inconsistent with the mental status of the passion of love. A man may be so taken up with business or study that he cannot drop it from his thoughts, and a woman may be so overwhelmed with no end of worries as to never be in the right mood for responding to the husband's desires; but perhaps the most common worry of women, that practically paralyzes the "imperious impulse," is the fear of pregnancy when the married pair

FIG. 231.



FRONT VIEW OF PENIS.

A, the glans-penis, the corrugated lines indicating the appearance of the erectile tissue under the microscope; B, orifice of the urethra; C, the foreskin; D, the great vein; E E, nerves; F F, arteries; G G, cavernous bodies in the penis; H, urethra; I I, the erector muscles.

have any reason, justifiable or otherwise, for dreading it. Many a wife would be far more satisfactory, indeed, normally responsive, except for this dread that drowns desire.

Imaginary Impotency.

Many men suffer from a sort of imaginary impotency or a self-imposed phobia or fear that they may fail. It matters not that the fear is imaginary. Unless dispelled, it will operate as surely as any real cause. No man is likely to succeed in anything that he fears he cannot do ; and this act is especially disturbed by doubt, because the emotion of passionate love can hardly manifest itself when any depressing emotion dominates the mind. In some instances it is the "conscience that makes cowards of us all," that acts as a damper, but even when the conditions are favorable, including the legal and moral sanctions, mere timidity or bashfulness, inexperience, or the novelty of the situation, may suffice to incapacitate a man who is in no ordinary sense impotent. It often happens that the first failure under such circumstances so aggravates the lack of self-confidence as to lead to further failure and establish a state of chronic fear with mental depression, that constitutes a true psychic or imaginary impotency. Such doubt or fear may have for its base the consciousness of an unwholesome past record, or self-inflicted injury even after all symptoms of physical fault or sexual disease may have been relieved by skilful treatment. It is in such cases that the encouraging advice of an experienced physician, even if consisting only of the methods of "mental science," or "faith cure," can aid wonderfully to reassure the unfortunate patient, and cure his psychic impotence. Merely adopting an "expectant" attitude, and waiting for the spirit to move, is good advice in general for such cases as these.

It is further true, as before remarked, that the most potent men may be impotent with some women, and incurably so ; but, except for "marriages of convenience," or for money, it is not at all probable that such incompatibles would marry, as the familiarities of courtship enable the parties to judge of their magnetic adaptability. It is no small objection to marriages arranged wholly by letter-writing, often begun through advertisement, that this method enables the correspondents to judge only of mental compatibility, without giving them any chance in advance to test physical attraction or magnetic adaptation, both of which are necessary to harmony and happiness. Even where all necessary adaptation exists at the outset, it may disappear with changes of time, and true lovers grow away from each other ; but the less the original fitness the greater the liability to early dissatisfaction and disassociation.

Dr. Hammond has told of a curious case that illustrates the need in some cases of having just the right mental impressions in order to feel at home. He was consulted by a gentleman who found himself impotent, much to his surprise, just after moving into a new house. At the Doctor's suggestion he replaced his new furniture with the same old bedstead, chairs, pictures, and belongings of the old homestead, and soon found that "Richard was himself again." Piece by piece he was able to substitute the new furniture for the old, and thus he succeeded at last in retaining his manhood while enjoying the new furnishings appropriate to his new house. It was in fact a gradual re-education of his senses to feeling at home in his new surroundings.

Men who, having been addicted to some error of youth, and doubting their sexual capacity, go forth to make experiments with unfamiliar women where they are likely to feel like a "cat in a strange garret," may learn from the foregoing case that they are not giving themselves a fair test, and should not condemn themselves as unfit for marital intercourse simply because of failure under such a test. In fact, many men are of too fine mental calibre and too good mental instincts to succeed with any one, anywhere, at any time. A much more reliable, fitting, safe, and in all respects, advisable test, is to go courting the right one, and judge of the potency by the reaction, during the usual affectional demonstrations of such events.

Physical Causes.

Thus far I have considered mainly those causes operating to impair the normal desire for intercourse—the psychical side of the problems of impotency—and of these only a mere outline has been presented; but there is another equally important class of cases in which physical weakness is the basic cause, and this may be mainly from a low general condition, as in constitutional diseases, or from local impairment of the sexual organs themselves from diseases directly affecting them.

In acute diseases, when the powers of Nature are employed in the effort to combat them, it is a conservative factor, to be acquiesced in, if sexual desire and power are temporarily suspended, and in some forms of chronic or wasting disease impotency may be regarded as one of the symptoms. There are several such diseases in which it is unwise to attempt to stimulate the return of potency any faster than it can be re-established by means calculated to relieve the main disease. Impotency may be an accompaniment of general paresis, locomotor ataxia, anæmia, diabetes, Bright's disease, and lead-poisoning. In such cases, to treat for impotency and ignore the real disease may be very unfortunate. Opium habitues and inveterate users of tobacco may lose their sexual power from the depressing effects of these drugs upon the sexual system, and excessive use of beer may put either a temporary or permanent

quietus on desire or capacity. A lady who, through being addicted to opium, had become apathetic, resolutely gave up this habit for the greater love of her husband, being advised by the writer that this was her only hope of becoming again normal, and she was rewarded in accord with her highest anticipations. Tobacco-smokers have been often similarly advised with equally happy results, though after some years of the depressing influence of such drugs on the sexual nerve-centres, there is often required a few months' treatment by means of antidotal medicines to aid in restoring nerve-sensibility and power of complete control.

On the day of revising this chapter I received a renewal order for treatment of a case who had discharged himself as cured ten months previously, and whose cure would have been permanent had he been content to let tobacco alone. He was a locomotive engineer, thirty-five years of age, and needing good nerve in his work. When he placed himself in my care he weighed only 137 pounds, was melancholy, unfit for his work, and almost impotent. After four months (he had quit tea, coffee, liquors, and tobacco) he was well, happy, and robust, and weighed 157 pounds. Against my urgent advice he gradually resumed the use of tobacco, and now he is needing treatment again for the former symptoms and an irritable, irregular heart. I cite this as only one of hundreds of cases I could bring forward to prove beyond doubt the power of tobacco to depress sexual vigor. I find its use to be one of the commonest causes of impotency, and am accustomed to say to those consultants who seek relief, that they will have to decide between their love of tobacco and their love for wife, and if they will not discard the former, I cannot hope to restore them to the possibility of the latter. If anyone—some woman for instance—is inclined to urge that most men are too active in this propensity, and that the use of tobacco to tone them down is one of Nature's wise provisions, I have nothing to say just here as to whether tobacco is a Godsend for the purpose, but I do state its tendency and power, so men can take their choice knowingly.

Tobacco has, of course, a depressing effect in the long run on the whole nervous system, but in some cases it seems to have an affinity for special parts or ganglia of the nervous system, and without doing much evident harm in general, it may do great damage to erectile vigor, as I have shown by argument and illustration on page 179.

Among the more direct or local causes of impairment of sexual power are a few unavoidable ones; mumps is one of the honest or innocently acquired diseases which may so injure the testes as to favor impotency, and varicocele, in its exaggerated forms, has the same effect. The wearing of trusses, if not so carefully adjusted as to avoid injurious pressure, may predispose to impotency. Horseback-riding

and cycling, where the saddles are such as make hurtful impact on the soft parts in the seat may cause deep bruising of important sexual parts, and so predispose them to impotency.

The most common and really avoidable causes of the local kind, are abuse, excess, and venereal diseases. It is impossible to apportion their responsibility, and in most cases of impotency more than one cause has been at work—often many. I have at hand an editorial clipped from the *Medical News* attributing five-sixths of all cases to the deep urethral strictures and inflammation that follow in the wake of gonorrhœa. Another recent author, Dr. Scott, offers an illustration showing a dozen different kinds of "itis" or inflammatory affections of the genito-urinary organs, that result from gonorrhœa, and after reading his long article on its ravages, one might conclude that man was punished enough for all the sins he could commit, if he ever had the misfortune to pick up this infection. Syphilis is the other bad disease that affords no end of trouble for its victim, and impotency is found to be prominent on the list. The man who is reckless enough to load up with both gonorrhœa and syphilis is pretty sure to find himself "between the devil and the deep blue sea," with a mess of mean complications; and if Nature uses impotency to prevent transmission of the tainted blood, even he ought to see some good in it.

FIG. 232.



CAUSE OF IMPOTENCY MAY BE FOUND HERE.

Enough has been said in other chapters of this work concerning the evils of masturbation, but it deserves brief mention here as one of the most certain causes of impotency, especially if begun early and continued long. Excesses in natural function come to the same result, and there are various modifications of normal intercourse each claiming the same penalty. Withdrawal or onanism is one of them. There are several injurious methods for the prevention of conception resorted to by men, as well as by women, which tend to greatly weaken, if not destroy the vigor of the reproductive organs. As, however, the subject of contraceptics will be treated quite at length in Part IV., I will refer the reader to what is presented there by way of criticism of the various

plans employed for this purpose. In "Private Words to Women," I have also alluded to some of them. Suffice it here to say that ignorance, crass ignorance, is responsible for most of the sexual sins of humanity, and it may be added, it will never be dispelled until men and women can be thoroughly instructed in all that relates to the organs of reproduction—the most important organs in the physical organism. The entire world is groping in darkness in matters sexual, and the masses are mainly driven by blind passion instead of being guided by the light of intelligence in the indulgence of one of the strongest appetites that sways human motive and action. Even our medical literature—not that alone intended for the people, but that provided by the Faculty for medical students—is sadly deficient in this field—shall I say of knowledge? Nay, but speculation and guess-work; and the conscientious inquirer knows not where to appeal for safe guidance when about to take upon himself the responsibilities of matrimony and wise parentage. In our medical associations, which should be robust enough to listen to all papers upon the subject that are prepared by well-meaning and able minds, valuable suggestions and discoveries are often thrown aside in deference to prevailing false modesty, and treatises of great value are not allowed to appear in the published transactions of such societies where, if anywhere, they should not only be tolerated, but their presentation encouraged. Unless this condition of things be remedied, we can never have anything in literature worthy the name of Sexual Physiology. There is nothing in literature to-day worthy of that name, nor that approaches it, unless it be this volume, and it does not contain one-half of that which the author knows, or thinks he knows, upon the subject. If medical bodies in convention could openly exchange views, report the results of personal observations, and make suggestions based upon their own experiences, the world would rapidly become wiser and better, and the public at large would enjoy a far greater degree of health and happiness. At least people would stand some chance of being born right.

Besides many injurious methods of limiting the size of families and other causes of impotency to which the attention of the reader has been called, there is one more common mistake that is responsible for many a case of sudden sexual bankruptcy, and that is the too frequent repetition of the sexual act. The nerve-centres are like storage-batteries that run automobile carriages, and it is said of them that careless operators can run out the power in a very short time by mismanagement. Frequent repetitions of coition are equally sure to run out or exhaust the sexual nerve-ganglia or cells where, normally, time enough should be allowed for a full recharge before another call is made upon them. Foolish fellows have been known to break the bank in a night, and to become almost if not entirely impotent by eight or

ten repetitions attempted either on a silly wager or to beat some other fellow's record ! Nature's prompt penalty for such spendthrifts is one in which "the punishment fits the crime," or would if the victim of such folly had received proper instruction from his youth up.

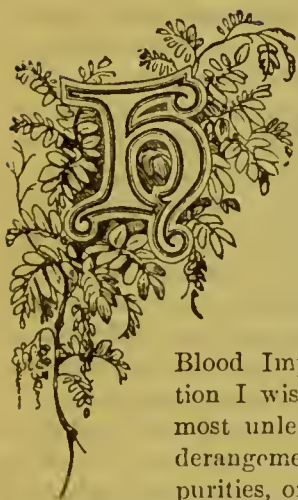
We have seen that the mechanism of erection requires the co-operation of muscles, blood-vessels, and nerves ; but the greatest of these is the nervous system, with its nervous-ganglia in the brain, spinal cord, and pelvis, and its terminal filaments in the sensitive parts of the organs themselves. Cutting certain nerves invariably causes impotency, and there are many ways in which the normal relations of the nerves and ganglia can be severed temporarily or paralyzed for awhile, or for all time by disease. So the diagnosis of the cause of any case of impotency and the selection of most appropriate treatment offers a problem which generally needs for its solution all the knowledge and experience that the best posted medical man can summon to his aid. He may sometimes think best to advise that Nature has wisely put a quietus on sexual activity, and that impotency cannot or should not be treated until more important diseases affecting one's hold on life itself shall have been checked or cured. In this connection it may be said that it is indeed wonderful how little practical information can be obtained by the laity from the average practitioner upon this subject. In most cases they seem to have learned little by their professional experience in regard to sexual diseases, while the text-books are too often deficient in the information desired by a sufferer from them.

From what has been presented herein regarding the origination of amorous impulses and forces in the brain, and what will be said in the next chapter, of the nature of bankruptcy of the nerve-centres, it will be readily understood that impotency is almost invariably a psychic or nervous disease, and that erectile power is no more to be expected when the sexual nerve-centres are "played out" or the lines down, than a trolley-car could be made to run if the dynamos at the power-house stopped or a break occurred in the wires.

Treatment, to be successful, must rest, restore, feed, recharge, and revitalize the storage-batteries in the brain and spinal column, and re-establish the normal current of the nerve-force circulation, so that sensation-impulses shall be transmitted to the sexual nerve-centres, and muscular-power impulses be sent to the erectile muscles. All laboring under any of the derangements spoken of in this chapter who do not find the full information they desire in these pages, are at liberty to call on or address the author, and advice will be freely given without fee for such consultation.

CHAPTER X.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVES, BLOOD, AND SKIN.



HAVING already occupied a greater amount of space than was originally assigned to Part II., I propose to present, as briefly as possible, under the above heading, a few essays on diseases of too frequent occurrence and of too much importance to pass over in silence. In Part I. attention has been given to the "Causes of Nervous Derangements and Blood Impurities," but under the above chosen caption I wish to treat of a class of maladies which the most unlearned reader would naturally associate with derangements of the nervous system, or with blood impurities, or with affections of the skin.

It may be thought by some that I have given undue prominence and unnecessary length to my treatise on the procreative organs and their various affections, and that a portion of the space occupied by that might have been more profitably used in the consideration of the pathology and treatment of other organs. If so, from this hypothesis I must dissent, for the reason that the affections alluded to are found to exist as troublesome complications in nearly every case of chronic malady which comes under the care of a physician. It is pleasant to know that this rule, like most others, has its exceptions; and all those who are fortunate enough to belong to this class must bring their observation, rather than their experience, to bear in judging of the correctness of my statement.

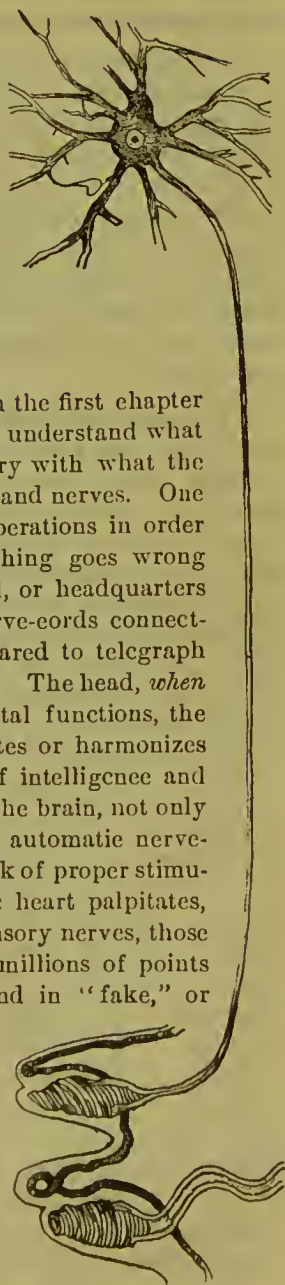
Furthermore, it is possible in very many cases of chronic diseases to trace them back through various stages, or lines of cause and effect, to the originating cause in some injury inflicted on or through the reproductive system by mismanagement or abuse of its function. It would, of course, be going too far to attempt to assign this as the basic

cause of all insidious chronic diseases, but having just left the consideration of these very prevalent diseases of the sexual system, and being about to describe the most common and allied diseases, including their causes and relations to each other, it is convenient to pass to our new subject over the broad natural bridge by which so many are found travelling from the former domain to the latter. This is now known as neurasthenia, the nature of which will be given in the proper place.

Affections of the Nerves.

It may be some time since the reader began the first chapter of this book, and probably he will be helped to understand what follows in this place by refreshing his memory with what the opening chapter tells of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. One must understand something of their normal operations in order to get any idea of what happens when anything goes wrong with them. The brain was called the capitol, or headquarters of the combined human organism, and the nerve-cords connecting the brain with all other parts were compared to telegraph wires sending messages to and from the capitol. The head, *when it is level*, controls all below, regulates all vital functions, the movements of heart and lungs, and co-ordinates or harmonizes all, either automatically or through exercise of intelligence and will, but there may be, in disordered states of the brain, not only impairment of mind and will, but also of the automatic nerve-regulators, so that important functions, for lack of proper stimulus and control, become irregular, as when the heart palpitates, or muscles twitch involuntarily. Even the sensory nerves, those ubiquitous reporters who stand as sentinels at millions of points in the surface of the skin, may begin to send in "fake," or "sensational" news and inform the brain that insects are crawling on the skin, or water trickling on it, pins pricking it or needles stabbing deeply, when in fact there is no such state of the case. Sometimes it is not the outer sentinels who are responsible for false alarms, but the receiving operators in the central office are either misinterpreting despatches, or creating them out of their own imagination, as it were. Let us, then, look

FIG. 233.



NEURON AND NERVE-FIBERS.

after these responsible officials at headquarters and find out what is wrong with them when there are signs of local or general disturbance in the human nervous organism.

Investigators in what is called minute or microscopic anatomy long ago ferreted out the units or cells of the nervous system, and found the gray or ash-colored brain-substance to be made up of countless microscopic "cells," connected together by innumerable "processes," lines, cords, or wires, in comparison with which even a spider's thread would be larger than any bridge-cable ever constructed; but it is only since 1890 that they have discovered and been able to describe just what difference there is between a nerve-cell in its healthful and unhealthful states. This is an interesting achievement of modern research, and its main facts will be now presented as briefly and clearly as possible.

The elements or units of the nervous system are now called *neurons*, and as that is an easy word to speak and write, the name may as well be made popular as well as technical. The neuron consists of the nerve-cell and its branches. The cell, or body, part, is of various forms. It consists of protoplasm, or soft, egg-like substance, with a part more condensed than the rest, and called its nucleus, but it has one or more branches, which spread out and divide like the roots of a tree, to connect the neurons with each other and with the nerve-cords or wires that extend to all parts of the body. Our Fig. 233 exhibits one neuron with its branches, and pictures one leading away to a sense-testing nerve bulb located, may be, in the tip of the finger. The *bulb* is the "transmitter" of an impression, and the *neuron* the "receiver." If the news be important the neuron informs other "operators," whose business it is to know, and perhaps the result is the neuron becomes the "transmitter" of a command or telegram along another nerve-cord to a "receiver" nerve-plate in a muscle that responds by an action that jerks the finger-tip away—if, for instance, it has come in contact with a lighted match or sharp tool. The neurons are then operators whose function it is to receive impressions from all the special senses, interpret or arrange them, distribute the news as does an "American Press Association" to all its subscribers, and lastly to act promptly, even automatically, or deliberately, which means that many neurons confer in what we call unconscious cerebration before any one of them is authorized to issue an order for action. This brief outline of nerve-anatomy and action is but a mere glimpse at the wonderfully complex functions by which we feel, think, and act, and is only preparatory to showing what happens to the neurons when they become ill, and make us feel, think, and act abnormally.

NEURASTHENIA.

This word, of comparatively new coinage, was not employed by physicians when the first editions of this work were published, and yet has come within the last fifteen years into such common use that one may frequently find it in ordinary literature, taking the place of the old familiar phrase of nervous debility. It is a new name rather than a new disease that confronts us; but it has come to stay, and we accept it as a name that is employed wisely and well to cover a large range of nervous symptoms which may occur without any actual lesion or permanent destructive change in nerve-tissue, such as occurs in *organic* nervous diseases. Neurasthenia simply means nerves without strength. Those who have read the brief summary of constitutional symptoms of spermatorrhœa on page 640, have already a fair idea of what constitutes neurasthenia, but, when combined with spermatorrhœa, it is better called sexual neurasthenia. As a similar train of symptoms may arise from other causes, and be indicated by some other special name, it may be well thus early to emphasize the fact that neurasthenia in general is not invariably due to the exhausting effects of spermatorrhœa, since over-work, or worry, sudden shock or extreme grief, as well as acute fevers or other exhausting disease, may afford the foundation for it; but, remembering also how common neurasthenic symptoms are among women as a result of uterine or ovarian irritations, it is fair to say that at least three-fourths, if not more, of all cases of neurasthenia may be properly prefixed with the qualifying adjective indicating sexual origin. It is further true, that even those cases of neurasthenia not developing out of disease of the sexual system are liable in time to be attended with symptoms of irritability of the genito-urinary organs, such as frequent urination, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, or, in women, with local pains, menstrual disorders, and other evidences of irritation of the womb or ovaries.

While, therefore, we must recognize cases of neurasthenia aside from sexual diseases, based often on brain-fag, nervous shock, eye-strain, dyspepsia, etc., the fact is that it is most commonly associated with more or less symptoms of sexual disorder, and it is in this respect that the subject has received most attention from physicians. The late Dr. George M. Beard, who awakened a deep interest in it by a series of articles written about the year 1879, was probably the first among old-school physicians of this country to recognize and urgently advocate that involuntary seminal losses may be pathological—the basis of serious disease—a field in medical literature which I had occupied for a period of over twenty years previously. There are some good reasons to suspect that he had been an interested reader of my publications. From the predominance of nervous symptoms, and perhaps from some indis-

position to regard spermatorrhœa alone as a disease, but rather as a symptom, he was accustomed to write of it as sexual neurasthenia. Though he did not go so far as to consider involuntary losses in all cases as evidence of disease, he forcibly combated the disposition so common among his associates to regard them as of no consequence, even when followed by such complaints as headache, languor, nervousness, and general or local pains. He said: "It is the common belief that patients suffering from this form of disease magnify—create symptoms which really never existed. This belief," he adds, "is an erroneous one; there are more persons who overlook many of their symptoms, forget them, or regard them simply as signs of health, than of those who create symptoms that do not exist, or over-estimate their importance." He further described many who drag along, never knowing what real health is, handicapped unnecessarily by a variety of troublesome symptoms which, though for awhile permitting a fair amount of activity of mind and body, in time lead to serious or incurable conditions.

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS.

Almost enough has been said of the causes and symptoms of neurasthenia, a disease which is said to be more common in the United States than in foreign countries. Some think our climate induces an over-excitability of the nerves, by which they wear themselves out prematurely, but whatever the stimulus to drive, hurry, cram, jam, haste, and waste, certain it is that we are a nation of energetic, ambitious hustlers, making heavy calls on "nerve" in the every-day affairs of life. So we hear much on all sides of confession of over-work, too close application to business, etc., etc., and yet, to some who lend the ear in the medical confessional, the doubt often arises whether all this could not be pretty well borne if it were not for the added strain of over-play, the "early indiscretions," and late night-hours dissipated in amusement, and the insatiable appetite for emotional excitement. Too much of a good thing is good for nothing, whether work or fun; no doubt some exhaust themselves, and bring on premature old age of the nervous system by over-work alone, others by dissipation, but the lively, all-round man of the world, who devotes himself assiduously to work, and also indulges in all that's going on in the way of so-called fun, is burning the candle at both ends too literally, in consuming his nerve-forces at both top and bottom of the spinal column as well as along its whole course. Neurasthenia is the warning signal of danger for such reckless men, but if, by plentiful use of narcotics and anæsthetics, such as alcohol, tobacco, and opiates, they still the cry of the nervous system, its disorganization, or utter break-down in paresis or

general paralysis is one of the ways that Nature has of settling her account with them.

Records of Ward's Island Insane Asylum, from 1885 to 1895, show that one-third of all the cases that terminate fatally are of paresis, at ages from twenty-two to seventy-nine. Neurasthenia may lead, through impairment of the action of the vital organs, to break-down and death by almost any of the wasting diseases, or render its victim easy prey for some infectious disease or epidemic, but the transition from nerve-exhaustion to paresis is a direct, if imperceptible, change from a functional and curable to an organic, incurable form of nervous disease, and affords a good opportunity to study the difference between the two in their nature, or what doctors call their pathology.

It would be an endless story to tell all the queer mental and nervous symptoms complained of by neurasthenic sufferers; but here is a list of those most frequently occurring, whether real or imaginary, reported by cases of neurasthenia of whatever origin, in men and women. It is seldom that one sufferer presents all—at least, not all at one time—though in the course of this variable disease, with dropping out of one symptom and creeping in of another, even one neurasthenic may run through the list; perhaps, more accurately, the list runs through him. Some of the most dominant, though not invariable symptoms, are debility, weakness, disinclination for effort, mental or physical, and a sense of incapacity, with loss of memory, mental depression, and abject hopelessness. Perhaps more distressing than the debility are the symptoms of irritability, mental or nervous, such as fretfulness, restlessness, peevishness, “groutiness,” tremors of muscles, jerking of limbs, twitching of eye-balls or lids, itching or formication (a feeling as though insects were creeping on the skin), chilly feelings, hot flashes, or sweating in parts or all over, wakefulness in hours for sleep, and drowsiness during the day. Still other symptoms are aching eyes, blurring of sight, inability to use the eyes long, ringing sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, catching pains there, poor circulation, cold extremities, a sense of fulness or oppression in the head, aches on the top or back of the head, a feeling as though the brain were “in a vice,” dizziness, vertigo, explosions in back of head, pains all down the spine, dull backache, heat in small of back, shooting pains and neuralgia in any part of the body. One having all these is surely deserving of pity. He is a wreck, but not, perhaps, a hopeless one.

Some neurasthenies are of fair exterior, or present the outward aspects of health, and exhibit their nervous weakness only in spots, or under special circumstances that arouse or depress them. Some seem especially to lack nerve-balance and self-control, and have periods of excitement as though a storm swept through the emotional nerve-centres. Many are easily influenced, either to laughter or weeping, to

sympathy or anger, through inability to hold the passions in check. Advice to sufferers from neurasthenia will be presented later.

HYPOCHONDRIA.

In those cases where hypochondria exists, Dr. Beard regarded it very properly as a symptom—just like sweating of the hands, backaches, dizziness, tremors, palpitation, or cold hands and feet—a result of the exhausted state of the brain, which, like other symptoms, disappears with improvement in general nerve-tone. Opposing the too common and slipshod way of shirking attention to obstinate subjective symptoms by dubbing them “only hypo” (hypochondria), he said: “In the majority of cases of hypochondria there is some real and demonstrable disease as the basis of the mental trouble which can be found if we but look closely into the condition of every organ; the term hypochondria being quite often a cover for our lack of thoroughness in examination. Very rarely do I find a case of morbid fear of disease where the kidneys, liver, stomach, and the prostatic urethra are in health.” In fact he found, as all physicians will, who look deep enough, the cause of hypochondria where the ancients did who happily named it, that is, under the lower border of the ribs—in the abdominal regions—in conditions that send either reflex nervous influences, or oppressing poisons in the blood, to the brain.

In hypochondria there is, as part of the disease, a tendency of the victims to magnify their ailments, but it and they have, at bottom, a true foundation in disordered vital functions, which may, by due attention, be cleared up, or, by neglect, be permitted to develop a form of insanity called melancholia. Hypochondria is therefore one phase, or symptom, of that lowered state of the nervous system which we call neurasthenia, but it is only one of many peculiar fears which the affected mind conjures up. One suffering from hypochondria may dread to meet other persons, especially strangers, sometimes even friends, and for short we say he has anthropophobia; another may dread to be alone, monophobia, while others become subject to curious, fortunately rare, fears of particular places or acts. For treatment look a little farther on.

HYSTERIA.

An attack of hysteria, with exhibition of hilarity, excitement, and convulsions, may not at first thought seem to indicate a lowered state of the nerve-forces, but it is, in fact, the result of an irritable and explosive state of the emotional and lower nerve-centres, with lack of power and control in the higher. It is, like hypochondria, a phase of neurasthenia, and not liable to occur in a well-ordered, well-nourished, and well-toned nervous system. It is often associated with sexual nervous irritations, arising from diseases peculiar to women, and takes its

name from the womb (Greek, *hystera*), but it occurs also in men, and more often in boys, from disturbances arising in sexual neurasthenia, and it may occur either in men or women from a neurasthenic state not dependent upon sexual disease. Hysteria is, however, far more common among women than men, while the reverse is true of hypochondria.

Often the description of some one case in the patient's own way gives a better idea of a disease than mere general statement of the symptoms. While writing this there comes to hand a letter from a woman who is placing herself under treatment for a severe and typical form of neurasthenia, bordering on hysteria, brought on or precipitated by an attack of La Grippe about four months previous, though evidently the final collapse was invited by causes dating back even to childhood, as well as five years of working nine hours a day, with no time for dinner, as a telegraphic operator. Besides being melancholy, she is sometimes overcome, when about to go to sleep, by a sort of frightful paralysis of body and mind. "Now, when I begin to feel, that way, I sit up and it passes off. My sleep is restless—dream all night long; have not had a good night's rest in five years; have had to give up my position on this account, as my nerves were too unstrung for work. Am always drowsy, sleepy, good-for-nothing during the day. Hands and feet always cold and moist. Headaches every day—sometimes so severe I fear it will affect my mind; half of my head aches, but a constant pain in back of head near the neck; also very dizzy at times, and rush of blood to the head when the least bit excited; heavy, oppressed feeling, expecting all the time something terrible to happen. * * * Chronic catarrh. * * * Palpitation of the heart, seems to flutter, then stop, and I get short of breath. * * * Indigestion, I feel hungry after a hearty meal, and have a sense of trembling and faintness in stomach; bowels constipated. * * * I feel very weak, nervous, and trembly all over, and sore, as though I had been beaten with a club, and sometimes it seems as though the life was gradually dying out; it commences in my wrists, or pulses, and they get weaker and weaker, my sight becomes dim, and my face turns very pale—I have completely fainted away in such spells." She has no doubt given a very accurate account of her condition in spite of her distressing mental hebetude, and such are the symptoms, with infinite variety, and no end of new combinations and individual peculiarities, which can all be cleared up by raising the tone of the nervous system, as a fog clears with the rising sun.

TREATMENT FOR NEURASTHENIA, HYPOCHONDRIA, AND HYSTERIA.

Let it first be understood that the function carried on by Mr. Neuron makes him tired, uses him up, so to speak, and tends to unfit him for business. This is compensated for by his power to recuperate,

to recoup his substance from the blood, and "pull himself together again;" but if he is held down to long hours in business, "rushed," or "rattled," he misses food and sleep, and shows signs of exhaustion. How does he appear then? The observers who have caught him in this predicament under the microscope say that this is how the neurasthenic neuron looks: "There is a gradual diminution in the size of the cell, a lessened power to absorb staining substances (dyes which color some particles more than the rest), that may be regarded as evidence of imperfect power of nutrition; vacuolation (open-like spaces), which may be taken as proof of the using up of its own substance, and alteration in the nucleus (the 'heart' of him), which is decreased in size, and changes from a smooth and rounded to a jagged and irregular outline. As the cell gradually alters in its structure by constant work, it becomes more and more exhausted, so that finally there comes a time when it is no longer capable of sending out impulses, and requires a period of rest to make up what it has lost of form and substance, and to regain a store of energy. * * * These results have been reached by stimulating cells to work in living animals either by electricity, or by keeping up movements, such as running, or by exposing one eye to light while the other was kept dark, and then contrasting the appearance of the cells made to work with those which were kept at rest. It is evident, then, that we can now study the exact mechanical and chemical effects of nervous activity. *When a stimulated cell is allowed to rest, it gradually resumes its original appearance; but the period of rest must be adequate.*"

Almost everyone who reads this description of a "played-out" neuron will be likely to see many points to remind him that "that's just how I feel myself when I'm used up," and therefore not be inclined to doubt the truth of the observation. It may be of use to him if he will take pity on the countless millions of neurons which constitute his nervous system, and remember that it is when many of them feel gaunt, vacuous, and jagged, that "he knows how it is himself"—a phrase which, though common, needs no apology, since it fits so well.

How does Mr. Neuron recuperate? His means of "bracing up" are much like our own, but his success in the attempt depends on what we do for him. The "bread and butter question" is with him, as with us, the one of first importance. He lives on what he feeds on, and takes the best he can get. Anatomists say "there is no part, every cell of which is so constantly bathed in the vital fluid, as the neuron." To cut off his supply means paralysis for him, and for at least some part of the man he belongs to. It is a rather remarkable fact, though, of course, a very conservative factor in human economy, that when a man is compelled to starve, and live by self-consumption, the nerve-substance of his body is the last to be called upon to give itself up "to

keep the pot a-boiling," the fires up, and life's forces at work. It is, indeed, for the good of the whole organism that the nerve-man has the nerve to preserve himself till the last hope of food is gone; but, toward the end, Mr. Neuron, too, literally caves in. Though he long shrinks from yielding, yet at last he shrinks indeed, and wastes to a mere skeleton of a nucleus—so far gone that, if at this late day food comes to the rescue, it is many weeks before he can be made to look like himself again. *The lower the state of nervous exhaustion, the slower the recuperation.* Another fact to bear in mind is that Mr. Neuron is particular, and wants good nourishing food, and is easily irritated by foul, impure things. Neuralgia has been well defined as the cry of the neuron for better blood. So even when the body as a whole is in a fair state of fulness, there may be hungry and unsatisfied neurons that have not had their fill of what they need, because the blood did not bring it to them; or there may be neurons that sicken and wilt from the stupefying effects of poisons circulating in the blood, as in cases of acute fevers, syphilitic infections, and chronic autotoxæmia, where the system is charged with its own excremental waste matters when they are not being eliminated fast enough. The man who is bilious, jaundiced, diabetic, rheumatic, or uræmic, is sensible of the fact that all his neurons are depressed, under a cloud, or in some state of self-blood poisoning. The neurons may be irritated to such a degree of irrepressible excitement as to develop explosive storms made evident by epileptic fits, or attacks of acute mania.

The subject of autotoxæmia, or how, why, and when a man becomes ill in many ways through accumulation and retention of blood-poisons produced within himself, thus accounting for a large range of chronic diseases, is very thoroughly treated, and made plain for the average reader, in a pamphlet entitled "*Autotoxæmia—self-blood poisoning*," by Dr. E. B. Footc., Jr., and those who wish to know more of the subject than we can tell here will find much of interest in that monograph. (See catalogue of Murray Hill Publishing Company.)

It makes little difference as to the appearance presented by Mr. Neuron whether he has been abused, over-worked, ill-fed, or poisoned. In any event, he becomes shrunken, pale, haggard, vacuolated, and in function inattentive, irregular, careless, unreliable. Shakespeare said: "O that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains!" The effect was evident, but the almost omniscient poet didn't know, as we do now, how alcohol acts directly on a man's neurons to steal away their power. Andriezen has discovered that when a man "gets a jag on," the neurons become "jagged" too. The first effect is to cause softening and swelling of the neuron's branches, and next the substance of the neuron itself becomes disintegrated and vacuolated—"channelled and tunnelled by holes and seams of liquefac-

tion." Along with these discoverable alterations of substance go the noticeable symptoms of drunkenness, the weakened faculties of attention, memory, and will, and the loss of muscular power and steady control. "If this destructive process has gone on beyond the power of regeneration, the disease progresses to chronic alcoholic dementia. If, however, regeneration is possible, recovery ensues." Repeated assaults in this manner upon the integrity of the neuron cause gradually diminished power of recuperation, and what began as a vice becomes fixed as a disease. Either periodical sprees or steady immoderate drinking may bring on permanent changes in the structure of the neurons, impairing all mental and bodily function, will-power, "nerve" and muscular strength, and so knock out the finest specimens of brute humanity, as shown by the early decline, downfall, and premature death of many celebrated champions of the prize ring.

Knowing now what the neurons look like, the wonders they can do in health, how they wilt when abused, and recuperate when they have a chance, we get a fair idea of the physical or tissue-difference between a state of healthy nerve-tone, a functional nervous disease, and an organic one. In health the neuron is well-fed, not overworked, and has fair hours of rest; when it is abused, overworked, or under-fed, or poisoned (it would be impossible to say from which of these evils it suffers most), it becomes lean, hungry, gaunt, haggard, "soft," weak, and incapable of steady attention to business, and the possessor of such neurons becomes neurasthenic, or has functional nervous disease, manifested by symptoms of debility and irritability; but until the neurons have become utterly exhausted, degenerated, and wasted, they may be enabled to revive, and the disease be cured. When they become soft beyond repair, or hardened by another process of degeneration called sclerosis, the nervous system is the subject of an organic, incurable disease, more or less serious according to location and extent of the "lesion."

The well known disease brought on from softening is general paresis, a prostration of both mental and bodily powers, which renders the subject a candidate for some insane asylum, where most of them vegetate to the end—sometimes in a long-drawn-out period of uselessness necessitating much care. Probably the most common cause of this degenerative disease is the state of mal-nutrition of the neurons, due to blood-poisoning by syphilis, through its destructive effect on the blood-vessels.

There are several other causes which operate through the circulatory system to rob the neurons of blood-supply, and thus bring on apoplexy, and various forms of localized paralysis, affecting half the body or less. Small arteries in the brain may become so thinned or "varicose" as to burst, and others may become blocked by plugs of

clotted blood. If these obstructions can be removed by absorption before the neurons in their field of blood-supply become too far starved to death or softened, such an "organic nervous disease" may be curable.

It would hardly be possible to present in a book for popular reading the means of deciding between functional and organic nervous diseases, or between curable and incurable nervous affections, for, as we have just shown, all organic diseases are not incurable, neither are all (seemingly) functional diseases curable; but in a general way it may be said that while most of the symptoms of neurasthenia may belong to organic diseases, none of them necessarily indicate it, and the important thing for all sufferers from nervous symptoms to remember is that they must not let their neurons run so far on the down grade of malnutrition as to become softened beyond repair, and that the nearer they go to the line of degenerative change, the more difficult and tedious will be the task of restoring them to the normal state. They who would save their life must lose it—that is, the mode of life which has seemed good, but proved to be destructive—and rigorously or religiously adopt such means as strict hygienic living; avoidance of all intense excitement, worry, overwork, or idleness; moderate systematic exercise, short of the fatigue point; regular and long hours of rest; plain, nutritious fare, and plenty of it, and an appropriate course of treatment by electricity, baths, or medication that will enrich the blood, renourish and revitalize the neurons, and reorganize all vital functions on a harmonious basis. (See page 751.)

Paralytic Affections.

There will probably be no better opportunity or appropriate place than this to give a brief description of the most common and serious nervous diseases. General Paresis, or general paralysis of the insane, has been mentioned, and its mode of origin explained as due to a breaking down from malnutrition and exhaustion of the nerve-elements—brain-softening, as it is shortly stated and commonly expressed. It is not at all easy to judge by the symptoms in any case just when it passes from being one of mere neurasthenia to one of general paresis—*i.e.*, when the process of actual softening beyond repair has begun, when the line of degeneration is passed, beyond which there is no turning back. It is like the passing of day into night when the sun is behind the clouds. The recognized symptoms of this disease are mental failure, loss of memory and concentration of thought, flighty notions, extravagance of the imagination, false ideas of wealth, ability, and power, "crankiness," restlessness, sleeplessness, progressive weakening of muscular power and control, with irregular drunken gait, thickness of speech, and un-

equal size of the pupils. The weakness gradually becomes utter paralysis, and the mental state degenerates to imbecility. This comes about in from one to ten years. Most of such cases, becoming well defined, are fit subjects for asylum treatment, as epileptic and maniacal attacks are apt to be occasional occurrences. Paralysis is the name applied to cases in which there is loss of power in some part, owing to loss of nervous control. There is often also a loss of sensation, or ability to feel a touch or injury of the paralyzed part. When due to apoplexy, already explained as an injury to nerve-centres resulting from a rupture of a weak blood-vessel, and the pressure of an oozed clot of blood, the paralysis is likely to affect only one side of the body, including the arm and leg of the same side, and that is called *hemiplegia*, but when the lesion or accident has occurred in the spinal cord, as from "breaking the back," or the growth of a tumor, the loss of power is in the lower half of the body and the legs, and the arms are seldom involved—this is called *paraplegia*. A sensation as of a girdle around the body often helps to locate the site of the injury in the spine. Of course the curability or prognosis in cases of paralysis depends mainly on the nature of the lesion, and what may be done to repair the damage. The apoplectic kind is most often cleared up in course of time by the absorption of the blood-clot, and the main danger to fear and provide against is the repetition of such attacks. While paralysis of this origin is truly enough a nervous disease, it is not primarily such, and the treatment needs to be directed mainly to the blood and circulatory system, since it is weak spots in the smaller arteries which are the source of danger (from rupture), and the probable cause of such erosions of the arteries is a bad quality of the blood favoring either malnutrition or a slowly corroding inflammation.

FACIAL PARALYSIS.

Facial Paralysis occurs on one side of the face in the region of the nerve that controls its muscles, and is usually due to pressure on the nerve where it passes through a narrow, bony canal. "Catching cold" may cause a swelling along this nerve, and there would be room to accommodate it almost anywhere else, but it gets itself pinched by swelling, and then that side of the face "falls," becomes lifeless, expressionless, powerless. The eyelid cannot be closed to wink, or the mouth puckered to whistle. Most such cases clear up in a couple of months, especially if proper local and constitutional treatment be employed. It is one of the many manifestations of the rheumatic state of the blood. Locally, hot water applications, massage, and electricity are the favorite remedies, but daily hand rubbing with my Magnetic Ointment is the best local treatment I have to propose for most such cases.

SHAKING PALSY.

Paralysis Agitans, or shaking palsy, is an affection of advanced age, in which there are occasional or constant tremors (trembling) of the hands and feet, and maybe rigidity of the muscles, impairment of walking, loss of equilibrium, and cramp-like pains. The head and neck, if free from tremors, may become rigid or fixed in a forward position. There is difficulty in talking, and maybe in swallowing. The mental state is one of restlessness and irritability, and gradual failure. It is a disease of slow progress, and the possibility of arresting it depends, of course, on the age of the patient, and the general state of bodily vigor.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY.

Locomotor Ataxy is a disease located in the spinal cord, an atrophy of nerve-fibres, and fatty degeneration, impairing the nerve-muscular control and sensation in the lower limbs. Its most noticeable objective symptom is the "ataxic gait," which is unsteady by jerks, with a peculiar prance or kick, but the worst subjective symptoms are the stabbing or shooting neuralgic pains. The limbs are anæsthetic—slow to sense a prick—heavy and numb. Such symptoms may later affect the arms and hands also. The eyes are liable to be "crossed," or to double vision and other disturbances. Among the early symptoms which lead us to suspect this disease are difficulty in going down-stairs, or in standing still with the eyes closed, especially on one foot. The patient does not sense the ground properly, and feels as though "walking on air." On rising to walk he hesitates a moment, to get well balanced for a start, and when well started he cannot promptly stop. Rheumatic pains, shifting, coming or going suddenly, or fixed in one spot for hours, often precede the more certain diagnostic signs. The causes are various, including exposure, fatigue, all forms of dissipation, and especially sexual excess and venereal disease (syphilitic). Excepting when the disease is due to "the bad disease," there is no specific treatment, but it can often be arrested by diligent enforcement of general measures for improving all vital functions, and providing a good, clear, and rich quality of blood, and the same may be said of all paralytic affections spoken of under the one general head.

Epilepsy.

Epilepsy (fits, or falling sickness) is one of the most common of the serious and obstinate nervous diseases, and yet it is generally supposed to be *functional*, or, if there be some change from the normal state of the nerve-cells (neurons), it has not yet been discovered except in those cases of epilepsy directly following injury to the skull, or coverings of the brain. In an epileptic person these nerve-centres are peculiarly

"touchy," irritable, and predisposed to volcanic eruption of nervous energy, whereby the whole body is thrown into spasms, and consciousness is lost for a time. Just why these neurons are ready to "go off half-cocked" on slight provocation is not understood, but the fact is well settled that some persons "are born that way," with an unfortunate inheritance of a nervous system which may be said to be in a constant state of unstable equilibrium. This does not mean that the parent of an epileptic by heredity must have had the disease, but if one of the parents had not some marked disorder of the nervous system, then the lack of proper adaptation in marriage was such as to transmit an unstable nervous organism. Ireland, in "Mental Affections of Children," tells us that "general causes assigned to epilepsy are much the same as those for idiocy. That the malady is frequently transmitted by heredity is clearly proved by Dr. Féré." He observes that "when the marriages of epileptics have an average fecundity, scarcely one-fifth of the children are healthy. Epilepsy seems to be propagated more directly than are other neuropathic diseases. This is what is called similar heredity. Eccheverria found that out of a total of five hundred and seventy-two epileptics, thirty-nine per cent. had an hereditary taint received directly from the parents. In many cases epilepsy appears in the collateral lines, and sometimes passes over the son or daughter to affect the grandchild. Sometimes, on the other hand, the neurosis takes another form, such as idiocy, insanity, hysteria, hemierania; or the epilepsy is combined with these affections. Perhaps as many as one-fourth of all idiots are epileptics, or have fits now and then. Drunkenness in the parents is found to be a common cause. Eccheverria found it in seventeen per cent. of his cases, but Wildermuth in less than two per cent. Excess in alcohol may originate epilepsy or bring it back after the disease seems to be cured. The craving for intoxicants may itself be an inherited disease, apt to propagate its like or some other form of neuropathy. Epilepsy is occasionally caused by injuries to the head or by cerebral tumors. Brown-Séquard has proved by experiment that guinea-pigs may be rendered epileptic by lesions of the sciatic nerve or of the spinal cord, and that this epileptic proclivity was transmitted to their descendants, and Luciani has observed the hereditary transmission of epilepsy in animals in which the disease was provoked by irritative lesions of the brain."

When the nervous system is thus susceptible to spasmodic action, it is "set off" in epileptic attacks by slight provocation, as by emotional excitement, some indigestible substance in the intestines, or a little excess of some antotoxic impurity in the blood. Dr. Brown-Séquard wrote that "Sympathetic Epilepsy is frequently due to an irritation of the sexual organs, especially brought on by masturbation. In Anglo-Saxon countries, where children are less watched and warned against the

dangers of that fatal habit than in other civilized countries, epilepsy due to that cause is particularly frequent." He showed also that in Hasse's record of a thousand epileptics, 364 of them were found to be between ten and twenty years of age. If, when the nervous system is prone to epileptic seizures the individual could be so carefully guarded through the tender period of youth as to avoid unnecessary sources of irritation, very likely when reaching adult age the propensity would have been outgrown—the dangerous period passed; but the susceptible nervous system, together with some abnormal and continuous aggravation of its infirmity, leads to the establishment of a confirmed form of epilepsy, and one that will yield only to prolonged and careful treatment.

In considering the aggravating causes of epilepsy, it is difficult to decide whether to lay the greater blame on irritations originating in the sexual organs or the digestive organs. At all ages, but especially in ungarded youth, the chance of evil from both sources is unfortunately very great. During infancy it often takes but little belly-ache to give rise to convulsions in children who do not really belong to the epileptic class, and as boys and girls are brought up to gourmandize on meats and sweets, and partake of everything set on the table, there is abundant source of irritation for their nervous systems in the almost perpetual disturbance going on in their stomachs, so that, wherever there is a tendency to epileptic disease, it is pretty sure to be stimulated into activity, either through ignorant or reckless abuse of the digestive and generative functions.

A general epileptic attack usually exhibits these symptoms: paleness, loss of consciousness, a ery, general spasms, a fall, biting of tongue and lips, congestion and redness of face, short, difficult breathing, frothing at the mouth, perspiration, relaxation of spasms, stupor, sleep, and, on waking, headache and fatigue. In the mildest cases, called *petit-mal* (little sickness), there is only a momentary lapse of consciousness, and spasm of a few muscles of the face or neck. Whether great or small, the attacks recur periodically, often with some regularity, from ten a day to one in ten years. Some such cases have premonitory or warning symptoms, in form of queer sensations, irascible temper, cold hands or feet, or some optical illusion, occurring a few hours or seconds before an attack. Epileptics generally have other evidence of poor health, and no doubt the nervous system suffers from every new attack. In time memory fails, and other mental faculties are impaired. Excitability of temper, depression of spirits, and even symptoms of insanity develop in some of these cases.

In the treatment of epilepsy little can be done during an attack except to guard the subject against self-inflicted injury. After an attack he should be turned on his side and the tongue drawn forward, so as not to obstruct breathing while he is permitted to "sleep it off,"

The curative treatment demands that the general health should be attended to all round : the nerve-centres nourished, the blood made rich and pure, all sources of irritation removed, especially from the mind, the digestive and the sexual organs, and lastly, not *firstly*, as most cases are treated, a sedative compound may be used to subdue the over-excitability of the nervous system, and so stave off its explosions. The bromides, though much abused for this purpose, are still indispensable, but their utility, and especially their harmless application, requires good judgment in selection and combination, with an eye to the objects first stated in speaking of treatment. The writer has found simplicity and abstemiousness in diet, and a preference for a vegetarian bill of fare, very conducive to success, and will be pleased to give free advice to all sufferers from this annoying and inconvenient malady.

The Question of Functional or Organic Disease.

In contrasting functional or organic diseases we have been accustomed to think of the former as presenting no discoverable change in the actual structure of parts, while in the latter there is evident change or loss of substance ; but the latest facts in regard to the changes observed in neurons coincident with neurasthenia, which have been above described, favor the idea that there is not likely to be disordered function without some physical basis, whether we are smart enough to discover it or not. We find it difficult in all problems of life to draw hard and fast lines, and make definitions that will always stand. It is not easy in all cases to distinguish living from non-living matter, plant from animal, vital force from the other forces operating on or in matter, health from disease, or even life from death. The bounds of true functional disease are likely to be narrowed. We can easily see the changes in a lung destroyed by phthisis, and know that it is organic, while in asthma the lung-tissue may show no deviation from normal, however much the breathing may be interfered with, and, so far as the lungs are concerned, the disease may be entirely functional, but if we could find a way to see into the neurons in control of respiration, very likely we should find some change in the "operators," or in the wires by which they confer and send out their messages. This would apply as well to a large number of functional diseases of vital organs, by tracing the trouble first to the nerve-centres (neurons) that control their action, and then assuming some flaw in their relative neurons.

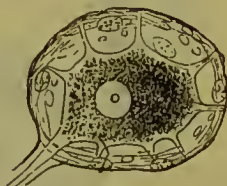
Having shown how these neurons are subject to abnormal conditions, and how these may develop into the most serious forms of nervous disease, the next business in hand is to show *the relationship between the disorders of the nervous system and the more common constitutional diseases* and localized chronic ailments, but to do this it is now necessary

to explain another important function of the nervous system which, up to this time, has been purposely left almost out of sight, in order to bring it out in the strongest light when most needed. It may be well introduced with a little story.

In a case before a coroner's jury of a man killed by accident, whom, for the sake of argument, we assume to have been a rare specimen, "in perfect health," a juror asked the coroner, a German doctor whom some folks regarded as somewhat eccentric, whether the organs had been, in the post-mortem examination, found to be in a healthy state. The coroner replied: "No! the man was dead," and some who heard the story didn't know whether "the laugh was on" the coroner or the juror, but the coroner was, in fact, telling a great truth, and one which it is well to remember. Any organ, to be in a healthy state, must be operating—alive. The body of the man, and all his parts, may have been without a flaw in *structure* or substance, if he were killed by a shock from a trolley-wire, but he was dead, and, without the spark of life, the organs being functionless, were not healthy. Health implies life and action, as well as wholeness of parts, and if one organ be "all there," but not "up to duty," there is ill-health, disorder, and disease. The great function of the nervous system, aside from its relating us to the outer world—adapting us to our environment—is its business of administering the affairs of the body itself in all its parts. It stimulates, regulates, controls, and harmonizes a great variety of processes which we call vital functions because vitally necessary to maintenance of life and health. If, because of any sleepy neurons, or break in the wires, this administration fails, there is lack of proper adjustment of the affairs of life, and proportionate illness.

Though the brain is, as already said, the capitol and referee and main storage and distributing reservoir for the supply of nerve-energy, there are many sub-treasuries and minor administrative officers scattered through the chest and abdomen in what are called the ganglia (masses) of "the sympathetic nervous system," one of the largest being the "solar plexus," situated "at the pit of the stomach," or where a man may be easily "knocked out," if you hit him "where he lives." It is well shown in Fig. 156, on page 465, and in the second colored plate, where the intimate relations of the sympathetic ganglia and the spinal cord are shown in the white cords that join them, but the most direct connection between the brain and the vital nerve-centres is by means of two pneumogastric (chest-stomach) nerves, which afford not

Fig. 234.



NEURON.

From a ganglion of the sympathetic nervous system, in its capsule, with its "processes" cut away.

only a steady flow of energizing nerve-influence to the vital organs, but exert also a controlling or restraining action, as though holding the rein over them as well as the whip. Evidently this is a great business with "a beautiful system," but the story of its far-reaching influence is not yet half told. It has only been traced as far as the vital organs themselves, for controlling their operations, even to the number of heart-beats per minute, but now we must follow the nerves along the routes of the blood-vessels in what is called "the vaso-motor system," because they regulate the size of the blood-vessels, and so the blood-supply of every part, but they go farther still, even to the elementary cell or fibre,

FIG. 235.



A CASE OF HEMIATROPHY,

Or wasting of the tissues of one side of the face,
from nervous disease.

to influence its nutrition as well as its operation. It is through some disturbance of this finely adjusted patent lever regulator of our watch-works that the face blushes or pales, the mouth becomes dry, or the eyes moist from emotion; and when extreme shock occurs to headquarters, whether from physical or mental cause, it is through this endless chain of nerve-work that all blood-circulation and other business of the corporation may be brought to an end in fatal syncope.

In tracing the nerve-influence down to this

microscopically fine point—the ultimate elementary cell of every tissue—and finding even its nutrition dependent upon the constant galvanic current of vital nerve-electricity, the way is made easy to understand how every failure of function or wasting of substance from malnutrition may result from a fault in the administration and supply office—the nervous system—and it will be a local or general disease according to the number of neurons that wilt and become inattentive to business. Other chapters of this book have traced heart, lung, dyspeptic, and liver derangements to nerve-failure. Though written many years ago, they stand the test of scientific study as well as professional experience; but since we have come to understand the greatness of the fact of the dependence for nutrition of every bodily cell upon its supply of nerve-stimulus, what wonder that there is a disposition to bring more and

more all wasting diseases into the category of nervous diseases, and how reasonably will be herein shown.

This influence of the nervous system is called *trophic*, from a Greek root meaning to nurse or feed, and if the body-tissues cannot feed and reconstruct themselves from the blood so generously distributed within their reach, without being coaxed to do so by some nerve-influence, then that is well named trophic or mother-nurse influence. There are well-recognized nervous diseases in which some part becomes atrophied—starved out—because its neurons are fading, still fading. The best known cases, though fortunately not common, are seen in the “living skeletons,” which are cases of “wasting palsy,” or “progressive muscular atrophy.” In them the gradually wasting muscles indicate that a process of atrophy has begun in the neurons of the nerve-roots of the spinal column, but this sort of wasting may be localized instead of general, and only affect one arm, or a small portion of the face in the domain of one nerve, and, knowing of such cases, the question naturally arises whether in every instance of wasting disease, even though, as in phthisis, there be an invasion of microbes to hurry along the “consumption” of tissue, the real cause may not be in a shortage of the trophic nerve-energy, which the cells need to enable them to keep well fed, and capable of warding off invaders. It is admitted that the Koch bacilli cannot take up their abode except in soil prepared for them, and now the question arises whether this acceptable soil means a particular (abnormal, of course) state of the blood, or a deficiency of trophic nerve-influence; and the probable fact is that it is generally both, since impoverished blood and deficient nerve-energy so often go together, constituting that preliminary stage of the disease in which a person is said to be “running into consumption.” It is more often a slow drifting, with symptoms of neurasthenia (showing that the neurons are getting weary of well-doing) and of scrofula, with the familiar train of symptoms usually attributed to bad blood.

FIG. 236.



CHARLES SPRAGUE, THE
LIVING SKELETON.

Scrofula.

Having thus stumbled upon scrofula in this relation, let us see what there is to be said of it in this connection. We have been accustomed to look upon it as essentially a blood disorder, and in earlier editions of this work it was attributed to a blood-poison whose effects were

evident, even though the poison itself had not been discovered. The origin of the disease, not only by heredity, but by an unhealthy mode of life, was dwelt upon, such as "residence in damp localities, habitually sleeping in chambers where the sunlight seldom penetrates, daily exposure to cold, damp air, insufficient food, a pork diet, impure air, and personal uncleanness—also impure vaccination—and finally, vitiated and dissipated habits, and all influences which have a tendency to depress the vital forces, may open the doors of the system to the devil's breath and inaugurate scrofula."

Though we still know that such conditions of life render us easy victims to malign influences from without, such as malaria, it is now known that a "depressed state of the vital forces" implies sick neurons, and leads to such derangement of vital functions that poisons are self-developed—right at home, in our own bodies—and the scrofulous poison, if not always, certainly is often, of this kind. A late English writer (in Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine") says the chief characteristics of scrofula "consist, structurally, in a defect in the blood, and functionally in *languor*. It is a special form of constitutional weakness, debility, or degeneracy of mankind, manifesting itself in two ways, in a defective power of resistance to external influences and a defective power of growth and development in some or all parts of the body. Whatever lessens health and strength tends to beget scrofula, and once produced it is highly hereditary," and so commonly congenital, meaning from birth.

Scrofula, therefore, originates in self-blood-poisoning, debility and malnutrition, and as we have found the trophic neurons to be in control of all this important business, we trace the "*languor*" to them, and so find scrofula not out of place in a consideration of nervous as well as blood diseases. Its hereditary transmission also goes to confirm this view.

Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, one of England's most fertile and popular medical writers, says that "In cases of hereditary disease the impression which has been made on the affected person, and which is transmitted to the offspring, is inflicted *primarily upon the nervous centres*. This view is contrary to the common belief which fixes the taint in the blood, and which is expressed in such every-day terms as 'bad blood, good blood, ancestral blood,' terms which are applied as freely to *mental* as to physical proclivities. The view which assigns the seat of the taint to the nervous matter (neurons) rather than to the circulating blood is most in accord with modern observation. * * * Moreover, we learned by direct experiment that physical nerve-injuries inflicted on parents are transmitted to offspring. Epilepsy induced by nervous injury has been thus transmitted. * * * It is observable that the injuries to nervous matter which are capable of producing hereditary

diseases must be inflicted either on a nervous centre or on a trunk of a nerve. Injuries inflicted on the extremities of nerves do not seem to be followed by changes transmissible by heredity. * * * It is not until the *nutrition of a part directed by central nervous control is perverted* by a central injury that the inherited mischief is established. * * * Whether something material and active is passed on from one generation to another, or whether it is a purely physical impression or *vibration* which is transmitted, we cannot pretend to say." My preference is for the theory that normal nerve-action (life itself) is a mode of motion (vibration), and that the several "taints" or hereditary diseases are abnormal modes of motion, resident in the neurons (central nervous matter), and transmissible as unpleasant memories to offspring. The initial impulse thus implanted in the germ decides in the main how it shall grow, develop, and act—in short, what kind of life it will live and how long.

Dr. Richardson says the "view is now gaining ground that the scrofulous taint is a variety of the syphilitic." This book always maintained their close relationship and their resemblance in physical effects. Previous editions said: "Syphilis is own cousin of scrofula." The syphilitic taint is recognized as the most intense and far-reaching of any of the hereditary "diatheses," though syphilis in its more virulent or active form is acquired by direct inoculation; but however acquired, while it is liable to invade, mar, or destroy every tissue or organ, the deepest impression is made on the nervous system, which fact is entirely consistent with its power of hereditary transmission even to the third and fourth generation. In the first generation, as in the victim of acquired syphilis, it may be responsible for epilepsy, chorea, locomotor ataxy, paralysis, and an almost endless variety of degenerative changes in the bones, skin, and mucous membranes; but as its power wanes in further generations the results are symptoms such as are commonly called "scrofulous," of which there are twenty or more.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF SCROFULA.

Among the more common symptoms of scrofula are enlarged glands, especially in the neck, catarrh of any mucous membrane, bronchitis, consumption, ulceration of the bowels, many varieties of skin eruptions, chronic abscesses, which, if they form in the bones of the spine, lead to Pott's Disease, humpback, rickets, hip-joint disease, tumors, notched teeth, hydrocephalus, ophthalmia, blindness, ulceration of the ears and deafness, and yet the whole truth is not told, and space cannot be spared for it. When children early display signs of a scrofulous tendency everything favorable to its relief should be religiously employed, for it is through neglect that we see the many sad deformities that result from early caries (decay) of the bones, or the rickety

soft state which leads to bow-legs. Rickets in children may be suspected when there is much tendency to diarrhœa, fever, thirst, perspiration, swelling of the knees, wrists, and ankles and poor teeth.

The early symptoms of Pott's disease (of the bones of the spine) are pain on motion of certain parts, with a disposition to keep the body fixed while stooping, and pain on pressure over some point of the spinal column, often noticeable soon after a fall, blow or wrench, and, though constitutional treatment must not be neglected, the first effort should be to give the inflamed part rest by means of a suitable apparatus for support, which will permit the child to go out in the sunshine and air. Many cases of mere curvature of the spine imply no disease of the bones, but merely a bad habit of position in sitting, sleeping, or working, and are better treated without apparatus than with, the patient being made to brace up and strengthen his or her own muscles by suitable exercises.

While my views in regard to the nature of scrofula have advanced rather than changed, I see no occasion to modify what I have always advised and found satisfactory as to treatment—consisting in the main of all those hygienic means explained at length in the chapters relating to causes and prevention of chronic diseases, together with vegetable alterative medication selected according to temperament and symptoms, with a view to eliminating the scrofulous poison, enriching the blood, and thus nourishing and revitalizing the neurons. Particular attention is invited to Chapter XII., Part II.

One of the worst cases of Pott's disease that ever came under my treatment was that of an otherwise promising young woman of about twenty years of age, who had reached the stage of lateral double curvature of the spine, and inability to maintain an upright position of the upper part of the body, without iron crutches under the arms, having their ends supported in pockets in a heavy leathern belt securely fastened about the body, just above the hips. Having worn this supporting harness for several years, she finally became a constant sufferer from severe bladder troubles, causing incontinence of urine. She came for relief from the latter, not dreaming of the possibility of a cure of the spinal curvature. It was apparent that so long as she was obliged to wear the harness, she would continue, from the pressure upon the parts below the belt, to suffer from an annoying urinary affection. I undertook the seemingly hopeless task of curing the Pott's disease, and at the end of about one year's treatment I had the satisfaction of discharging the case with a spine that could support itself and complete relief from the affection of the bladder! The heretofore hopeless young woman had come to possess backbone, and was able to join her comrades in their sports and social events as well and as joyous as any of them. This remarkable restoration was accomplished by simply alterative treat-

ment for both nerves and blood. The serofulous condition of her blood had doubtless been inherited, in consequence of which she was being punished for some ancestral errors. Whether inherited or a result of some pernicious habits on the part of the invalid, the treatment must be constitutional, and not simply local. It is said that charity will cover a multitude of sins, but it will not atone for them, and when the human body exhibits the effects of sins of omission, or commission, due to those who have gone before, or committed by the present sufferer, the only effectual atonement is to sin no more, and apply all possible regenerative means that will restore the integrity of the blood and neurons and their ability to evolve, store, and distribute the vital forces.

We have traced the possibilities of disease resulting from weak and weary neurons far enough already to see that when the nerve-energies are debilitated, the vital functions sluggish or disordered and the blood impoverished or impure, the subject of such tendencies "has a right," as our Hibernian friend would say, to take on or run into almost any form of chronic disease, but which of them will develop, what part be chosen for the seat of the disease, or what "taint" become established as the habit and display its trade-marks on its "subject" will depend on various influences of which we know something but not all. Heredity, temperament, habits, environment, and even some accident will all help to decide whether the taint shall be mainly serofulous, tuberculous, syphilitic, gouty, cancerous, or mixed. It may tend one way in one generation and another in the next, and be aggravated or mitigated by various combinations in marriage.

Aches and Pains.

There are several taints so closely allied in origin and nature that they may well be spoken of in a lump before describing each in detail. All have pain for their main symptom, due to the irritation of sensitive nerves by blood impurities. The blood is such a complex fluid that there are many ways in which it may become off-color, tainted, or impure, but one of the most common faults is retention of waste matter, such as urea, uric acid, and their compounds. In health these substances are being cast into and out of the blood daily. The arteries are the supply-pipes of the fresh blood which builds up the tissues, and the veins are the sewage pipes of the vascular system, whose office it is to gather up all that is effete and carry it to the organs which are capable of disposing of it. Only the sluggishness of the output through the skin, kidneys, liver, and intestines, may result in gradual accumulation until the blood becomes tainted or poisoned beyond the limits of well-being and comfort. Then some part suffers, and pain is its cry. Wherever there is pain it is because some tender nerve-filament is being

pinched. If the blood impurity causes inflammation and swelling of the nerve alone then neuralgia is the name given, or it may be sciatica when the great sciatic nerve at the back of the hip and thigh is hit. If the muscle or joint becomes inflamed, it is called rheumatism or gout, but the local signs of heat, swelling, redness, and pain are the same, and the blood poisons are quite alike, whether the pain be neuralgia, headache, rheumatism, or gout. Physicians call these "neuro-humeral-diatheses," or nerve-blood taints, and though there is chance for debate as to the chemistry of the poisons, there is general agreement that relief can only come through cleansing the blood, and regulating all vital and eliminative functions, so that no more such poisons shall be excessively produced or retained in the system. These painful affections do not come upon fairly healthy people, but upon those with defective neurons and blood-corpuscles through trouble, excessive brain-work, exposure, malaria, or unhygienic practices, and the chronic forms of main interest here take hold of the neurasthenic, anæmic, dyspeptic, run-down, played out or used up folks, who have been neglecting very slight ailments until the blood has accumulated impurities to an inflammatory point, and when fire breaks out somewhere an acute pain gives the alarm. The gouty diathesis is common to our robust neighbors, or those seemingly so, who have overfed themselves, and who look pretty hearty and strong; but from a physician's point of view, they are not as healthy as they look. Their flesh and blood is not really good stuff; their vital organs have been overtaxed, and they are always on the verge of an inflammatory attack from insufficient action of the skin, liver, bowels, or kidneys. One really cannot be too robust, but he may be too plethoric, too full, too fat, or possessed of too thick blood, and perhaps added to this, too generous in his diet.

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

Most headaches are due directly to blood impurities, from liver or kidney torpor, or indirectly to reflex irritation from congestion of the stomach, or sexual organs, but there are cases in which the difficulty arises purely from nervous disturbances. Incipient neuralgia may present all the symptoms of nervous headache. The affection of the nerves not having proceeded far enough to induce irritation or inflammation sufficient to cause distinct neuralgic pains, the sensations are those which are best described by the term *ache*. Overworked brain may induce nervous headache, or establish a predisposition to its attacks. The nerves as well as the muscles may be overstrained by over-exercise, and in such cases they will cry out, and their voice will be an ache or a pain. The brain actually swells in some cases from over-exercise. I have had for patients authors and professional men and women, whose main difficulty might with propriety be called

swelled brain. Overwork of any particular part or organ of the body may bring about inflammation and congestion, and consequently enlargement. The brain is not an exception to this rule, and when it is thus affected, the bony frame-work called the skull, will not allow much expansion of its contents, in consequence of which a sense of great pressure and aching will be experienced, together with labored pulsation of its arteries. This sense of pressure is more often experienced in the top of the head than elsewhere, but sometimes there seems to be a sense of pressure throughout the brain.

People not subject to neuralgia, or given to excessive mental labor, may in some instances be predisposed to nervous headache. Grief, disappointment, and other excessive mental emotions may occasion it; too much use of the eyes may induce it; when the optic nerve is weak or irritable, sunlight or gaslight may bring on an attack; if the auditory or hearing nerves are much affected, disagreeable noises may cause nervous headache; an affection of the spine may predispose a person to it; morbid conditions of the procreative organs of both sexes are liable to disorder the brain and develop a tendency to headache; and, lastly, it may be caused by a bad circulation of the nervous forces, or a deficiency of them. In the latter case when nervous vitality is low, the brain lacks strength and becomes tired by the slightest care, or the most ordinary thinking, just as the limbs, when weak, may become so tired by a little walking as to ache like toothache when the person so affected sits or lies down after exercise.

CONGESTIVE HEADACHE.

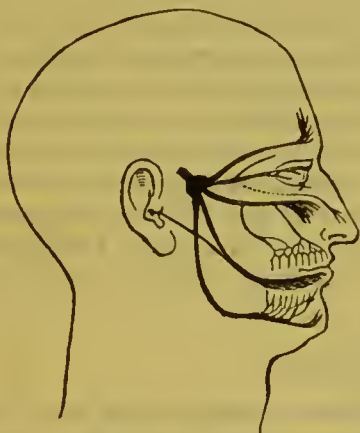
This kind of headache is most liable to affect people who are fleshy and full-blooded. The arteries and veins of those who are so fat that their skins are stuffed to their fullest capacity of expansion, are often so crowded as to circulate the blood very sluggishly, and in such cases the head is liable to ache from the presence of too much sluggishly moving blood. When a person thus affected stoops over, the head swims on assuming an upright position; and when headache is constantly present, there is experienced a sense of fulness; a predisposition to vertigo; and, in some cases, throbbing in the temples and over the eyes. People thus affected should pursue a course of medication calculated to thin the blood; and adopt a system of dietetics and exercise calculated to reduce the plethora.

In lean persons, congestive headache is sometimes a troublesome companion, proceeding from imperfect circulation. In these cases, while the extremities are cold, and the arteries and veins in them almost collapsed by the absence of the vascular fluids, the brain is unduly supplied and pressed with blood. A good remedy for this is given in the essay for keeping the feet warm, in the chapter on the prevention

of disease. Anything that will restore warmth to the feet and a normal temperature to the head will give present relief.

Women are sometimes victims of periodical attacks of congestive headache when they are subject to menstrual derangements. The blood, instead of flowing off at the proper period, determines to the head and face, giving to the latter a flushed or florid appearance, and to the former a sense of pressure which often amounts to severe headache. Women are especially liable to these attacks, when the function, generally known by the name of the "monthly flow," is just about being established; and when that period arrives in older womanhood, commonly called "change of life;" but there are those who suffer at every recurrence of the menses, with flushed face and congestive head-

FIG. 237.



FACIAL NERVES.

ache. The only remedial plan is, of course, to give such medical attention to the nervous system, blood, ovaries and womb, and to the extremities if cold, as will eradicate the causes. It is hardly necessary to say that menstrual difficulties proceed from disease, and are natural to no one. In women of health the flow will come on with little or no warning in the way of pain, and at the age for it to cease it will simply fail to appear, with no symptom whatever of discomfort. The treatment would vary little from that recommended for Nervous Headache.

NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia is a disease of the nerves and blood, and may affect any part of the nervous system, although it most commonly attacks the nerves of the face, jaws, breast, and side. Its presence is announced by the most piercing, darting pains, recurring in paroxysms, followed with brief intervals of relief; but hardly a moment elapses after a lacerating pain darts along the course of the affected nerve, ere another shoots forth, inflicting pain equally distressing to the patient.

The above cut presents, in the prominent black lines, the nerves of the fifth branch, which are most liable to attacks of neuralgia. Many a victim to the distressing disease will be able to recognize in those lines the tracks of the pains which so often afflict them. Neuralgia may also occur in the course of other nerves. It often strikes along those between the ribs, and is then called intercostal. It may be mis-

taken for pains in the heart or lungs ; it is in fact about them, but not in or of them. But neuralgia of the heart or lungs is not uncommon ; it may also attack the organs below the diaphragm, and is intensely painful when it strikes the ovaries or testes. Neuralgia in the teeth does not always mean that they are decayed and must come out. Many a good tooth has thus been sacrificed unnecessarily, when the proper thing to pull out was the impurity of the blood that was nagging the nerves at the roots of the teeth. The victim may often feel as though he wanted to tear out a neuralgic part, but that would only result in its going for some other sensitive part.

The pathology of this disease is about as little understood by the medical profession as the science of aerial navigation. As well might a person look into patent-medicine almanacs, Robinson Crusoe, or the yellow-covered literature of the day for a correct explanation of the nature of the disease, as into the pages of medical publications. Medical authors generally attribute its cause to nervous debility. What is nervous debility ? Why, it is simply a relaxed and enfeebled condition of the system resulting from an insufficient supply of nervous vitality. Persons so affected are troubled with lack of strength and want of vivacity or animation. Now every one knows that neuralgia is often found among persons of robust appearance, who have a fair degree of strength, and that it sometimes manifests itself in those possessing extraordinary muscular power and physical vigor. How can this fact be accounted for, if nervous debility be the cause ?

Now, then, let us take a *common sense* view of the disease. An impure condition of the blood, or the presence in the system of some poisonous mineral, like mercury or lead, may cause inflammation in any nerve which the impurity or mineral may attack, and when the nerve is attacked by either, so that there is danger of the nervous communication being blocked up, the available nervous forces are gathered up and suddenly precipitated at intervals upon the obstructed nerve by the efforts of Nature to keep the communication open. These violent propulsions of the nervous forces through the inflamed nerve, cause the sharp darting pains. Nature always attempts to get rid of any functional intruder. This is illustrated when something gets in the eye ; a sudden gush of liquid from the tear-glands attempts to carry it out. If something offensive to the olfactory nerves, or anything not suitable to breathe into the lungs, enters the nose, an involuntary sneeze takes place for its removal, or, at least, to prevent its entering the pulmonary organs. If the stomach is crammed with a mixture of unwholesome food, Nature often visits upon the careless gormandizer an attack of vomiting or diarrhœa to carry it off. If corrosive or acrimonious secretions of the bronchial tubes roll down toward the air-vessels of the lungs, a cough involuntarily takes place to bring them up.

Now, all these efforts of Nature to effect relief may sometimes not only prove unavailing, but go too far, unless remedies are resorted to for the removal of the intrusion which she has faithfully tried to dispose of. The tears may flow too copiously or too continuously ; the sneezing may become convulsive and painful ; the vomiting or diarrhœa may become excessive, continuous, and debilitating ; and the cough may become rasping, exhaustive, and alarming. So with the precipitation of the nervous forces on the nerves attacked by unwholesome humors or mineral poisons, which threaten to cut off communication through those nerves ; it may become too painful, too continuous, and even threatening, unless remedies are adopted to assist Nature in getting rid of the offensive visitors ; but that natural effort, that sharp-shooting of the nervous forces through the invaded and inflamed nerves for the expulsion of the invaders, that, I say, is neuralgia. Neuralgia is a regular pitched battle between the forces circulating through the nerves and the offensive humors or minerals which attempt to obstruct their pathway, and when they are defeated, paralysis of the parts follows, for the nerves of sensation, or motion, or both, become lifeless when the passage of animal electrical currents is completely obstructed. Sometimes the warfare will be kept up for years, at intervals, unless something sensible is done to assist Nature.

THE TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA.

The assistance needed is readily suggested by a proper understanding of the disease as herein explained. If blood impurities are attacking the nerves, remedies suitable to cleanse and nourish the vascular fluid must be taken by the patient at the same time electricity is being locally applied to relieve the painful paroxysms and the inflammation which has taken place in the affected nerve. If mineral poisons are lurking in the system and permeate the delicate nervous structure, these must be entirely eliminated. The advances made in vegetable medication and electrical therapeutics have placed neuralgia in the list of curable diseases, notwithstanding the bigoted carpings of old fogies in the profession, many of whom, even at this late day, deny its curability ; and why ? Simply because they have not been able, with their obtuse comprehension, to see into underlying causes of the malady, nor the wisdom to resort to the newer remedies of the botanical practice with its valuable alteratives.

Probably the most common error in the treatment of neuralgia is the resort to sedatives and narcotics to subdue the pain, the sufferer being content with the relief which can thus be obtained, and doing nothing for a radical cure. Many a case of opium or alcohol habit is thus induced and confirmed. Another risky mode of obtaining temporary relief is by headache powders that sometimes kill the pains, and

now and then kill the patient. Local stimulant pain-killers, such as lotions or menthol pencils, are far safer for self-prescription, and one of the safest as well as best local applications is a hot-water bag or hot brick in flannel wrapper. For sciatica, try a hot flat-iron applied over enough flannel to warm through the muscles without burning the skin. I would refer those suffering with neuralgia to page 342.

RHEUMATISM.

The theory of this disease has never been correctly explained by anyone. In fact there is not even a show of plausibility in any of the written views of medical writers respecting its cause. As sensible a description of this painful affection as any that has fallen under my

FIG. 238.



RHEUMATISM.

eye, was given some time ago in *All the Year Round*. The writer says: "Put your toe in a vice; turn the screw until you can bear the pain no longer; that is rheumatism. Give the screw one more turn—that is gout." When this book was first written, I, too, misled by popular errors, gave a very imperfect idea of the real nature of the disease, but my experience and success in treating it have, I am confident, suggested to my mind the correct pathology. In later editions I felt constrained to substitute a new essay for the old one, and in submitting it to my intelligent readers, I feel confident it will be accepted as rational and sensible.

It must be understood by the reader that the arterial blood contains the elements of vitality and nutrition, which it empties into what is called the capillary system. This capillary system is a kind of filterer of the blood, and after the nutritious particles have been filtered from the arterial fluid the latter is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system, and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. Then the atoms of nutrition, composed of fluid bone, fluid muscle, etc., move by the laws of affinity to the various parts they are adapted to build up. Now, it so happens that through the effects of bad habits, bad medication, etc., this stream of blood emptied into and diffused through the capillary system is not always pure or free from inflamma-

tory particles. There are corrupt and corrosive adulterations. What becomes of them? They, too, are emptied into the capillaries and are sucked up with the venous blood into the veins, so that they continue in the circulation, or else pass off with the insensible perspiration outwardly, or with the waste matter of the system inwardly. But the coagulation of several of these corrupt particles is apt to take place whenever the pores of the skin are closed by exposure to wet or cold or other causes, or the internal drainage and sewerage are inactive. These coagulated particles of corrupt matter may make their appearance under the skin, producing pustules, scaly eruptions, or running sores. They may attack the skin called the mucous membrane, lining the throat, bronchia, stomach, and other cavities. They may locate about a nerve and induce neuralgia, as explained in the preceding essay, and—now we come to it—they may attach themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflame them by their corrosive influence. Mercury often forms a part of these coagulated particles of acrimonious matter, and any other injurious mineral may do so. The lodgement of these and the inflammation they induce, render the channels of the blood sensitive, and the circulation of the vital current through these affected parts becomes painful, just as it is painful to drink when the throat is sore; to pass the fæces when the rectum is affected with piles; to pass the urine when the urethra is inflamed or otherwise diseased. What does Nature do now? She sends blood in abundance to drench out or dislodge, if possible, these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of the blood therein. This is called acute rheumatism. What if Nature does not succeed in washing out these acrimonious atoms? She withdraws the undue supply of the blood from the parts, gives up the contest, and continues to perform the function of circulation as best she can, but the passage of the currents of blood through their affected channels still continues painful. This is called chronic rheumatism. When the seat of the affection changes in a single day, night, or hour, as it often does, then it is that these corrosive quicksands have been washed from one position to another. By a sudden dislodgement they may be carried by the circulation to some part far distant from the place they previously annoyed. Now, who will say that here is not, in a few words, the whole philosophy of that painful disease called rheumatism?

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM.

As my successful treatment of the disease suggested the theory, the theory in turn points to the correct treatment. Anything which will dislodge the corrupt particles, *dissolve* and expel them from the system, and purify the blood, will give permanent relief. Vegetable medication, made up according to some of our latest botanical formulas

and suited to the idiosyncrasy of the patient, may alone accomplish these results. If not, then electricity may be employed successfully as an adjunct. See page 329. Many think they are cured when the coagulated particles are dissolved and dispersed. But such cures are never permanent. They must be expelled and the blood restored, or the corrosive particles will reunite whenever a sudden change in the weather or exposure to dampness closes again the pores or other avenues through which they escape; for so long as the blood remains impure, so long will the circulation, the insensible perspiration, the fæces and urine be loaded with those which daily accumulate.

A careful regard to air, exercise, and diet, should be observed by the sufferer with chronic rheumatism. A dry atmosphere is of the utmost importance, and dry stove-heat is far preferable to the damp atmosphere out of doors on a rainy day. In dry weather, out-of-door exercise is exceedingly beneficial, and if the invalid is so badly affected as to preclude the possibility of walking, carriage-riding should be resorted to. The diet should be regulated according to the general condition of the patient, the digestive capacities, and the stage of the disease. In plethoric persons of so-called "full habit," plenty of red blood and tendency to be fleshy, a diet of fruits, grains, and especially succulent (watery) vegetables is preferable, and such diet is generally advisable where the digestion is pretty good, and the rheumatism affects the muscles, or mainly the smaller joints, as in rheumatic gout. In chronic cases, where the tendency is to poor nutrition, anæmia, pale lips, leanness, and general debility, a meat diet may be the best, and more especially when vegetables are likely to cause sour stomach. As all rheumatism is more or less allied to disorders of digestion and assimilation, the peculiarities of each case should be carefully observed with a view of selecting a simple, nutritious diet that shall best *agree* with the stomach, and in many acute cases the duration of the disease can often be shortened by great abstinence—the starving-out plan. The free drinking of pure water is a safe recommendation as steady diet for all cases, and sometimes alkaline mineral waters for a while.

Much might be said of the unhealthful conditions that favor the production and accumulation in the blood of irritating poisons which, according to their kind or quality, may be the cause of rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, and so forth, but this would require a long chapter in itself, explaining the operations of the vital organs in health, and their perverted action in disease. This may be found in a pamphlet by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., on "Auto-toxæmia" (see page 1248), which explains the method of self-blood-poisoning by which a great variety of blood impurities become developed through disorder of the digestive and eliminative organs. The attention of the reader is also directed to Chapter XII.

GOUT.

Much that has been written in explanation of rheumatism might with little qualification be repeated concerning gout. There is no doubt a chemical difference in the impurities, and, for some undiscovered reason, those of gout have an affinity for the smaller joints; but the large range of their action would be lost sight of were we to look only to the joints for the evidences of gouty inflammation. Many skin diseases are undoubtedly based upon the gouty diathesis, and some cases of asthma are traced to it. Many a throat trouble is the sign of its occasional preference for a tonsil rather than a tender joint, and an attack of piles may be its way of showing that it is no respecter of places or persons. Indeed, gout is almost ubiquitous, and goes here and there "as the wind bloweth where it listeth." It tickleth the skin or scalp with a scattering itchiness; it grips the throat; inflames the eyes; twinges the heart-strings; grips the intestines with colic; bites the urinary organs; bores through the finger or toe joints in a come-and-go-as-you-please style. Dr. Fothergill wrote a book about "Gout in its Protean Forms," calling especial attention to its nervous manifestations which are quite like those of neurasthenia. "Blues" may be one of its modes of expressing itself through the nervous system; and nervous irritability another. The gouty subject may sometimes be sleepless and at other times drowsy and sleep every day; or, he may have drowsiness with inability to sleep.

Typical acute gout is of course an intensely painful attack in the joints of the knees, feet, wrists, or hands, lasting several days; but one may get a great variety of symptoms, occasionally, or some phase of the gouty state pretty steadily without ever being laid up with a gouty attack. It is naturally the neglected chronic state of goutiness which paves the way for a sudden acute attack, if some such cause as a cold or severe indigestion occurs to inflame the blood suddenly with an unusual amount of gouty impurities; and so the gouty person who ignores its minor penalties is taking the risk of suffering its major ones. There is a more subtle danger in permitting gouty irritants to lurk about the blood indefinitely, and that is their propensity to eat away on the lining of the blood-vessels, the heart, and the kidneys until those organs suffer some irreparable damage. Therefore anyone who discovers in himself a predisposition to gouty symptoms, should endeavor to so order his life and habits as to hold them off, and if it be a strong hereditary propensity, eternal vigilance will be the price he must pay for liberty from its varying depredations.

THE TREATMENT OF GOUT.

The treatment of gout consists mainly in attention to dietetics and exercise. It is attributed largely to suboxygenation, or an insufficient

supply of oxygen to burn up the clinkers. Food is fuel ; waste matter is ash ; an abnormal or obstructive waste may be called clinkers. Plenty of air-blast in the lungs aids to burn up clinkers. Exercise, joy, and laughter, stimulate deep and frequent inspirations of air-carrying oxygen. Sedentary occupations, worry, and grief, and depressing mental emotions favor lessened action of the lungs, shortage of oxygen, deficient fuel change. Over-eating, especially of meats, sweets, and fats, crowds the body furnaces with more fuel than can be digested, burned up, oxygenated, and ashified for elimination. Hence, again, clinkers to obstruct, irritate, and inflame somewhere. Strike a good balance in your food and exercise ; remember that air is one food you are not likely to get too much of, and that exercise as well as eating may be overdone. You have the principles by which to hold off gout as well as other debilitating diatheses, or teasing taints. Another food that, like air, is seldom taken in excess, is water—pure water. It aids the perpetual flow of the fluids of the body. It favors activity, motion, solution, and evacuation. Every drop going out by the breath of the lungs, from the skin, bowels, or kidneys, carries with it some burden of waste matter, and what goes in must come out. Read what is said of water in Part I. The medicinal treatment of gout consists in the proper administration of such remedies as may be indicated for the improvement of digestion, the arrest of fermentation and restoration of sufficient activity of liver, bowels, and kidneys. Whatever fault in constitution, or acquired physical conditions favoring its manifestation, must receive the attention of the patient if he is treating his own case, or the physician who has charge of it. It may well be added that the very best medicines for such a trouble must come from the fields and woodlands. Botanical treatment is especially suited to a gouty diathesis. See page 313,

Cancer.

The last disease of uncertain origin to be claimed in the list of diseases of malnutrition through perverted nerve-action is cancer, and the claim is plausible, as will be soon shown ; but first let it be said that cancer as yet appears to consist of nothing but the body's own cells gone wrong, and there is no proof of the presence of any parasitic or microbic invaders. As Professor Virchow says : "The cellular elements of a tumor are derived from the pre-existing cells of the body," which for some cause have reverted to a rudimentary or simple state of life and begun to increase and multiply regardless of other parts, as though their neuronie guardians had lost all control of them. It is a sort of war among our tissue elements, in which one kind proceeds to run wild at the expense of the rest.

It has seemed very reasonable to suppose that such abnormal growth was stimulated by some impurity of the blood, and it has even been suggested that cancerous tumors were evolved as a new excretory organ to rid the system of some poisonous property; but now there are many studious observers who believe that the various forms of tumors are but the results of some failure of the trophic nerves whose duty it is to regulate nutrition and cell growth; and this view is encouraged by the fact that cancer increases in frequency as age advances, and as vital power declines, that mental and nervous depression are predisposing causes; and, finally, the fact that it is most prevalent and increasing in conditions of high-pressure civilization involving nerve-strain, tiredness, and exhaustion. Senility of tissue predisposes to cancer, so that where causes of early death are reduced more enfeebled aging folks are left as probable victims for the cancerous mode of death. Dr. Herbert Snow, of the London Cancer Hospital, believes mental worry to be one of the chief exciting causes of cancer, and, from what we have known of the personal experiences of many cancer patients, I think he is right. Mental disturbances of any kind are liable to put the system in a receptive condition capable of taking on any malady to which it has even a slight predisposition.

The Literary Digest tells us that the theory is advanced by Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, Ind., in a paper read before the State Society of Homeopathic Physicians that "the recent increase in the spread of cancer is directly due to vaccination." Starting with the fact that cancer is a disease characterized by rapid growth of abnormal cell-structure, he says: "It takes twenty-one years or more to make a man, and from three or four to make a cow. As cancer is a disease characterized by the rapid imposition of cells, I ask you, is it safe to put the rapid-growing cells or protoplasm of a diseased animal into the slow-growing cells of man, as is done in vaccination? Dr. Clarke believes," continues the *Digest*, "that we are reaping the harvest of the seed so generally introduced forty to sixty years ago," and that "deaths from cancer are more numerous in England and Prussia, simply because the pernicious practice [of vaccination for smallpox] was generally introduced so much earlier there."

Another cause for the increase of cancer, according to Dr. W. Roger Williams, as given in the London *Lancet*, is high feeding. He says: "There can be no doubt that the greed for food manifested by modern communities is altogether out of proportion to their present requirements. Many indications point to the gluttonous consumption of meat, which is such a characteristic feature of this age, as likely to be especially harmful in this respect. Statistics show that the consumption of meat has for many years been increasing by leaps and bounds, till it now has reached the amazing total of 131 pounds per head per

year, which is more than double what it was half a century ago, when the conditions of life were more compatible with high feeding. When excessive quantities of such highly stimulating forms of nutriment are ingested by persons whose cellular metabolism is defective, it seems probable that there may thus be excited in those parts of the body where vital processes are still active such excessive and disorderly cellular proliferation as may eventuate in cancer. No doubt other factors coöperate, and among these I should be especially inclined to name deficient exercise and probably also deficiency in fresh vegetable food."

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Cancers are hard or soft according to whether they are built up of fibrous or soft cellular tissue, and they differ, too, in rapidity of growth. The evil a cancer may do depends largely on where it is located, how early it can be discovered, and the possibility of eradicating it. All tumors are not cancers. Some are called "benign," because comparatively slow and harmless, as fatty tumors and wens, but true cancers are "malignant," rapid, ugly, and tend to reappear after removal. It is not always possible, even when a clipping from a tumor can be taken and examined microscopically, to say "for certain" whether it is benign or malignant, and so operative means (knife or plaster) get credit for curing more cancers than they really do; but generally a microscopic examination will decide, and whatever the nature of the growth, if removal be possible it may be good policy in some advanced cases to take it out with either knife or plaster. Whether by the former or the latter must be decided by the nature and location of the tumor, and sometimes the subject may decide for himself, there being little preference. The "painless" claim of the plaster plan is generally a delusion and a snare, and with anæsthetic surgery the cutting operation really causes far less suffering; but whatever local treatment be adopted it is most important to resort at once to constitutional measures that will fortify the tissues generally against the progress of this degenerative change, and hold the unruly members (cells that have revolted) in subjection, otherwise they are prone to spread through the lymphatic channels to

FIG. 239.



A NEST OF CANCER CELLS.

These were taken from the tumor in General Grant's throat.

glands in other parts of the body, and start other tumors of the same sort—branch offices. These tumors all enlarge by “cell infiltration,” multiplication of cells in all directions, as a vine grows through a tree, until they exhaust their source of supplies by getting too far from blood-vessels and then ulceration begins—a “break-down” and sloughing. If permitted to go so far the blood itself becomes contaminated with absorbed poisons which stain the “complexion” all over to a peculiar yellow hue—the stage of “cancerous cachexia.”

My experience would lead me to strongly advise the medical treatment *first*, as the reader might well conclude by what has just been stated. If there be no urgent necessity for immediate heroic treatment, it is undoubtedly the safest and best plan. The medical treatment will certainly be needed before or immediately after to clear the system from the cancer-cells floating in the circulation, and that being the case, why not have it at the outset, and thereby possibly avoid the surgical method altogether? Some remarkable cases wherein I have effected cures by systemic treatment, I am firm in the belief were true cancer, and such they were pronounced to be by eminent surgeons. There can be no doubt, however, that there are many tumors so much like cancer as to be mistaken for that dread disease by careful diagnosticians, and that they are often cured by skilful vegetable medication. I have myself cured many such cases when other physicians besides myself have pronounced the tumors cancerous, whether we were mistaken or otherwise. In all cases where a supposed cancerous tumor is removed by local treatment of any kind, whether by a cancer plaster or the surgeon's knife, as I have before remarked, the constitutional treatment of the patient must not be neglected, for if it is, just such tumors are almost sure to reappear to take the place of those which have been removed either in the same or some other location.

I might mention some instances wherein I have been called upon to medically treat cases by recommendation of reputable surgeons, to prepare them for the removal of an apparently malignant tumor by the knife, their anæmic condition being such as to render immediate operation risky; and the preparatory medical treatment effected a radical cure! When the well-known surgeon, Dr. Van Buren, of New York, was living and practicing his specialty, a lady came from Northern Vermont to have a huge and malignant looking tumor removed, involving the entire mammary gland of one of the breasts. The surgeon found her in such a reduced condition that he advised her to place herself under the care of some physician in whom she had confidence, and take a course of medicine that would improve the condition of her nerves, blood, and digestion, so that she might safely undergo the contemplated operation. It so happened that she came to me, and when I told her that if she were to use my medicines faith-

fully, operation might not be necessary, she excitedly responded: "Don't say such a thing to my husband, or he will think you are a quack." I then took the case ostensibly to prepare it for the supposed inevitable operation. But the surgeon never had the opportunity, for in less than a year's time the medicine accomplished the entire removal of the tumor, and my patient had no further trouble from it. In this instance the surgeons who examined it pronounced the tumor a cancer.

I am often asked if tomatoes cause cancer. Dr. Andrew Wilson, of London, has been quoted as saying that he is tired of answering that oft-repeated question. Probably any physician of extensive practice is. How such an idea ever got into the heads of the people, it is hard to surmise. Perhaps it was because that healthful vegetable with its rapid growth, corrugated surface, and deep red color reminded one of a cancerous growth. Dr. Wilson's reply will doubtless be endorsed by most medical men who may happen to see it. He answered as follows: "But for the fact that one takes a pleasure in stamping one's foot on a misleading statement calculated to prejudice people against a vegetable food which is entirely healthful and safe, I should grow weary of asserting that not a jot or tittle of proof has ever been offered in support of the outrageous statement. One might as well allege that cabbage causes cancer, for there would be no more proof to be had concerning the tomato myth. I can only repeat that the tomato is an excellent vegetable enough, and may be partaken of by those with whom it agrees without any fear of it initiating any disease whatever." It is evident, if what Dr. Roger Williams says in the London *Lancet* be true, there is more reason to fear the effects of animal food in our diet, than any vegetable whatever. Overfeeding, living too generously, especially upon meats, is manifestly injurious to those who fall victims to cancer, and once more I must urge that constitutional treatment shall in all cases precede or immediately follow surgical operation, and the former should be given the preference. See Chapter XII.

Syphilis.

Another of the great constitutional diseases the nature of which baffles the most earnest investigations of students of disease is syphilis. Like cancer it may be said of it, that as yet no true parasite has been found in the sores or secretions which in case of syphilis are so surely the means of communicating the disease from one to another. (It is not yet proven, however, that cancer can be transmitted in this manner.) As it was said of cancer, so it may be said of syphilis, that the changes produced in the diseased tissues seem to be such as may occur from simply a perverted or degraded action of the body's normal cells, as though they were operating wholly "on their own hook," without

reference to the disturbance to other parts thus occasioned. Yet it may be said that they are stimulated to this diseased action by the presence of some microbe that has so far eluded the vision of microscopists; and this is made probable by the similarity of syphilis in some features to the acute infectious fevers and in others to leprosy, an even more chronic form of infection, which is now generally regarded as of microbic origin; but leprosy, if "catching," is far less so than syphilis. Whatever the nature of the syphilitic virus, it is undoubtedly easily communicated wherever it comes in contact with an abraded surface.

It is extremely fortunate that the virus is not *erosive*, and that it cannot eat its way through the natural protective scaly covering of the skin and mucous membranes, for if it were able so to force itself upon us its devastation would be far greater than at present, since the disease is not only acquired through venereal (sexual) contact, but in various other ways, and its infectious sores are not limited to the sexual organs. Even a chancre may occur upon the lip and be directly given to another lip, while the mucous patch inside the mouth secretes a *matter* which if left upon a cup, pipe, or musical mouth-instrument may be the means of starting a syphilitic sore on the lips or mouth of the next person who uses the infected article, if that person have an abrasion or crack on the lip.

Specialists who have traced the origin of syphilis in thousands of cases estimate that twenty-five per cent. of the cases among men and fifty per cent. among women are acquired "innocently," and the great variety of unexpected ways in which this may occur is astonishing. The extreme prevalence of syphilis in Russia is attributed more to the uncleanly habits of the people in general than to sexual promiscuity, and its medical men advise "vulgarization" of a knowledge of this subject as the only means of counteracting the tremendous evils of ignorance. Syphilis in the very young is more often hereditary than acquired, even innocently, but, as Dr. L. D. Bulkley says, "Even if brought into the world alive, the product of syphilitic conception has a relatively weak hold on life. This is instanced in the well-known statistics of the Moscow Hospital, in which, of two thousand syphilitic children born in eleven years, over seventy per cent. died. Fournier makes the mortality twenty-eight per cent. from exclusive paternal heredity, sixty per cent. from maternal heredity, and 68.5 per cent. from a mixed heredity. Some figures are even more appalling."

No space need be given here to the history or origin of syphilis as a disease. It dates back of recorded history, and it would take much less space to name the nations, if any which may have escaped it than of those which have long suffered. Races as well as individuals seem to acquire some immunity through experience. Those of Asia and Europe bear it far better than did the aborigines of Hawaii, among

whom it was introduced by Captain Cook's sailors one hundred years ago, with very fatal results and great reduction in population—much the same result as when measles is first disseminated among Pacific islanders who are unaccustomed to its presence.

It is rather fruitless to speculate as to whether the disease may be generated anew under the conditions of recklessness, excess, and all uncleanliness, where it is so generally distributed; for the seeds of the disease are so widely scattered in all the dens of harlotry that most new cases are easily traceable to some such source, while the multitude of roundabout routes by which its virus may be conveyed to innocent victims makes it fair to suppose in any case of doubtful origin that it has been picked up somehow, even though we cannot trace surely the manner of its invasion.

ITS PROGRESS.

Whether it be in the most innocent or most reckless manner, if the syphilitic virus finds itself implanted upon a slightly abraded mucous membrane, or a crack in the skin of the finger or lip, it becomes the spark by which a slow fire is started that may never be quenched, for in some scrofulous and impaired constitutions (by gout or Bright's disease) the disease develops with a rapidity and severity that can be moderated but not controlled. It so happens that because of susceptibility its innocent victims often suffer more than its vicious ones. From the time that the impure contact occurs there is a period of from ten days to four weeks, called "the incubation period," during which the virus is taking root and hatching mischief unsuspected. Then appears at the point of infection a red spot which becomes raised in a few days to a nodule or papule; this scales and softens on the surface until it ulcerates and secretes a thin liquid, which is more virus. Though this virus might provide material to inoculate a hundred more sores on other persons, it seldom starts another such sore on the same individual. The base and edges are hard, so that it is called a "hard chancre." It is often painless, generally slow to heal, and may last several months, generally about two months. What is called "the initial sore" may be so slight as to be unnoticed—a mere dry, scaling patch, or, in persons of very low, reckless, or filthy habits or "depraved constitution," it may become phagedenic or gangrenous, so that it may fail to be "characteristic" in being more slight or more malignant than usual. Within two weeks from the first "lesion" (the initial sore) the virus spreads through the lymphatics to the nearest glands, which become enlarged—perhaps in an effort to arrest it, and so ends the first, or primary stage.

The virus almost always pushes its way through the glandular system and reaches the blood (in about six weeks), and then the disease is

called "secondary syphilis," and becomes manifest in slow fever, malaise, headaches—sometimes terrific—and a rash of numerous mottled red spots on chest, abdomen, or thighs, called *roseola*. The color fades on pressure. About the same time there may occur ulcers on the tonsils, sore throat and mouth, and falling out of hair. The red spots gradually become raised to papules—small, tense, firm, with smooth and slightly scaly tops, of the color of raw ham, without much irritation or itching about them. These are apt to come on the border of the scalp, on the limbs, palms, and soles. Vesicles and pustules also may begin to appear, or there may be "mixed eruption." Syphilis seems to have the power to develop any or all of the diseases of the skin, one at a time or mixed, but the peculiarities of its eruptions are

FIG. 240



GUMMY TUMORS.

their coppery color, absence of itching and symmetrical appearance, occurring on both sides in the same places. Rupia is one of its results in case it lays deeper hold on the skin, when papules ulcerate and leave accumulating crusts. All the secretions in this stage, whether from skin sores or mouth, are dangerous to others, and should be handled with care and destroyed. Some of the pustules leave scars or stains that last a long while. Syphilitic warts, wide and flat, are apt to occur about moist surfaces. The blood may become so anæmic as to cause a general pallor, so impure as to cause rheumatic pain in muscles, bones and joints, or inflammation of the eyes. Iritis, the most common, is an inflammation of the iris, the curtain that makes the pupil of the eyes. The syphilitic virus seems to have an affinity for all the tissues, and to excite in them a low-grade destructive inflammation. It softens the bones, consumes cartilages, and leaves scars of its destructive devastation everywhere. See Plate VIII., of Syphilitic Lesions.

After this active all-around course, during about one or two years of what is called the secondary stage, there may be a period of three to five years, or even twenty, of quiescent brooding—if it has not been effectually cleaned out of the system—and the symptoms which then follow are called "tertiary"—or the third stage. They are mainly due to development of large or small "gummy" tumors or nodules in the

skin, where they may be seen or felt, or in the brain, nerves, or vital organs, and the symptoms are varied according to size and location of these lumps. Whenever symptoms are peculiar or hard to account for a physician is apt to think of this "specific" disease and inquire for its history. Tertiary lesions of the skin and mouth are likely to ulcerate and "act mean." At this stage the disease is no longer transmissible, by contact or heredity, according to the experts, but we should regard it a sorry fate for a child to be parented by such a case. Dr. George W. Fox no doubt expresses the present sentiment of the profession in saying "the old iron-bound division of syphilis into secondary and tertiary is being given up to-day, because some of the tertiary symptoms occur in the early course of the disease, while some of the so-called secondary lesions might appear fifteen or twenty years after infection."

ITS TREATMENT.

There yet remains a great difference of opinion among physicians as to the curability of syphilis and the propriety of advising marriage and parentage to those who have ever had the disease, even though no symptoms have appeared for many years. Some declare that "syphilis once, syphilis ever," must be the fate of anyone who has it, while others write at length and quote numerous authorities to prove it may be mild, benign, curable, and even that the disease itself may "die a natural death" untreated, as in India, China, and Brazil, where, though the disease is very prevalent, its treatment is generally neglected. Such differences of opinion among men equally capable are due to the long duration of the disease and the difficulty of keeping such cases and their descendants under observation until the health of their children and grandchildren can be fairly judged; and the other difficulty of knowing when the disease has exhibited its last symptom, and when it is simply latent or lying low, to appear again in the dim, distant future. Furthermore, it has been the custom of most doctors to rely on mercurial treatment, in spite of the fact that many of them admit it can only subdue symptoms and cannot cure the disease, and one eminent English writer, who has practically nothing else to offer in way of treatment, says of it: "The drug has a better chance for producing its fullest beneficial effect when the patient is kept a little below his ordinary standard of health!" In assisting Nature to throw off every other disease it is thought best to aid her effort to maintain the highest possible standard of health, and the success with which Nature alone copes with syphilis in countries above noted, where physicians and mercury are not employed, tends to show that if mercury temporarily represses the symptoms it helps also to fix the disease in the system—to bind it down in a Rip Van Winkle nap, from which it may too often awaken and surprise its spouse after twenty years.

In reference to treatment I have nothing to suggest to the unprofessional victim who wants to treat himself, except to say, beware of mercury. When it is proposed to give a remedy which will be the most efficacious by keeping the patient below his ordinary standard of health, it is best to let it alone. We poor mortals need the aid of the natural recuperative powers to work with our remedial agents, whatever they may be. It is yet to be shown that there is anything better for the purpose than vegetable medication, and this harmonizes and works with Nature's force without reducing the strength of the patient or depending upon the reduced condition of the system for effective work. It is far too serious a disease, both in immediate danger and ultimate possibilities of permanent injury of important parts, to permit of trifling or temporizing, and as soon as anyone has occasion to suspect its presence he will be wise to seek the diagnosis and advice of a trustworthy physician, for if an eruption on the privates be not syphilis it may be a simple skin eruption that might occur anywhere else, or it may be another form of venereal ulcer called chancroid that is often more speedily destructive locally than is true chancre. The progress of the disease, especially in its secondary and later stages, is so slow, and its symptoms are generally so unmistakable to an expert, that I am able to advise concerning such cases by mail, without the necessity of a personal examination. The exhibition of local or surface eruptions on Plate VIII. of the color plates, will enable the reader to get a good idea of how the most common ones appear, but it must also be remembered, as above remarked, that syphilis is a great imitator of many other skin lesions, and may be the cause back of a mere rash, an eczema or spreading ulcer of small or large extent. It is by the "history" of a case rather than by any one symptom, superficial or constitutional, that its syphilitic nature can be diagnosed. Those personally interested in further information should read Chapter XII. There is also much bearing on this disease in what is said of prostitution in Part I.

Skin Diseases.

Books on skin diseases describe over one hundred kinds, but fortunately for mankind many of the most interesting to doctors are very rare, and only the most common need be mentioned here; but before even naming them the way for a clear understanding of them will be made easy by a very brief description of the anatomy of the skin and of the primary signs of its diseases. The skin is one of the organs of the body, spread out in a thin layer all over its surface instead of massed in one place like the liver. It is quite a complex organ, having many parts and several functions. It is generally described in layers, and, like an onion, may be dissected into few or many; but the main ones

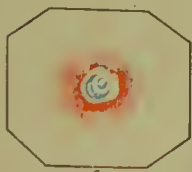
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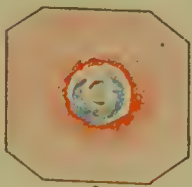
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1. LIFE-SIZE LARGE ULCER THAT A NEW YORK HEALTH BOARD OFFICIAL CERTIFIED AS "PERFECT VACCINATION," ON TWELFTH DAY. THIS CHILD'S INFANT BROTHER DIED FROM VACCINATION.
2. A "NOT UNCOMMON" CASE OF PAPULAR ERYTHEMA, ALL OVER BODY, FROM VACCINATION.
3. TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY, WRECKED BY VACCINATION; SKETCHED FOR JOHN PICKERING, F. R. G. S., F. S. S., LONDON, 1890.
- 4, 5 AND 6 SHOW SMALL POX ERUPTION, VACCINATION AND CHANCRE (GREAT POX) AT SIXTH DAY; 5 AND 6 ARE MORE ALIKE THAN 4 AND 5. VACCINATION IS POXIFICATION.



ROSACEA.



PIMPLES—ACNE.
COMEDONES.



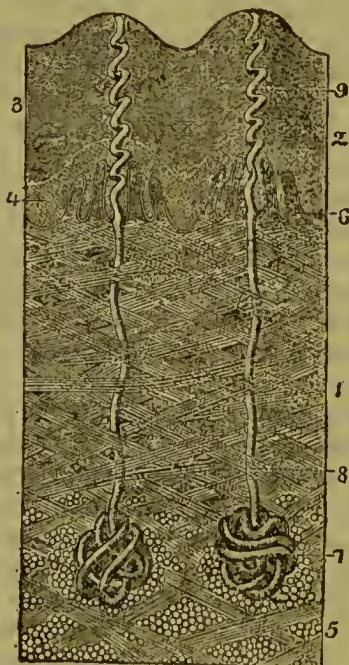
HERPES.

are the deep "true skin," the papillary layer and the epidermis, the latter consisting of horny scales which, under a mild magnifying-glass make our finest skin look as rough as a tanned crocodile's hide. In and through these layers are found multitudes of sweat-glands, sebaceous glands, and hair papillæ. These parts indicate the several functions of the skin. The horny layer is for protection, the papillary layer to afford places for nerves of touch; the sebaceous glands secrete an oily substance, to keep the skin soft and moist; the sweat-glands excrete perspiration and aid in elimination and in cooling the body, and the thick, firm skin affords a basis tissue for these useful parts and for the blood-vessels that supply them. Diseased action may begin in only one of these skin elements, though other parts are apt to become more or less changed also, and thus is produced a great variety of what are called skin "lesions," meaning changes from the natural condition. It will simplify the study of skin diseases themselves if the main "lesions" are first described. They are the "objective" (that is, the visible) symptoms.

THE MAIN AFFECTIONS DESCRIBED.

A mere excess of blood in some part of the skin produces redness—a rash—which may occur in spots, called *macules*, or, when diffused, *erythema*. If the red spot becomes projected in a small, solid lump, it is a *papule*, or, if slightly prominent, with a broader base, it may be a wheel (as in hives). If a pin-head spot becomes elevated, with a watery fluid, or, if it be as large as a pea, it is a *bleb*; if the contents are more creamy it is a *pustule*; while, if deeper and larger still, it is a *boil*. Hard, deep, small lumps may be *tubercles*, while larger ones are called *tumors*. An excessive production of the horny layer makes *scales*, and if hard with cracks they are *fissures*. A loss of horny layers makes an *excoriation*, which, if it goes deeper, causes an *ulcer*. If ex-

FIG. 241.



A MAGNIFIED CROSS-CUT OF SKIN.

Showing: 1, Fibrous and muscular layer; 2, 3, cuticle, or horny layer; 4, pigments, or color layer; 5, gland and vascular layer; 6, papillary, or sensitive layer; 7, sweat-gland, and, 8, 9, its tube.

cessive secretion dries and hardens on the surface crusts are formed. *Scars* and atrophy (wasting) are relics of skin disease, but a *stain* may be a symptom or a relic.

The subjective symptoms are those which the patient feels, such as itching, tingling, burning, pain, tenderness, heat and "formication" (as though insects were crawling on the skin), and such symptoms may be present without any visible evidence of skin lesion. There are still other symptoms, such as an excess or lack of moisture (gland secretion), local perspiration, atrophy of the skin and falling out of hair, which may be present without other sign of local disease, but indicating some fault in the blood or nerve supply.

Some writers have preferred to classify skin diseases according to their symptoms, but the most simple and useful classification in helping to an understanding of their nature and treatment is that based on causes. Owing to its large exposed surface, and being the part where we come in contact with all the outer world, the skin is subject to injury such as most of the internal organs escape, and if it become burned, chafed, bruised, or inflamed, it is further aggravated by the invasion and irritation of parasites, always ready to pounce upon it and lend a hand in increasing its afflictions. There is a great variety of animal and vegetable parasites, from the ubiquitous microbes, to the penetrating itch-mite and the peripatetic louse. As to the microbes and some vegetable fungi, it is a debatable question whether they ever lay hold on a man's hide and begin a disease as first cause, but certain it is that there are plenty of them ready to revel in it if "the soil is prepared" by a letting down of general health, or if an opening be offered by local injury. In one skin disease, due to "constitutional weakness," as many as eighty varieties of bacteria and fungi have been found in the scaly secretions—a rich field. It may be that there are some persons upon whom the itch-mite, the louse, the ringworm or barber's itch fungi will not take hold, but there is no surety that a state of health offers invulnerability to them.

THE CAUSES.

Aside from hereditary birth-marks and the purely local results of injury and parasitic irritation, the causes of skin diseases are nervous, or blood, or both. The champion blood disease—syphilis—has been called "the great imitator," because it has manifested itself in all forms of skin disease, and from this fact it is fair to conclude that all these varieties, when syphilis is not present, may be due to blood impurities of some other origin.

In short, what one blood poison can surely do another may, and so we find some of the most common forms of skin disease accompanying those states of malnutrition and imperfect elimination which constitute

what has long been known as the scrofulous state. This affords a foundation upon which to erect a great variety of skin eruptions, from *lichen scrofulosum*, a rash of pin-head papules in patches of various sizes, without much itching, to *strumous ulcers*, which spread slowly and exhibit slight disposition to heal, or *lupus vulgaris*, in which the bacilli of tuberculosis play an active part, taking advantage of the congenial soil which scrofula offers them.

URTICARIA—HIVES. PLATE XII.

The irritating eruption which we early learn to call *hives* comes with an over-acid state of the blood, induced by some error in diet or indigestion, and is generally promptly relieved by a few doses of any suitable alkaline medicine. Yet *urticaria* is put in the class of nervous diseases by a writer of a very recent and readable text-book on this subject—Mr. Malcolm Morris, of London, England. He seemed indisposed to make any class of skin diseases due to blood derangements, and even writes of *eczema* without giving it any particular place in his arrangement of classification by causes, although admitting there must be "some constitutional peculiarity" as a basis, and that the state of gout or rheumatism is "favorable to the continuance of a skin affection."

The author is pleased to include urticaria in his list of nervous skin diseases, because he finds it the result of a "reflex vasomotor disturbance." In writing of nervous diseases it was explained how the size of blood-vessels and processes of nutrition are under the control of the vasomotor branches of the sympathetic nervous system, and how through any disturbance of normal action of one of these nerves disorders arise in the parts supplied by it. As the tissue-changes or nutrition of the cells which make up the skin as well as its blood-supply are under control of "trophic nerves," the direct relation between nervous and skin diseases is easily understood; but the state of the blood cannot be overlooked, since it is often an impurity in the blood that irritates the nerves and through them brings about the disorder in the skin. There are some skin diseases apparently due to nerve disturbance alone, but it is better to recognize as due to blood-impurity those which can be relieved mainly by the removal of that impurity. Yet there will be cases enough where both the nervous system and the blood are so evidently out of order that it would be an error to lay the blame on either one alone for a skin disease which could only be relieved by giving due attention to both blood and nerves.

ROSACEA. PLATE X.

A blush is a temporary reddening of the skin due to an emotion causing a nervous failure to control the blood circulation through the

vasomotor nerves, and no blood disorder is a necessary factor. If through some more lasting disturbance of nerve-control the flushing becomes a permanent blush, the congestive redness, as of cheeks and nose, is called *erythema* or *rosacea*—rose-face would be a more home talk name. The glands being over-stimulated secrete too much, and pimples arise until, after a time, “grog blossoms” develop. This may happen to persons not addicted to excessive use of liquors, but the fact that over-indulgence in alcoholics and chronic dyspepsia are cited as causes, shows that it is a skin disease in which the blood as well as the nerves must be looked after. *Chilblains*, dusky red or bluish patches, tender and itchy, occurring on hands and feet of scrofulous children and enfeebled elderly persons, are erythematous, and *frost-bite* is a further stage of the same process.

PRURITUS—ITCHING.

Dr. Morris includes *pruritus* also among “neuroses,” meaning that sort of itching which occurs “without any visible cause to account for it”; but farther on he says: “The causes of it are mostly constitutional—gout, rheumatism, jaundice and functional derangement of the liver; diabetes, Bright’s disease, dyspepsia, uterine disease or pregnancy. Many sufferers from pruritus are the subjects of lithæmia or oxaluria” (meaning a retention of acids which ought to be eliminated by the kidneys). Whether those held-in impurities titillate the superficial nerve-sense bulbs directly or indirectly, the disease is more in the blood than the nerves, and can only be relieved by cleansing the blood or paralyzing the sensitive nerves, and of course the first method is the rational and truly curative one. It is remarkable how serious this pruritus, without apparent skin disease, may be—enough at times to “drive one wild,” as its victims say, especially on going to bed. It is generally quite extensive, skipping all over the body, but it may localize about the genitals or anus, and then seems to be aggravated by the neighboring excretions. Such troubles are often due to errors in diet, especially excessive use of coffee, and the way out of them is to clean house.

PRURIGO.—When the blood state is a little worse there may be something to see as well as feel, and on the parts which itch intensely will be seen slightly raised papules, giving a nutmeg-grater-like feel to the touch, often with blood-crusts on them, if there has been much scratching, and it is almost impossible to keep the hands off. It occurs in infants and adults.

HERPES. PLATE X.

Herpes may be accepted as a skin disease of purely nervous origin, and there are many varieties, from slight to serious. Ordinary herpetic vesicles, about pin-head size, occur in clusters about the face, mouth,



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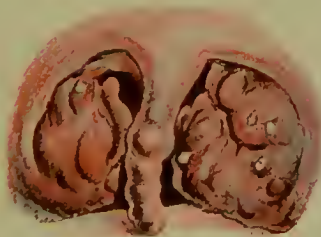
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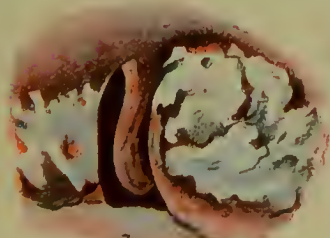
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THESE PICTURES WILL AID IN DIAGNOSIS OF THROAT DISEASES.

AFTER SKETCHES FROM ACTUAL CASES BY LENNOX BROWNE, F.R.C.S.E.

1. CHRONIC PHARYNGEAL CATARRH (COMMON).
2. TYPICAL SYPHILITIC MUCOUS PATCHES.
3. ACUTE TONSILLITIS IN A GOUTY SUBJECT.
4. QUINSEY SORE THROAT, OR TONSILLITIS.

5. CHRONIC SCROFULOUS, ENLARGED TONSILS.
6. CHRONIC ENLARGED TONSILS FROM QUINSEY.
7. DIPHTHERITIC MEMBRANE ON THE TONSILS.
8. SORE THROAT OF SCARLET FEVER.



ECZEMA.



ECZEMA.



PSORIASIS.



HIVES--URTICARIA.

and genitals, with a sense of heat, tension, and some itching. They are apt to disappear in a week or two, and the cure is hastened by application of spirits of camphor. On the genitals the eruption is apt to cause more irritation, and hence sooner attracts attention than real venereal sores, and as there may be enlarged glands in the groin at the same time the fear occasioned is not surprising.

Herpes Zoster is an eruption of such vesicles in the region controlled by one particular (diseased) nerve-branch on any part of the body. It lasts from two to four weeks, and may leave permanent scars and disfigurement. This eruption, commonly called *shingles*, is apt to occur on the body, below the arms and above the hips, but only on one side. There may be a patch of it as large as a silver dollar, or a strip extending almost halfway around the body. There may be no discomfort other than heat and stinging, but some cases are extremely painful. Soothing local applications and warmth are helpful, and my Magnetic Ointment has served well.

ECZEMA—SALT RHEUM. PLATE XII.

Eczema, commonly known as salt rheum, may be described as a typical example of skin disease due to blood humor, or to serofulous, catarrhal, rheumatic or gouty states of the blood. "Catching cold" or getting a chill may produce an internal catarrh of the head, the lungs, or the bowels, muscular rheumatism, joint inflammation or *eczema*. What determines the location of diseased action, when the blood is thus suddenly thrown into a state of fever, is not known; but it is evident from its relations as well as its appearance that an eczematous eruption is "a catarrhal inflammation of the skin, originating without visible external irritation," and attended by serous discharge. Dr. Piffard says: "No form of external irritation is capable of exciting true eczema in a perfectly healthy individual. * * * It is due to retention and accumulation in the blood of an undue amount of excrementitious substances which, under normal conditions, would be removed by the kidneys as fast as formed."

Eczema makes its appearance in various forms, and often mixed lesion, including erythema, papules, pustules, vesicles, scales, cracks and crusts. Its appearance depends on location, chance of local irritation, and other factors; but essentially it is an inflammation, with redness, swelling, heat and discharge—a catarrh. The oozing moisture (serum) cakes, crusts, cracks, makes fissures, and when the scales come off there is left an angry, moist surface. Itching, heat, and discomfort attend it more or less, according to the space involved, intensity of inflammation, and general state of the patient. A little may drive some folks wild, while in others a good deal may be borne with slight complaint. All parts of the skin are liable to it, but it is prone to attack as

its favorite places the scalp, ears, palms, soles, surfaces about joints, and, in women, the breasts. The anus and genitals are places where a little of it will go a great way in making life seem not worth living. The skin becomes thick and tender, and cracking makes performances of the usual functions painful. It may take a turn occasionally and be substituted by dyspepsia, gout or asthma, and Brocq (of Paris) says that in children its rapid disappearance may be followed by dangerous congestion of the lungs. It is not comfortable outside, but may do worse inside; and hence the importance of always employing against it means for removal of causes as well as local palliatives or stimulants. Inasmuch as eczema appears as a symptom of many different blood derangements, and in both acute and chronic forms it is not possible even to outline a treatment suitable to all cases, in the choice of local applications one will find comfort or relief in what is to another an unbearable irritant. Fresh water is a local irritant to most cases, and should be used as little as possible. A little salt added to water makes it less so, and salt-water bathing may be advantageous. Its secretions, cracks and crevices naturally offer an inviting field for parasitic microbes, and their multiplication in such nests may easily make matters worse. Some eminent teachers have attributed all eczema to parasites, but while this is claiming too much, some cases appear to be contagious, for Jamieson has found the arms of nurses to become affected from carrying babies with eczema about the nates, and it seems possible to auto-inoculate it or extend the diseased surface on one's own body by scratching, thus ploughing up new susceptible soil and transplanting it.

OTHER SCALY SKIN DISEASES.

Eczema in its many forms stands at the head of the list of the eighteen more common skin diseases. Of the many thousand cases recorded by members of the American Dermatological Association during ten years eczema figured over thirty per cent., while even syphilitic skin eruptions only gave eleven per cent.; acne, seven per cent. There are other inflammatory diseases of the skin of the scaly kind, and sometimes of doubtful causation, but pretty surely not parasitic, which cannot be described here fully enough to enable anyone to make a diagnosis. Indeed there are cases that puzzle experts for awhile to name them confidently. In *Pityriasis* there is an excessive scaling off of flaky, bran-like scales, of dirty gray color. In *Lichen* there are solid, red, pin-head or pea-size papules, with glazed, shiny, or scaly top, occurring in groups, mainly on the limbs. Treatment, local and constitutional, is based on the same principles as in eczema. *Psoriasis* is a more common disease that may easily be mistaken for eczema; but its scaly patches are dryer, sharply defined, and less incrustated. Its eruption varies in size from a pin-head lesion to a silver-dollar, and its scales

are silvery white. The process of free coinage is often as persistent or irrepressible as the advocates of free silver. It occurs on the body and limbs and on the face only along the border of the scalp. It can often be quickly cleared off by pretty strong local applications, but of the milder sort *tar* in ointment or solution is one of the best; and generally constitutional treatment is also called for. *Seborrhœa* is a disease common to the face and scalp, which is like, and perhaps allied to, eczema; and yet different enough to deserve another name. It is due to excessive action of the sebaceous glands which, on the forehead or near the nose, may only cause too much *oiliness* or, on the scalp, dry scales called *dandruff*, with falling out of hair; but more commonly it produces greasy crusts, or large masses that mat the hairs together. There is less itching and inflammation than with eczema, but it is generally more extensive. The crusts can be removed by shampooing, and the part treated locally by my Magnetic Ointment or a sulphur lotion, but to prevent recurrence it is generally found necessary also to attend to other symptoms of impairment of health, such as indigestion, anæmia, scrofula, or general debility.

Overaction of the sweat-glands, *Hyperidrosis*, also results from debility, and it may be general or troublesome only on hands and feet, or about the armpits or genitals, and occurring thus locally it may be malodorously offensive (bromidrosis). Astringent lotions, disinfecting soaps, dusting powders, and stimulating ointments, are of much service; but a true cure is likely to require an improvement in the action of the other organs of elimination—liver, bowels, and kidneys—for the relief of the skin.

COMEDONES, BLACK-HEADS, WORMS. PLATE X.

In many conditions of ill-health the secretions of the sebaceous glands are liable to become too viscid, and stick instead of flow, thus filling the glands with *comedones* or *black-heads*, which can be pinched, squeezed, or pressed out in little plugs. These plugs, that some call "worms," are condensed sebaceous matter, but in them may sometimes be found, by aid of a magnifying-glass, a *demodex* parasite, with eight stubby legs and a long tail. As it is not only found in comedones, but may be found in healthy follicles (not blockaded or black-headed) it is not considered causative. Squeezing out the black-heads, with as little hurting as may be, gets rid of them, but to prevent more coming the face should be steamed or washed with hot water and ichthyol soap, and my Magnetic Ointment applied to relieve irritation and stimulate healthy action. This ointment, being anti-parasitic and sedative (soothing), as well as slightly stimulating, is very useful in a large variety of skin diseases, and especially good for hair and scalp.

ACNE. PLATE X.

Acne vulgaris, the ordinary pimply eruption, is an inflammation of the sebaceous glands, causing papules or pustules scattered over the face, neck, or body, mostly on young persons, and generally traceable to blood and nervous derangements, though here, too, parasitic microbes flourish, and Morris even includes it, somewhat apologetically, with *boils*, among inoculable affections. It is more common than eczema, but fails to so appear in the dermatological records because so many cases exist that the doctors are not asked to attend to. Some persons never bother with a face full of them, while others are greatly annoyed by even a few such spots on the complexion, and their common relation to sexual disorders in youth makes them very squeamish about them, and anxious to be relieved. Pimples are apt to break out anew in spite of all sorts of local treatment, unless the constitutional cause be attended to, and many are continually affected with them because they "will not bother with a course of treatment for only a few pimples."

FIG. 242.



DEMODEX, MAGNIFIED TWO HUNDRED TIMES.

The local treatment for comedones must be rather more persistently employed for pimples, but because of the pustules anti-parasitic soap is advisable in alternation with

ichthyol soap for cleansing. The pustules may be punctured and evacuated before a hot water washing, but if done before they are ripe matters are made worse.

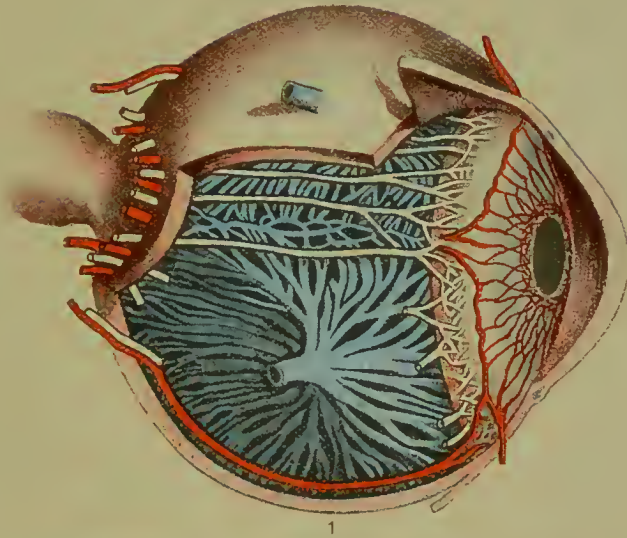
BOILS—CARBUNCLES.

Boils are pimples of a larger growth, beginning in the sweat as well as sebaceous glands, and laying deep hold on the skin. They frequent the buttocks as well as the face and neck, and one is apt to be followed by more. It often seems as though the pus from one might carry the seeds (microbes) to start others, but Morris admits "this does not take place as a rule unless the patient is in a bad state of health," such as anæmia, or retained impurities from defective kidney action. If the process goes still farther and deeper, involving several glands, as it may in diabetics or persons of very impure blood, a *carbuncle* develops, which may lead to deep sloughing, septic poisoning, and death. Even the mildest specimens are generally serious and painful enough to make the victim want a physician to look after it, but he will be short-sighted if after pulling through with one he does not take advice and treatment to help him out of the state that predisposes him to them.

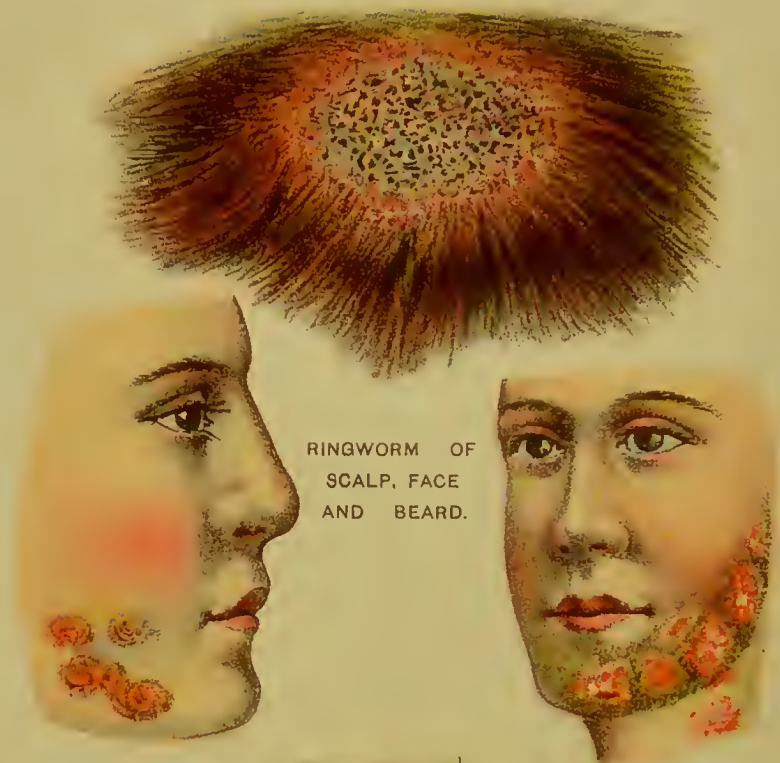
PLATE XIII.

P. H. T. PART II.

HUMAN EYE.



1. HUMAN EYE ; FIBROUS, HARD WALL CUT AWAY TO SHOW BLOOD-VESSELS (RED AND BLUE LINES) AND NERVES (WHITE LINES). BLACK OVAL IS THE PUPIL, AND AROUND IT THE IRIS AND CILIARY MUSCLE.
2. HEALTHY RETINA, AS SEEN BY OPHTHALMOSCOPE, SHOWING OPTIC NERVE (WHITE DISK) AND BLOOD-VESSELS.
3. PALE WHITE DISK AND SHRUNKEN VESSELS SEEN IN BLINDNESS FROM ATROPHY OF THE OPTIC NERVE.



RINGWORM OF
SCALP, FACE
AND BEARD.



TINEA VERSICOLOR.

PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

Even though all persons may not be equally susceptible to annoyance by parasites, it is fair to classify as parasitic those skin diseases in which the parasite can be discovered, and where anti-parasitic treatment cures the patient by killing off the parasites. Various skin diseases have been found directly due to the irritation of either animal or vegetable parasites, and in the brief space to be allotted to their description we may as well take up the worst first, omitting more than mere mention of bedbugs and other insects, which, though responsible for many a skin irritation, do not abide with us, or rather upon us.

Scabies is a disease caused by the doings of the itch parasite and, though it is only the female that goes below the surface in burrows, she "sticketh closer than a brother." She may bore half an inch

FIG. 243.



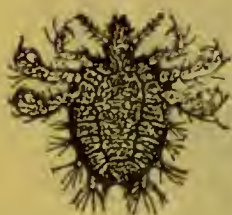
BURROW OF AN ITCH-MITE, HER EGGS AND EMPTY SHELLS.

under the horny layer (epidermis), leaving her fifty eggs behind her, and then die in her tracks, which, except in very uncleanly persons, may be seen. The skin naturally exhibits inflammatory lesions from so much irritation, and the result may be mistaken for eczema or other disease, for there is great itching, which may add to and obscure the symptoms. The burrows are most commonly found between the fingers and toes, or on the wrists or breasts, and there is a vesicle where she went in. If one can be picked up on the point of a pin it is visible as "a pearly object," though less precious than pearls. They "catch on" from one person to another, or are acquired by sleeping in another fellow's bed or borrowing his clothes; but since they have been discovered, and hospitals abound, the "itch" is far less prevalent than of yore, for a free bath with soft soap and plenty of sulphur ointment will rout them if used diligently twice a week until the new generations are disposed of, but the clothing must be treated as well as the patient, by boiling or fumigating with sulphur.

PEDICULI—LICE.

Pediculi, familiarly known as lice, being several times larger than itch-mites, perhaps need no description for some of my readers, if their memory carries them back to the time of mothers and fine-tooth combs. What most persons able to read are not aware of is the terrible state of disease that may occur to the heads of neglected children among the slovenly poor for lack of the mother's combing. Mere itching is caused by the wounds made by the lice in feeding, but this, with scratching and filth, may lead to suppuration, scabs, and a "terrible mess." Oleate of mercury (five per cent.) which can safely be used externally with equal parts of ether effectually kills them out, but nits glued to the hair will develop a new crop unless removed by frequent washing with vinegar or a solution of soda and borax. Besides head lice there are two other kinds,

FIG. 244.



PEDICULUS PUBIS.

one that prefers the body and another that enjoys the pubic hairs ("crabs"). When there is much itching then a search is in order, and if the lice or their nits be found then "seeing is believing." The most effectual remedy is local use of tincture of staphisagria (which, since it is not everywhere to be found, may be obtained of the Sanitary Bureau Department). There are many other interesting animal parasites (to the naturalist), since "for ways that are dark" they are peculiar, but they are not common and

troublesome enough to deserve particular mention here.

Coming to the vegetable parasites or fungi that make a heaven of the home afforded by the human skin, we find several called *tinea*, not because they are so tiny that only a high power microscope can show their spores and filaments, but that fact may help to remind us of the name. Since man lives so largely on plants, it is perhaps to be expected that some forms of plant life should retaliate and make a moss-bank of him, but whatever "the economy of nature" may have to do with parasitism, the fact is that many persons are physically as well as intellectually moss-backs; while, on the other hand, it is far easier to clear away many of the spots on the skin than spots on character.

TINEA TRICHOPHYTINA—RINGWORM. PLATE XIV.

Most of us when children learned to recognize *ringworm*, but we haven't learned yet to call it by a better name—say *ring-plant*. We notice it in variable sized rings on the face and hands of children, or on the scalp. The centre is scaly and dull, while the margin is distinct, red, and raised. On the scalp the hair becomes brittle, leaving a "field of stubble" amid grayish scales. In adults it invades the beard only

(not the scalp), and is called barbers' itch, or *tinea sycosis* or *barbæ*. There it develops lumpiness or nodules and pustules, each one in a hair-follicle, destroying the hair. By careful examination of bits of hair or softened crusts under the microscope a vegetable fungus can be found. It is contagious from child to child, or from dogs and horses that have it, and through combs, brushes, and shaving materials. Such infected articles may remain dangerous for two years unless thoroughly cleansed with ammonia solution.

Ring-plant of the non-hairy surface is easily cured by any of many parasitocides—kerosene, iodine, sulphur, mercury, carbolic acid, salicylic acid or chrysarobin (see Chapter XIII.); but when on the scalp or in the beard it may involve a year's hard fighting, for the fungus is deeply rooted in and about the hair-follicles, where it is difficult to reach them with killing agents, and such cases had better be put in a doctor's care. It is generally necessary to *pull out* every hair in the diseased area and a few around it, in order to get the lotions into the hair-follicles where the fungus has penetrated. In the beard it is a "stayer," and may leave permanent scars and bald spots, if not properly weeded out. Its growth is favored by warmth and moisture, and it is well not to wash affected spots with water alone.

TINEA VERSICOLOR—PITYRIASIS. PLATE XIV.

Tinea versicolor is another fungus that spreads on the skin, and may occur over large areas of the trunk, causing a yellowish brown or "fawn"-colored stain, with slight itchiness, increased by getting overwarm. It extends slowly, does no harm, prefers adults and men, and is contagious; but there seems to be some state of the system which makes it easy for it to take root and hold on. Morris claims that "neither good health nor absolute cleanliness is a sure protection," but my experience is that "alterative" treatment aids to prevent new crops when there is great tendency to their development. Thorough washing with soft soap and water, rubbing with a flesh-brush and the application of a solution of hyposulphite of soda (one dram to make one ounce), is the "regular" treatment; but I have found my "Magnetic Ointment" to be a very effective antidote to this growth. In smaller areas some call this stain "liver spots," a name more appropriate for other discolorations really due to torpid liver and constipation.

How to Cultivate Beauty of Face.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.—EMERSON.

Emerson was right when he penned the above couplet. If we were all blind like ground-moles, it would make little difference how we

looked, if we kept ourselves clean inside and out. But just as things are, it makes a wonderful difference whether we look ugly or comely. It not only affects our own æsthetic tastes when we stand before the mirror, but it materially affects our social rating when mingling with the outer world. Hence, men and women need not accuse themselves of being ridiculously dudish if they give reasonable attention to what is commonly called personal good looks. A real dude is defined by our lexicographers as "a person who renders himself socially conspicuous by the affectation of an exaggerated fastidiousness in dress, deport-

FIG. 245.



FAIR AND SPOTLESS.

ment, discourse, etc., or one unduly devoted to the niceties of dress or manners." Even reasonable care for the quality and comeliness of our clothing is commendable. Plainness of face and feature is compatible with physical wholesomeness, but facial disfigurements such as we have been reviewing in the closing portion of this chapter, are indicative of disease and, in some cases, of vice and uncleanness. I shall not therefore conclude what has been presented on "Affections of the Nerves, Blood, and Skin," without giving some practical advice

upon the cultivation of the beauty of the skin, face, and hair, for even the hair which adorns or disfigures our persons has its rootage in the skin, and the nutrition, health, and appearance of both skin and hair depend on the richness and quality of the blood, but external influences count also, as I will soon show.

Several of the skin diseases already described are likely to appear upon the face, and thus occasion more annoyance than when they take hold upon a part that is under cover of the clothing. The exposure of the face and neck to sun and air may even invite the occurrence of a skin disease that must come out somewhere. Many of the most persistent skin diseases have a mean sort of predilection for exposed parts. Plain pimples may be abundant on the face, while the rest of the body is almost clear and clean. Ringworm, barber's itch, and other parasitic affections appear more often on face and head than other parts. Every facial blemish, due to the operations of an animal (or vegetable) spore parasite, needs local treatment in form of lotion, salve, or soap, to kill off the invader. Some parasitic troubles seem to

locate only on preferred soils, not taking hold on everyone, and in such cases, alterative, constitutional treatment is necessary in addition to direct local methods. When the disease is mainly from blood impurity and the parasites are only incidental, much as flies hover about sores, the local treatment is less imperative than the constitutional, but not unimportant. Such growths as moles, warts, and wens seem to occur and recur in some cases more than others, and the discoloration called "liver spots" on women evidently has close relation to congestion of the womb. All of these can be readily and completely removed by local treatment, but unless something is done to improve the general condition more such blemishes are liable to appear. Mere discoloration and some scaly, eruptive blemishes can be fought off with Anti-parasitic soap, Ichthyol soap, or Sanitary Emulsion, but growths above the surface like warts or moles require something to eat them off. The Sanitary Caustic is a safe one for self-application. There are stronger caustics that work faster, but they need the guiding hand of a physician. The surgeon's knife is the quickest eradiator, and sometimes the only real resource, for wens, or enlarged glands beneath the real skin, that are, in fact, little tumors. Wens in the scalp can be easily peeled out with a small incision, but those in the neck make

a difficult job for the operator. Dr. S. V. Thayer, of San Francisco, speaks in favor of a "sunglass," or convex lens for concentrating sunlight, as a means of burning off birth-marks, small superficial growths, and even some parasitic diseases. He finds that the "irritation and inflammation following its application are surprisingly light and of short duration, and another point in its favor is that the pain subsides immediately upon removal of the lens." Some soft brown moles may be rubbed off by repeated friction with the fingers while using my Magnetic Ointment. They crumble away slowly, but two or three weeks of this method will suffice, if the daily work be not forgotten. (Advertisement of articles above mentioned on page 1230.)

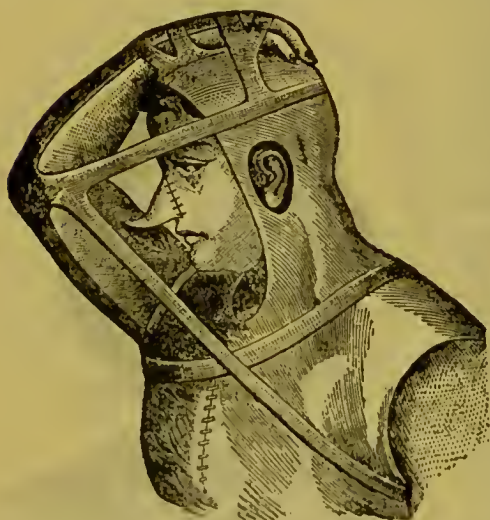
FIG. 246.



NOSE MADE FROM FOREHEAD.

Women with liver-spots (*cloasma uterinum*) should not be content to wash them out with a "face-bleach," however successful, for repeated applications would be necessary to hold them off, and such treatment may be overdone. The right way includes a treatment of the womb-congestion, and when that is cured, the face will remain clear with ordinary cleansing. In both men and women, facial eruptions are often due to sexual irritations, and no real or permanent relief can be had without due attention to this cause. In women the appearance of superfluous hair, and in men, premature baldness, is often associated with some sexual disorder, but not always. Many cases of spermatorrhœa coming under my

Fig. 247.



NOSE MADE FROM THE ARM.

Until the stitched parts shall have grown together the skin of the arm has to remain attached to the latter. The end of the nose will be formed later.

care complained of "falling out of hair," and there seems to be an unnatural (sometimes an uncomfortable) heat on the crown of the head, when there is irritation and congestion of the sexual organs. Both men and women may suffer with headaches from this latter cause. So the rational treatment of some cases of this kind or of too much or too little hair on face or head, as well as of face and scalp eruptions, calls for due attention to causes treated away down at the other end of the trunk of the body.

HEALTH THE BASIS OF BEAUTY.

General ill-health, or some special torpor of liver, kidneys, supra-renal capsules or bowels, is often responsible for a bad complexion or skin-stain, even when there is no actual blemish or eruption. Anæmia makes the complexion pale and bloodless; malaria stains to a swarthy color; cancer gives a peculiar tint; chlorosis (green sickness in girls) has its characteristic tinge; kidney disease produces a waxy-paleness; and a rare disease of the supra-renal capsules causes a deep brown discoloration. Mere constipation is enough to cause sallowness or to impart an unhealthy hue. No face-bleaches or other local applications can wipe out these indelible stains of general blood disorders, and so the

problem of how to be beautiful often involves much more than the cosmetic expert may do. The fresh, clear, fine complexion of health and youth cannot be closely imitated, and the real foundation for good looks is good health, clean blood, and the fatty padding or fulness of tissues which is based on good digestion and nutrition. When there is great excess of fat or tissue-padding, it is not a sign of being too well nourished, but of another form of faulty nutrition, and the overweight and unwelcome fulness is not made up of good flesh. Obesity requires some modification of the digestive processes as well as revision of the individual's habits. Valuable advice for the obese will be found under the heading of the "Food We Eat" in Part I. Ex-

treme thinness generally means poor digestion and nutrition, but while the body generally is full enough, some parts, like the cheeks or breasts, may lack fulness. Local massage (rubbing) with some unguent that will be locally absorbed more or less each time, stimulates the trophic nerves, the blood circulation, and the local nutrition. My Magnetic Ointment has stimulating properties that make it useful for this purpose—especially in cases wishing fuller development of the

breasts. For general leanness the reader is again referred to what is said on "Foods" in Part I.

To look well one must, as a rule, be well as to general health, and to be beautiful one must be good in habits of life essential to maintaining health. There is, too, a mental as well as a physical side to looking well. Fret, frowns, anger, worry, and the moods of grief and sorrow draw their lines on the face as surely as the artist does who sketches a woe-begone countenance. The signs of advancing age need not be altogether concealed in order to grow old gracefully and beautifully, but serenity of mind, kindness of nature, and nobility of character, will help as much to maintain bright eyes and pleasing features as will good digestion and hygienic habits. Wrinkles are bound to come. They result from shrinkage of the under portion of the skin, and contraction

FIG. 248.



JO JO THE DOG-FACED BOY.

No medical or surgical remedy for this.

of fibrous tissues that tie the skin to the flesh it covers. To some extent they are signs of character, and become part of fixed features, but many "crow's-feet" can be manipulated, steamed, or rubbed out by mechanical methods. The latest invention for this is an elastic exhaust cup, a rubber disk, shaped somewhat like a shallow saucer, so that it may be pressed upon the skin, in a way to make a vacuum, into which the flesh is gradually drawn. This of course, draws blood to the part, and also loosens the flesh.

FIG. 249.



HORN ON FOREHEAD.

Pictured from an actual case.

I have said enough of the necessity of maintaining good health as the first essential in the art of being beautiful, but there is a hygiene of the skin and face alone, and the heartiest person is likely to have a rather coarse, rough, or over-red skin if continually exposed to sun and wind, or if left unclean day after day. For local cleansing of the skin covering the face, relieving its pores and stimulating its nutrition, simple hot water applied before retiring, with much rubbing, is the one safe and old-reliable cosmetic. In the morning a cold water dash will suffice and is tonic locally as well as invigorating generally. Neutral high class soaps are sometimes advisable in face washing, but "cheap and nasty" soaps have no utility for personal use. Lemon-

juice, vinegar, or white wine and water, buttermilk, sweet milk, oatmeal in the wash basin, or a bit of borax, are innocent and useful aids to skin cleansing, bleaching, and softening. The home journals abound with highly lauded recipes of endless variety, but one who starts out to make them up or get them compounded, will generally conclude that it would have been just as cheap and less trouble to buy some ready-made article. Here are two of the "home-spun" kind, which may safely be accepted on the testimony of those who have said they are good.

Soak one-quarter ounce of quince-seed in pint of soft water on back of stove until thick, strain through cloth, and to the solution add one ounce of glycerine, and two ounces of alcohol. Use externally.

Two ounces of green elder bark, scraped from young branches, one gill of cream ; stew three hours in a covered porcelain dish, being careful not to burn ; strain and keep covered in a glass jar for external use.

Recipes including sulphur, camphor, oxide of zinc, salicylic acid, and mercury in one form or another, may be all right, or they may be faulty from printer's errors, and then again they may not fit your needs. Some skins need something imparting a soothing influence, and others a stimulating effect. Some of these free recipes are strong enough for corn cures, and would take off the cuticle so quick as to make the face sore.

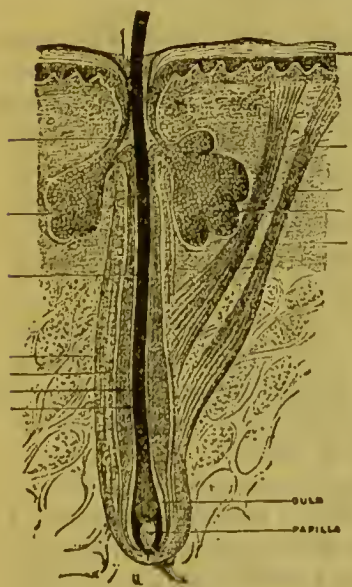
Mrs. Ayer, the New York *World's* expert adviser, offers a formula for a skin-food, of which lanoline is the only easily absorbable fatty ingredient. Spermaceti and white wax are less absorbable than mutton tallow, but they are no doubt added to stiffen. I should rather advise pure lanoline, even if not so "elegant," as the combination. Here, however, is what Mrs. Ayer advises : Oil of almonds, 6 ounces ; spermaceti, 1 ounce ; white wax, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce ; lanoline, 2 ounces ; glycerine, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; tincture of benzoin, 60 drops ; melt the first four, and while cooling, stir constantly, and add the benzoin. Her suggestion for a "too-shiny" skin is rubbing with a camel's-hair face scrubbing brush, "but it will take time." This is no doubt good. Time, water, warmth, rubbing, are the main "ingredients" of local hygiene, and if more is needed, resort may be made to soaps, emulsions, and ointments to kill off parasites and stimulate nerves, blood, and glands.

Baldness is due to contraction and atrophy (wasting) at the roots of the hair-follicles, and though often mainly due to general impairment of health, some sudden affliction, acute fever, syphilis (very fatal to hair), or lingering, exhausting disease. There are cases in which it is mainly due to local thinning and tightness of the scalp, until sometimes "the scalp of a bald person fits over the skull as closely as parchment tightly stretched over a cannon-ball," and as dry as the leather cover on a baseball. If this process is not allowed to go so far as to choke out all the hair-follicles, something can be done to loosen the scalp, stimulate blood circulation, and feed the tissues about the roots of the hair.

Again I may say that I know of no better article for this local treatment than my Magnetic Ointment, *well rubbed in* twice a week, for it combines the oily ingredient to soften the hard skin, as well as a stimulating element to coax more blood there. The rubber disks or vacuum appliances are "the latest thing out" for prevention of baldness, and though I have no personal knowledge of their merits, I grant that they act on the right principle, and ought to work well. Much

more can be accomplished by massaging the scalp with the finger-tips than is generally known, because few are persistent enough. They get good instructions, stick to them a little while, and then forget, and the scalp is neglected. It takes time and persistence in such matters to get results, while most people are too impatient to succeed in obtaining them. The hygiene of the hair requires that everyone stick to his own hair-brush, and keep it clean. The brush will bear and need alkaline (ammonia) washing out oftener than the hair will. An occasional fresh water cleansing for the scalp is needed, and less often a thorough shampoo, but alkalis to hair and scalp tend to dry them too much for

FIG. 250.



HAIR IN ITS FOLLICLE.

their real benefit. When the brush is clean and the hair not too thin and brittle, its brisk daily use is invigorating to the scalp, but in parts nearly bald, the finger-tip massage is the safer stimulus. Public hair brushes and those used at home by several members of a family are the means of transferring microbes of baldness from one to another. There are vegetable-spore parasites which destroy the hair-follicles, and when their seeds are but few, or sown but once, the crop may be abundant, and there results a pretty speedy loss of hair. Hairs do not live as long as the individual, and some shedding all the time is to be expected. One hair may hold on from two to five years, but when its time comes to fall out, another starts from the same follicle if it remains vigorous. It is not

a bad sign if this falling hair shows the root-knob or thickened bulb-end. It is all right that it should come out, "roots and all," in moderation. The real root or matrix, however, does not come out. When many short hairs are falling, it is a sign that they are coming out too soon. Olive oil may serve as a simple fatty food for an over-dry scalp. The hair need not be deluged with it, but only the scalp itself. When a stimulus too is needed, it may be found with oil in my Magnetic Ointment, which has the further advantage of being a good microbe-killer. If a liquid hair tonic and microbe-killer is preferred, the following formula will provide these properties: Bay rum, one pint; tincture of cantharides, one drachm; castor oil, one ounce; resorcin, one.

drachm. It may be used on the scalp twice a week, and should be well rubbed in. While lack of hair "on the top of the head, the place where the hair ought to grow," is a more common complaint of men than of women, it is more often the women who are annoyed by its growing where it ought not to. So there is frequent inquiry for the best means of abolishing this sort of nuisance. Most of the successful depilatories are chemicals of a caustic kind that eat off the hair down to the surface, and maybe some of the surface of the skin too. They may leave a superficial soreness, like chapping, or even a redness that is slow to fade. After trying several kinds, I have discarded them since finding a far better way. It is a true *hair eradicator* that removes the hair way down to the roots without taking off any of the skin. It operates mechanically and effectively, and with little discomfort. The hair is eradicated, but, will it grow again? Yes, but it appears far less quickly than after removal by chemical depilatories, and the former mode of eradication if repeated several times injures the matrix at the bottom of the follicles, so that the power of reproduction or of starting new hairs, is gradually destroyed. Its repeated use is harmless to the cuticle and hurtful to the hair-follicles. (See page 1230 for further description of this and other sanitary articles.)

Besides the aforesaid blemishes there are congenital defects and some facial deformities which can only be remedied by surgical operation. Nævi, or "wine marks," are due to an excess of vascularity (*i.e.*, blood-vessels), and this means an anatomical flaw which can only be made over by surgery. Wens are lumps in scalp, neck, or face, from enlarged glands. There is one short cut to cure, and that is with a knife. Abnormal or unfortunate shapes of noses and ears are now made over to suit the preferred styles of beauty, by skilful operators. Even a nose that has been eaten or knocked off can sometimes be restored in some shape from stuff borrowed from the arm. I must now bring this chapter to a close, simply adding that those having any of the affections treated therein requiring medical treatment will learn how to proceed by reading Chapter XII.

FIG. 251.

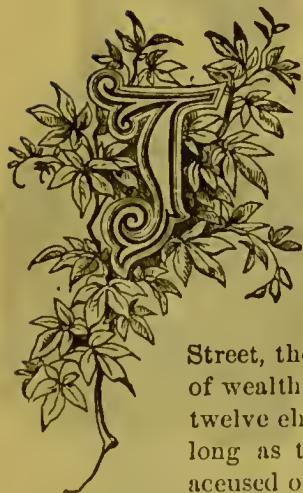


HAIR NÆVUS,

An extreme, or unusually extensive case.

CHAPTER XI.

AFFECTIONS OF THE EYES AND EARS.



Tis no slight undertaking to get through this world with a pair of good eyes, and a brace of ready ears. Nor do those people get along very well who do not "keep their eyes and ears open." To have anything like a fair chance in love or trade, two eyes are as few as anybody can well do with.

The schoolmaster, the man who enters Wall Street, the woman of great personal beauty, the widow of wealth, the reputed millionaire, and the mother of twelve children, need eyes all around them, and ears as long as those of that much-abused animal which is accused of having had a hand in the invention of the mule. A medical work would therefore be incomplete without a chapter upon the affections of the eyes and ears.

Nature's Photographic Camera.

Before treating upon optical defects or diseases I desire to make the reader acquainted with the organs of vision. What is the eye? What are its functions, and how does it perform the mysterious office of seeing? The human eye, taken as a whole, may be regarded as a globe; and although it cannot, like the planet, be divided into eastern and western hemispheres, it may nevertheless be divided into hemispheres which are subject to many subdivisions. The several parts of the eye necessary to be defined for the purposes of this essay are the sclerotic covering of the globe, to which should be added the cornea, the two lenses—aqueous and crystalline—the vitreous humor, the retina, and the optic nerve. Reference to Fig. 252, and its explanations, will enable the reader to learn the location of these. The sele-

rotic is a firm, fibrous, opaque, or untransparent membrane, covering and protecting four-fifths of the globe, while the cornea, of transparent fibrous tissue, covers and protects the balance, or front central portion of the globe.

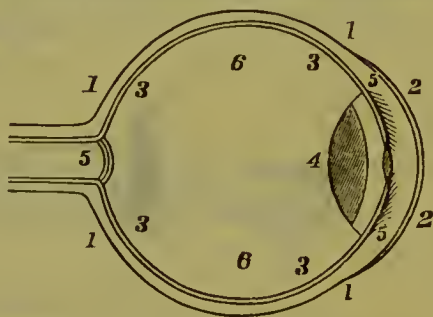
This cornea also forms the anterior or front capsule of the aqueous lens, convex in form, so as to converge or bring together the rays of light as they pass this medium more dense than the atmosphere. Behind the aqueous or fluid lens is located the crystalline lens, the capsules of which are of a firm, delicate, transparent texture, and its face convex so as to still more converge or bring together the rays of light which have passed through the aqueous lens.

The retina lies in the posterior or back hemisphere of the globe, as represented in Fig. 252, and presents a concave or hollow surface, upon which to receive rays of light, giving the form or image of any object the eyes are turned upon. If the two lenses—aqueous and crystalline—are neither too greatly nor too slightly convex, a perfect image of any object presented is photographed on the retina, as represented in Fig. 253. If too convex, the image is formed before it reaches the retina, as shown in Fig. 253, and the person is near-sighted, so that objects must

be held close to the eye to throw the image far enough back to produce the perfect picture on the retina; if flattened or not sufficiently convex, the retina is not far enough back to receive a perfect image of near objects, and the latter must be removed away a suitable distance, to have the picture of the image fall correctly on the retina (see Fig. 254). Persons thus affected are long-sighted, and their eyes are supposed to be impaired by age. The eyes may be said to have three coats or layers, this outer one firm to give form, and the middle one carrying blood-vessels and pigment, and the inside lining, which is the sensitive layer of nerves called the retina. The middle is called the choroid.

It remains to speak of the optic nerve. This nerve is attached to the retina, or more properly speaking, the retina is a continuation or

FIG. 252.



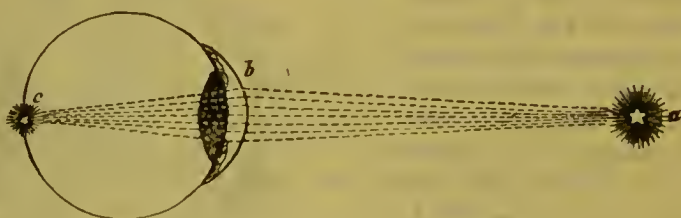
VERTICAL SECTION OF THE EYE.

- 1, 1, 1, 1, the sclerotic membrane, or what is usually called the white of the eye; 2, 2, the cornea; 3, 3, 3, 3, the retina; 4, crystalline lens; 5, 5, iris; the aqueous humor, which forms the aqueous lens, occupies the space between the iris, 5, 5, and the cornea, 2, 2; 6, 6, the posterior or back chamber of the eye, which is filled with the vitreous humor.

expansion of the optic nerve. It perforates the sclerotic back of the eye, passes back to the cranium and connects with the sensorium, by means of which, as by a telegraph wire, intelligence is communicated to the brain of the various images which are from time to time formed on the retina, and made mysteriously to pass before the mind's eye. So far, we are allowed to understand how vision is affected ; but after having fully pursued the philosophy of the *material* we come to the psychical, and here philosophy must end and faith begin.

The eye is therefore Nature's way of making a photographic camera, but the box is round instead of cubical, and the receptive screen (retina) does not catch and fix the picture, but telegraphs each photograph almost instantaneously to the brain centres of vision.

FIG. 253.



AN EYE WITH PROPER CONVEXITY.

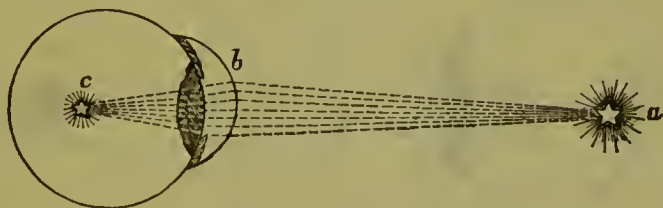
a, is the object seen ; *b*, the cornea, which catches the rays of light reflecting the image of the object ; *c*, the image properly focalized on the retina.

Nature invented the first adjustable iris diaphragm, a thin tissue curtain with a small aperture in the middle, the size of which is regulated by a delicate muscle which is controlled by nerves that react to the light. Its receptiveness or quickness of action everyone has observed in the eye of a cat. In comparative darkness the pupil—which is an aperture of the iris—greatly enlarges to let in what little light there is, while in strong daylight it contracts closely so that the nervous screen of the retina may not be blinded by excess.

The eyelids are self-acting shutters which come into play “quick as a wink” more or less involuntarily, to protect the eyes from excess of blinding light, and are comparable to the shutters of a photographic camera. The inside of the camera is always made of dark material, for obvious optical advantage, and so it is in the eye, the middle or choroid coat, and the iris, providing the dark pigment. Like all cameras, the eye has its lenses, but it beats the man-made invention in having one that is adjustable for near and far objects, and it can be focused as required by the action of the ciliary muscle. This muscle contracts upon and compresses the lens to alter its shape and increase its convexity, and so the lens must be of flexible substance to permit this

variation. Like other fibrous tissues of the body, its flexibility may be somewhat impaired by age, and then Nature is helped out by one or more pairs of convex spectacles unless its flexibility can be restored. Some need several pairs of glasses for varying distances, just as the "camera fiend" may carry about with him several lenses to fit one camera and suit it to his long and short shots. Opticians have not yet invented a flexible lens as adjustable and convenient as that of the eye, and in that respect the eye is "peculiar to itself," as an ingenious and successful camera. The lens is necessary to reduce or condense a large view to the small receptive screen of the eye, or the camera. The convexity of the lens refracts or converges the outlines of the picture until they finally reach a focus behind the lens at a greater or less distance in proportion to its convexity; the more convex the sooner they will be

FIG. 254.



TOO GREAT CONVEXITY, OR SHARPNESS OF THE CORNEA.

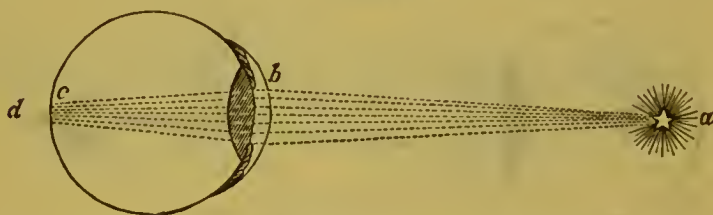
a, object; *b*, the too convex, or sharp, cornea; *c*, the rays of light converged, or focalized, forming the image before reaching the retina. A person so affected is called near-sighted.

brought together; the less convex the more remotely will they touch each other. A glass with a flat surface will not alter the direction of the rays of light, and if the eyes were flat, they could not receive the image of any object unless they were as large as the object itself. For instance, to see an elephant near by, the eyes would need to be as large as an elephant; and to see a building, as large as the building itself. Now, everyone can see without eyes that it would be inconvenient to carry around such immense organs of vision! A concave glass refracts the rays asunder, and were the eyes to be concave, the retina would not be large enough to receive the image of an object. It will therefore be perceived that the lenses of the eyes should possess just the right degree of convexity.

We occasionally meet with those whose eyes are too convex, and who, as a consequence, are what is called near-sighted; but when the lenses of the eye are too flat for correct vision, it may generally, but not always, be regarded as the result of artificial means, such as rubbing the eyes from the nose outwardly, either in washing or in friction.

izing them when irritated. John Quincy Adams preserved the convexity and perfectness of his sight till his death (and he died at eighty-one) by pursuing, from early age, the habit of frequently washing the eyes and making the manipulations, in so doing, toward instead of from the bridge of the nose. There are multitudes of cases of men retaining perfect vision after the ravages of time have crippled all the other organs and faculties. Some authors claim that presbyopia, or long-sight, is often induced by age diminishing the quantity of the aqueous humor, but the fact is that as the aqueous humor decreases in quantity, it increases in density, and, inasmuch as increase in density adds to its refractive power, what may be lost by the lens becoming less convex is made up by its denser quality, so that the perfectness of the vision is retained. It is in consequence of this humor being rarer or denser,

FIG. 255.



CORNEA TOO FLAT.

a, the object ; *b*, the cornea, too flat to converge or draw together the rays of light reflecting the image of the object sufficiently to form the focus on the retina ; *c*, is where the imago should be formed, but *d*, is where the image would fall if the retina were there to receive it. A person thus affected is called long-sighted. Most old people have this difficulty, and they can, consequently, discern objects at a distance better than they can those near by.

according to its quantity, that a large and small eye of equal convexity may distinguish objects equally well. By this explanation, too, the return of the sight may be accounted for in some old people who, after years of long-sightedness, requiring the constant use of convex glasses, gradually regain their sight. The rubbing of the eyeballs in the wrong direction from childhood flattens the cornea, and then sight becomes defective. But old age brings density to the aqueous humor, and the old eyes become as good as new.

How Old Eyes Can be Restored.

From the foregoing it appears evident that in most cases all that is required to preserve the sight in perfection until death, unless accident or disease destroys the structure or paralyzes the nerves of the visual organs, or affects the adjustable lens, is to sustain the convex form of the eye. Whether or not, simply care as to the manner and direction

of manipulating it from childhood to age be sufficient to do this in all cases, is not only uncertain, but, if certain, could prove of no very great practical benefit to the present generation. Correct manipulations can neither save the convexity of the eyes of those who are just becoming long-sighted, nor restore those who are already laboring under the infirmity. To reap the benefit of such a custom in middle or advanced life, it must have been adopted in the nursery—learned with the A, B, C, and followed up with the persistency which characterizes habits generally. Its influence is not sufficiently marked to restore convexity to the eyes of those already beginning to experience the inconvenience of flattened lenses. They require something more potent—something which will produce more immediate results. Knowledge regarding the tendency of right and wrong manipulations is of value to those who have not yet emerged from childhood, and parents should instruct their children according to the hints herein given. Knowledge of this kind will also be serviceable to those who regain the convexity of their organs of sight, for art appears ready to come to the rescue of those whose vision is already impaired or becoming so. We have knife-sharpeners, scissors-sharpeners, and pencil-sharpeners, and why not have eye-sharpeners? Every part of the human organism is susceptible to physical impressions, except the large bones of the osseous structure. Women, by wearing tight clothing about the waist, acquire small waists; the constant wearing of garters makes an indentation in the flesh of the limb, which is noticeable after death; tight-fitting shoes make small feet, as is illustrated by the habits and physical characteristics of the Chinese; tight-fitting rings worn long on the finger, produce ineffaceable evidence of their having been worn; the common practice of Germans, especially in their “*fader-land*,” of carrying burdens on their heads, has undoubtedly something to do with the proverbial flatness of their craniums; children who get into the habit of reclining exclusively on one side, exhibit the effects in formation of the face and head; the infants of mothers who can only nurse them from one breast, are liable to grow up with a depression on that side of the face and head which came next to the breasts during the months they derived their nourishment from the mother; the hair will curl if done up in papers or twisted around the curling-iron; naturally curly hair, unless we except that incorrigible sort which grows on the head of an Ethiopian, becomes straightened by combing and brushing persistently for a time. Now, it is equally true that physical impressions may be made on the human eye, and that it can, with a suitable instrument, be restored to its proper convexity. This is no mere theory but a fact demonstrated by the experience of thousands who have, after years of slavery to glasses, been emancipated through the agency of a simple mechanical invention. The use of it is perfectly harmless, and can in

no way whatever injure the visual organs. The trouble of employing it is nothing compared with the daily annoyance of glasses, nor is its daily use necessary after a few months, according to the length of time the eye has been flattening. Only a very few applications are necessary for those who are just beginning to think it advisable to adopt spectacles. I would most urgently commend this instrument to such

FIG. 256.



THE APPLICATION OF THE FINGERS FOR
NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS.

persons before they become slaves to glasses, for artificial lenses are liable to be laid down anywhere, and at any place, to the most aggravating inconvenience of the wearer, while the natural lenses, if carefully preserved, are always where they are wanted, and never left at home, or the office, or workshop. Those who are already enslaved to the spectacle-makers, will need no urging to induce them to avail themselves of the discoveries of science and art, to overcome their optical infirmity. However defective their vision, their eyes will not become tired of reading this essay, which they will peruse, from beginning to end, with eagerness and pleasure, and hail with gratitude their deliverer. A complete history of this remarkable instrument, together with the tes-

timony of many who have employed it, interesting to all who wear glasses, is given in a pamphlet—"Old Eyes Made New." (See page 1248.) Enough letters commendatory of its utility have been received to fill every page of this book, and in the pamphlet above referred to, a few will be given as fair specimens of the many in the hands of the author.

Near-sight, or Myopia.

The foregoing essay gives little but discouragement to a large class of people who are affected with near-sight. Since I first introduced the instrument for restoring far-sight, many years ago, I have been called upon by swarms of pretending inventors—some greedy—others adde-

pated—having in their hands some device for flattening the eye. Of course it is not logical to say that side pressure upon the eye will impart convexity, while a flat pressure upon the face of the same will not result in causing less convexity ; but there are two objections to the use of instruments for flattening the cornea in cases of near-sight. *First* : near-sight is in nearly all cases congenital. In other words, those so affected were born with just such eyes, and consequently it is more difficult to *change* Nature by attempting to flatten such eyes, than it is to *restore* to convexity those which were originally right, but have become flattened by age or bad manipulations. *Second* : no instrument can be devised for producing pressure upon the face of the eye, so complete as the balls of the fingers. I do not by any means deny the utility of pressure upon the face of the eye in cases of near-sight ; I only call in question the merit of any mechanical instrument for that purpose, while reminding all near-sighted persons that they cannot expect as much nor as speedy benefit from this flattening pressure as far-sighted people receive from the means I have devised for restoring the convexity of the eye. Everyone having a particle of discrimination can see this ; but were I near-sighted my fingers should always be employed, in my leisure moments, by placing the ball of the first finger of my right hand on my right eye ; the next one on the bridge of the nose to steady the hand ; and the third on the left eye—both eyes being closed. With the elbow resting on a table, and the head slightly bent forward to give an easy position, you have in this way, near-sighted reader, the best instrument ever devised for improving your vision, and I would urgently advise you to adopt it and use it perseveringly every day, though you may perceive no change for the better in three months. In time it will affect your sight favorably, and you might as well substitute a habit of thus pressing your eyes, for some other habit which you are conscious injures you—smoking, perhaps. The pressure may be gentle, and continued at each sitting for fifteen or twenty minutes. Fig. 256, represents the position the fingers should occupy in the act of imparting this pressure.

Other Optical Defects.

Besides far-sighted and near-sighted eyes, there are other defects of construction whereby the sight is not readily and properly focused as it should be, but very full explanation would necessitate more space than can be allotted to them here. Hypermetropia is a congenital defect in which even children are aided by convex glasses usually worn by old folks ; and astigmatism is another common abnormality which calls for specially cut glasses of great variety. Astigmatic eyes do not see all the spokes of a wheel (in a picture) equally plainly. Some eyes are affected with both myopia and astigmatism, and there are other

combinations of defects. The proportion of such defective eyes is increased by the arts of civilization, and by putting the eyes to more strain of some kinds than they seem able to bear. Near-sight is known to be developed largely in early school life, and probably by too long and continuous viewing of near objects, fine print, etc., at a time when the tissues are plastic and easily pressed into abnormal shapes. A news item reports that half the white men offering themselves for examination for army service in 1898 were found to have defective vision, while no colored men were disqualified on this account. The attention given to optics has done wonders to aid all sorts of defective eyes, but it has also enabled many persons so affected to continue overtaxing their defective eyes until they have paid the forfeit in some form of blindness. Many notably successful professional and business men could be cited as terrible examples of this kind. If one must use defective eyes in ways to which they are not well suited, he should have the best possible fit in spectacles by tests familiar to the expert oculists and opticians, and not depend on fitting himself to glasses as he would to shoes. Furthermore, many need to have new tests from time to time, and a "new suit" of eye-glasses. The defects described are not to be classed as diseases, but such eyes are more prone to disease than others, and should be used with more care.

Diseases of the Eyes.

The more common diseases of the eyes are mainly the result of accident, inflammation, or degeneration—wasting from malnutrition. The most frequent accident is getting some foreign substance in the eye, and the sooner it can be removed the better. Turning down and up the lids often aids to find and dislodge it; but a bit of steel or cinder may get fixed on the cornea in a way to need the care of a surgeon as soon as possible. The prompt flow of tears is Nature's way of washing out such offenders, and often suffices for the minor ones, but those which take hold and cling may soon excite acute inflammation and endanger sight.

The deeper as well as the superficial layers of the eye are subject to a variety of inflammatory diseases, but their diagnosis can only be accurately made by means of examination with the ophthalmoscope, a little but great instrument which enables the physician to see into the interior parts. Most of these deep-seated diseases, even to *cataract* of the lens, or atrophy of the optic nerve, are as surely the outgrowth of blood disorders as is a simple sty on the lid, and some of the most serious of them are symptomatic of diabetes, Bright's disease, syphilis, etc. The diagnosis of such diseases, involving and threatening the precious sense of vision, can only be safely entrusted to those who have

opportunities to make special study of the subject ; but from the nature of these diseases their treatment often falls more appropriately to the general specialist than the oculist.

Looking into the eye to see its fundus, or bottom, is like trying to see what is in a jug. The inlooker cuts off the light, and all is dark within ; but the ophthalmoscope is a little mirror with an orifice in the centre by which light can be thrown by reflection from the mirror into the jug or the eye while the observer is stealing a

look through the middle aperture. It was the happy thought of a German named Hoffman, and its practical application has literally thrown great light on the diagnosis of eye diseases. The fundus of the normal eye, thus viewed, is a fine picture, of which you get

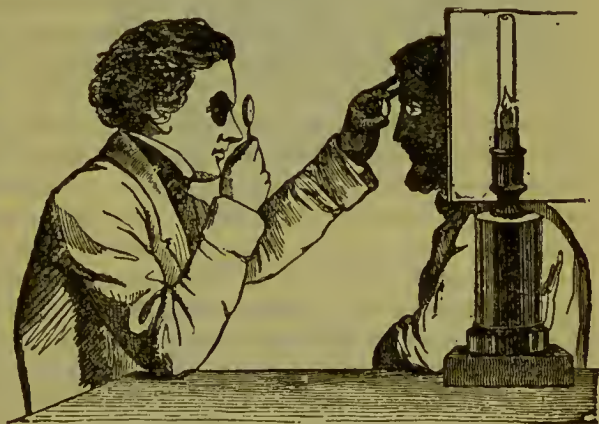


FIG. 257.

EXAMINING THE EYE WITH THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE.

a faint idea when you sight occasional glimpses of a cat's eye lit up by a lamp-light. With the instrument it is possible to see the condition of the optic nerve, and the delicate blood-vessels that enter with it. The expert examiner can learn something not only of the state of the eye, but also of the blood-vessels of the brain. The reader will find on color Plate XIII. a pretty picture of the normal retina, and also one that has lost sight through the wasting disease known as atrophy of the optic nerve, which is nowadays not infrequently simply a result of wearing out the vision by excessive use of the eyes. The very busy millionaire merchant, well-known throughout the United States, Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, has in vain offered a fortune for a cure. He seems to have had unlimited capacity for work, except with the eyes, and they are practically used up—dead beyond redemption—in the nerves (optic nerves) which in good condition would be capable of wiring views to the brain. The beautiful picture of the anatomy of the eye on Plate XIII. will help the reader to appreciate its wonderful structure, its intricacy, delicacy, and consequently the need of care in its use.

The most serious diseases of the eye are of course those in which organic change has occurred, but this is generally due to, or preceded by, some constitutional disease that impairs the quality of the blood, or the tone of the nervous system, so that it is through gradual interference with its nutrition that the eye has become inflamed, hardened, softened, or wasted in part. There are many cases of eye trouble not so far advanced, which depend almost entirely on a state of general ill health. Mere lack of nerve-tone, or nervous debility may first express itself in tired eyes that cannot work long or steadily at anything; and in another way the eyes may suffer from what we call reflex nerve-symptoms—as when they suffer from disturbances of the digestive or sexual organs. In many cases the eye symptoms need no other treatment than that which is directed to the seat of the disease. But when the blood is quite impure, the eyes may suffer from congestion, catarrhal inflammation, or neuralgia, and in such cases local treatment for the eyes is of less effect than the use of means to improve the quality of blood with which they are served. Considering the vascularity of the eye, it is not at all surprising that impurities make them wince or inflame. Any reader of this volume who has any defect in the vision, is at liberty to consult the author by mail or in person without cost, and if it be a case requiring the medical or surgical treatment of a skilful oculist, he or she will be conscientiously so advised. If it should be a case resulting from some derangement of the vascular, nervous, or digestive system, or from affection of the vital organs, the sufferer can be directed to the right path for recovery. Answers to the questions on page 761 will be sufficient to enable me to give the required advice.

Chronic Sore Eyes.

The mechanism of the eye is such, that the presence of inflammation or congestion in them is exceedingly mischievous. To perform its offices easily it has to be kept well lubricated. To this end the lining of the socket is not only provided with sebaceous glands, but over each eye, in the upper part of the cavity it occupies, there is a reservoir called the lachrymal gland, which pours out upon the ball a fluid slightly mucous and saline; and, to make the arrangement complete, at the inner corner of each eye there is a canal, the orifice of which is large enough to admit a bristle, and which in health conveys off any excess of this fluid, as well as that which has become too old to be made useful. These canals connect with the nasal duct. To prevent the lachrymal fluid or tears from running down over the face of the eye when open, there are a number of minute glands along under the edges of the lids which secrete an oily substance. This, with the im-

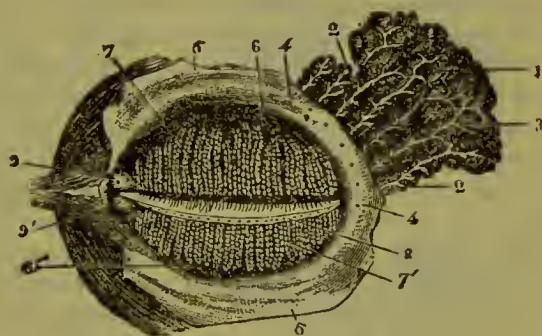
perceptible pressure of the edges of the lids upon the eyes, holds back the watery secretions, which pass down around the inner edges (as if cave-troughs confined them) to the tear-ducts before described. The oil-glands at the edges of the lids also prevent the latter from becoming a-glued or stuck together during sleep. Without them it would be

difficult to get the eyes open in the morning. Even the eyelashes at their roots have the oily secretions common to all hair, which lubricate them, and prevent them from becoming adhesive when moistened with the watery secretions of the lachrymal glands. In addition to all this ingenious and wonderful mechanism, the veins of the eyes in health are

too small to admit the red corpuscles of the blood, and it is by this arrangement that the whites of the eyes in health preserve their clearness, and the lenses are enriched by colorless blood, for otherwise the vision would be obstructed by specks, spots, patches, etc., even in health.

With the foregoing brief description of some of the mechanical arrangements of the eyes, it may be readily seen how inflammation or any undue pressure of blood upon the organs of vision, and their immediate surroundings, will interfere with the proper performance of their functions. When inflamed, red, feverish corpuscles enter the veins, they redden the sclerotic or white of the eye; they distend the veins of the eyelids and linings of the sockets; they vitiate the secretions of the lachrymal glands, or reservoirs over the eyes, making them scalding in their properties; they dry up or make gluey the oily secretions of the glands along the edges of the eyelids, and also those which keep the eyelashes from becoming matted or stuck together. When all these derangements take place a person has what are commonly called sore eyes, and technically, ophthalmia. When the difficulty survives the immediate cause which precipitated it, whether the immediate cause be cold or catarrh, or something getting

FIG. 258.



MECHANISM OF THE EYE.

- 1, Lachrymal or tear gland; 2, 3, its ducts; 4, its orifices; 5, mucous membranes of the eye; 6, cartilage of the lid; 7, sebaceous glands; 8, their orifices on the lid; 9, tear-ducts to convey tears to the nose.

into the eye, or local infection, or contusion, or, if it comes on gradually without any known immediate cause, it may be called chronic sore eyes, or chronic ophthalmia.

Sore eyes induced by a cold may simply present an inflamed and swollen appearance, with a profusion of water, and sensitiveness to light; induced by catarrh, similar symptoms with an exudation of unwholesome mucus; induced by something entering the eye, soreness, and sometimes great pain attended with an excessive flow of the lachrymal fluid; induced by contusion, similar symptoms to those just described; but when induced by infection such as leucorrhœal or gonorrhœal or syphilitic matter, or perpetuated by scrofulous or syphilitic impurities in the blood, the discharges are purulent, with all the foregoing symptoms combined; and the poisonous matter which is exuded, if brought in contact with the lids of healthy eyes, proves contagious. It is believed by some people that simply looking into such eyes will affect healthy ones; but I am confident that all such supposed cases came some way in contact with at least a particle of the diseased virus. In a family, for instance, where chronic sore eyes attack one of the children, and then the difficulty spreads to several others, it will probably be found on close investigation that they have played with each others' toys, or wiped on the same towel, in either of which ways a little grain of the diseased matter may have been communicated to the eyes of the healthy child. Women having had leucorrhœa, and men affected with gonorrhœa; or others of either sex having syphilitic ulcers or sores, should always be extremely cautious not to touch the fingers to the eyes after they have been in contact with the affected parts, and should carefully avoid wiping the face with the same towel used for wiping the hands. Health officials have of late announced that the prevalence of sore eyes, and even the proportion of blind persons to the whole population, is on the decrease as a result of instructing school children and restricting them in the exchange or indiscriminate use of towels, handkerchiefs, etc. If "publicity, publicity, publicity," by proper education, has been thus proven to be of great service, the hundreds of thousands of copies of this book which in years past have been issued with the above instructions, must have served a useful purpose. Greater care during childbirth to insure cleanliness of the mother and prevent contamination of the infant's eyes has also prevented many cases of blindness from the ophthalmia that used to be common in babies just born.

In the treatment of chronic sore eyes the blood must receive the main attention. No case will become chronic unless the blood was previously impure, or became so by the infectious matter with which the eyes were inoculated. I have cured many cases without any local treatment whatever; but when the latter is resorted to, it should be of a

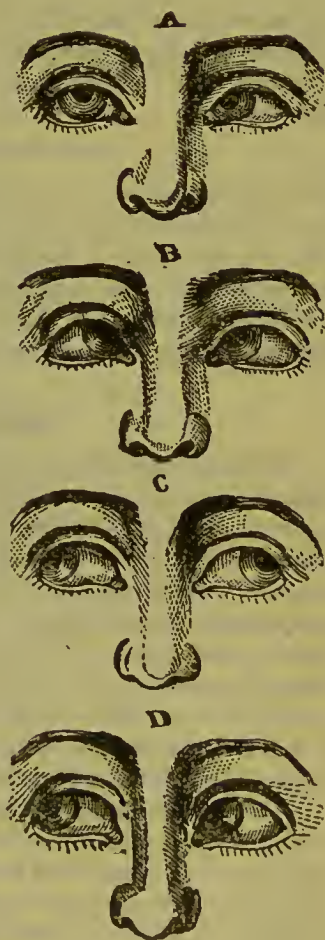
mild healing nature, and always accompanied with thorough medication for the blood.

Cross Eyes.

The muscles that roll or direct the eyeball are six in number—for each eye—and their coöperation when they do work in harmony is one more of the wonders of vision, besides being a beautiful sight to see—when in the presence of a particularly pretty pair of eyes; but the cross-eyed lass is at a disadvantage as well as her visitor. He may think she is casting a glance at some other fellow, when he only is *the* man in her eye. Cross-eyed school-masters are always a great bother to the boys, who naturally perpetrate their mischief when the eyes of the teacher are apparently not on them; but when the tutor has optics like any of those given in the annexed illustration, and especially if like *C*, the boys are entirely adrift, and find it unsafe to look off their books, or throw paper bullets at their fellow-students. There can be no doubt that all congenital formations of this kind were originally intended for school-masters and school-ma'ams, but the fall of man has so mixed up things, that cross-eyes seem to present themselves here and there without a particle of reference to avocation, and school-boys are not often enough afflicted with teachers having them.

In the annexed illustration, *A* represents a single convergent squint; *B*, a double convergent squint; *C*, a double divergent squint; and *D* a convergent and divergent squint. The displacement of the eye in any one of the cases illustrated, if congenital, or in other words, when the person affected was born so, results from the natural contraction of one set of muscles, and the natural extension or relaxation of those on the opposite side; but this same position of the eyes may be produced by

FIG. 259.



CROSS EYES.

disease affecting the muscles; or it may be acquired by practicing it for sport; or a weakness of one set of muscles and a contraction of the other may gradually take place without any visible cause. Strabismus generally must be treated both medically and surgically, and in my surgical department all operations of this kind are performed by an experienced operator, who does the work so expertly as to give the patient scarcely a particle of pain. When there is cerebral affection or weakness of the eyes, medication alone will sometimes overcome the difficulty, but if not, it should either precede or immediately follow an operation.

OTHER DISEASES OF THE EYE

will not be presented here, as more space than was originally apportioned to this division of the chapter is already occupied. I will, therefore, call the reader's attention to diseases of the ear, after remarking that all affected with any diseases of the eyes are at liberty to consult the author, without fee, in relation thereto. In all letters of consultation, answers to the questions on page 761 should be given.

Defective Hearing.

If the non-professional reader could follow me through all the circuitous paths of the ear without becoming befogged with the technical names anatomists have bestowed upon the various organs therein; if the common mind could be made conversant with the complex physical machinery of the organs of hearing; and then, if we could all of us comprehend the mysterious, ever-hidden connection existing between the physical organs of sense and the conscious principle, we might cease to wonder at, but never to admire, the peculiar mechanism by which all of us, gifted with the sense of hearing, are made conscious of so much that is passing in the material world through that remarkable something we familiarly denominate *sound*.

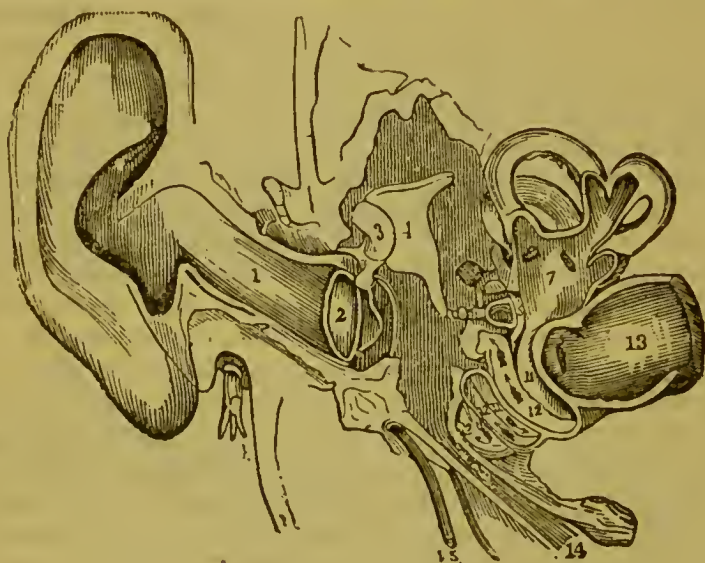
Your friend speaks to you. How are you made aware of the fact, and of the impression he wishes to convey to your mind? He expels from his lungs currents of air, shaped by the organs of the throat and modified and chopped off here and there by the motions of the tongue and lips, so the air moves toward you in what may be called articulate waves. These fall upon the external ear, which is so modelled as to conduct them into the orifice, where they soon come in contact with the ear-drum, technically called the tympanum. This instantly vibrates in perfect accord with the motions of the articulate waves, and the vibrations of this organ in turn set in motion other waves in the air confined in the cavity beyond, when motion is communicated to reeds of delicate bones—the smallest bones in the body—and to fibres of muscle, which vibrate like the reeds of an organ when acted upon by currents

of air, or the strings of a violin when agitated by the finger or bow. Thus further modified and intensified, these waves move onward through irregular cavities, circuitous canals, convoluted tubes, and delicate membranes, all of the most wonderful complexity, until reaching the labyrinth, or parlor of the ear, where there are cushions of fluids upon which they fall and set in motion multitudinous little granules of calcareous matter, whose agitation frictionizes the sensitive, minute branches of the auditory nerve, which penetrate the sacs confining the granules. This influence conveys to the mind what is commonly called sound; but just how this is effected no human anatomist or physiologist is likely ever to be able to determine. The phonograph, graphophone, and other wonderful inventions of the latter part of the nineteenth century, impress one as nothing else can, with the extreme sensitiveness of the normal nerves of hearing. When those nerves are, so to speak, in tune, observe in the workings of the instruments referred to, how simply the rapid revolutions of what are called the "records" will, with their lines and dots which are somewhat similar to embossed writing, set in motion atmospheric waves capable of reproducing the human voice, and faithfully reporting a communication or an address; or, parrot-like, reproducing the music which the instrument has caught upon the surface of its plastic cylinders in some opera or music hall. Considering the complexity of the hearing machinery, and the delicacy of the various parts composing it, exceeding in some respects the wonderful mechanism of the eye, it is not at all strange that many are affected with partial and some with entire deafness. Not a single tube can be closed, not a bone or fibre destroyed, not a particle of change in quantity or quality of the fluids of the sacs, or those moistening or bathing the membrane lining the canals or cavities, occur, without affecting the accuracy of the impressions conveyed to the mind through the mechanism of the ear.

Let us briefly look into the most common causes of defective hearing. We will commence as soon as we penetrate the orifice. In what is called the external opening, between the outer orifice and the eardrum, there are yellowish colored glands which pour out upon the lining of this canal a fatty, albuminous, yellow substance, possessing some of the properties of bile, which we call the ear-wax. The true office of this secretion is probably to exclude insects from the ear, as it is disagreeably bitter and adhesive. Flies, mosquitoes, fleas, and the minute inhabitants of the tenement bed-chamber could make as little headway through this secretion as they could through molasses, while its flavor to their epicurean teeth would be far less palatable. So long as this secretion is not deficient, excessive, or vitiated, this portion of the ear generally performs its function properly. But if it dries up, bacteria or insects may nestle there, irritate the canal, and obstruct the

vibrations of the air ; if it becomes excessive, or glaucous and dense, then the canal is obstructed, and in some cases completely filled up. A deficiency, excess, or vitiation of this secretion, called ear-wax, may therefore render the hearing defective. Children have a propensity to poke beans and other small things into the ear and even forget having done so, in consequence of which many a trouble with the ear of a child originates from this cause, and it may only produce partial deafness, or

FIG. 260.



THE HUMAN EAR.

1, external auditory canal ; 2, drum of the ear ; 3, 4, 5, the chain of three bones stretching across the middle ear, popularly called the hammer, the anvil, and the stirrup ; 7, part of internal ear called the semi-circular canals ; 11, 12, another part of internal ear, called the cochlea or shell ; 13, auditory nerve ; 14, Eustachian tube leading from the throat.

a local inflammation and discharge. Gently and persistently injecting warm soap and water may remove some such foreign substance, but beans and peas may absorb moisture, swell, and become too closely impacted to be easily dislodged. So it often becomes necessary to call upon the skill and instruments of a surgeon to remove these obstructions or to clear the external orifice of the ears of plugs of wax, which have become hard and firmly anchored therein. Adults sometimes introduce small pledgets of cotton and forget all about them after they have been a few days lost sight of.

The external opening of the ear terminates with an organ called the tympanum or ear-drum, a membrane nearly circular in form, and

fastened in a bony ring. Its external surface forms a conical concavity highly polished, and in the living subject the membrane is nearly transparent. Naturally it is without orifice, but in some persons, by disease or accident, it may have become slightly perforated without materially affecting the hearing. If, however, this organ be greatly perforated, or nearly or quite obliterated ; or if it be thickened or indurated ; or if the muscles controlling it be weakened or destroyed, hearing may be defective or lost altogether.

The inner side of the ear-drum is what is called the cavity of the tympanum. This must be supplied with air to make the hearing complete. The air reaches it by what is called the Eustachian tube, which opens like a trumpet, large enough to insert a pencil-point in the throat, and extends along upward and backward, for nearly two inches, when it opens into this cavity ; but the lining of the latter secretes a mucus, with which to moisten its walls, and in disease this secretion may be thick and excessive, in which case it fills up the Eustachian tube, and thereby excludes air from this cavity, and in many cases fills the cavity itself. Or, if the mastoid cells or sinuses, which have an opening in the cavity of the tympanum, nearly opposite the Eustachian tube, be the seat of irritation, the secretions of these may deluge the cavity or clog the tube. In some cases, these walls, cavities, and tubes are affected with catarrh, and become congested with catarrhal matter. Whenever or however they are obstructed, the person so affected cannot hear distinctly, if at all.

The most common seat of deafness lies just here in the drum of the ear, in the small space at the inner end of the Eustachian tube ; and the most frequent cause is the extension of catarrhal disease along the membranous tube, from the throat, or a catarrhal inflammation beginning in an acute cold affecting the space of the drum. Acute disease hereabouts may destroy various delicate parts, distort the little bones, and totally destroy the hearing apparatus, or chronic catarrh may thicken the drum, distort its form, bind down the bones, and thicken the membranes of the middle ear space so that normal vibrations are greatly impeded. Ninety per cent. of cases of impaired hearing are due to this condition of the complex organ of hearing, and ninety per cent. of humanity have more or less of it at some time in their lives, with temporary or permanent loss of hearing to some degree in one or both ears. It sometimes happens that the labyrinth, with all its delicate appurtenances, becomes the seat of disease, obstructing communication with the tympanum, or causing such a change in the fluids of the sacs containing the calcareous granules, that the auditory nerve fails to receive any impression from the vibrations going on in the tympanum, or its vicinity. In either case, partial or entire deafness must ensue.

Ulcerations sometimes take place in the delicate organs of the ear. It is terrible to have such visitations here, for they are liable to destroy the walls of the tubes, canals, and cavities ; to eat away entirely the ear-drum, and to break up and destroy the delicate bones and muscles, forming the reeds and strings, and to expel them through the external opening in the form of offensive matter. Entire deafness sometimes results from these ulcerations.

No form of disease, however, can be more complete than that caused by paralysis of the auditory nerve. All the other organs of the ear may be in complete order, and mechanically vibrate to every atmospheric impulse. The articulate waves may move along regularly through all the natural cavities and tubes, and enter the labyrinth with the greatest precision and order ; they may set in motion all those peculiar little granules which play upon the termini of the auditory nerve, but if the latter be paralyzed, no intelligence whatever is conveyed to the brain. This line of telegraph is practically down, and although the brain may be in communication with the external world by telegraphic connection with the eyes and other organs of sense, no message whatever is received via eardom. The approach of paralysis of the auditory nerve is usually heralded by noises in the head, ringing and roaring in the ears, and, in some cases, by acute pain. There are constantly motions taking place in the atmosphere of so slight a nature that the healthy auditory nerve is not impressed by them. If you please to call them sounds, then there are sounds of which the normal auditory nerve takes no notice. But when that nerve becomes irritated or inflamed—as sensitive as a tender tooth—it feels every impulse of the air, however slight, and considering the forms of the canals through which these impulses pass, the sensation conveyed through the irritated nerve to the brain is more commonly that of roaring. This is undoubtedly mainly due to what is called the cochlea, which is a conical tube so convoluted that its form resembles the shell of the snail, having, however, two cavities, one of which begins at the vestibule and the other at the tympanum, and continues through its whole extent. Nearly everybody has undoubtedly noticed what a roaring noise a large shell produces when held near the ear. When the auditory nerve has only the sensitiveness natural to it in health, the shell needs to be nearly or quite as large as a hen's egg ; but when it has the acute sensibility which irritation or inflammation imparts, even the action of the air in this little convoluted tube, having the form of a shell, conveys to the nerve and thence to the brain a sound similar to that experienced when a large shell is held against the ear. This is a new theory, of my own, but I think it will commend itself to physiologists. All the peculiar noises experienced in the ears of persons having affections therein, like the singing of a tea-kettle, ringing and ticking, indicate an undue sensibility of the auditory

nerve, which is made conscious of motions of air in the tubes, canals, and cavities of the ear, of which, in health, it is not cognizant; another cause of such annoying sounds is the loss of delicately adjusted balance of bones, membranes, and fluids whereby the tension becomes abnormal, both in the air of the middle ear, and the fluid of the inner ear. Quinine, in overdoses, and other drugs, cause ringing noises by disturbing the blood circulation in these deep parts of the ear, and it is fair to suppose that self-developed blood impurities may act in the same manner. When these noises continue for a long time, a reaction is liable to follow, and the auditory nerve changes from this acute sensibility to partial or entire insensibility, and at this juncture of the disease, defective hearing or complete deafness ensues.

Complete deafness is usually incurable. If, however, a person can hear a little; if by the aid of ear-trumpets the human voice can be heard and its language understood, it is generally prophetic of the possibility of recovery, if the right course be pursued by the physician having the case in charge. Every one affected with partial deafness should intrust his case to a skilful physician who is thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the ear, and who has had experience in the treatment of its diseases. No practitioner deficient in these qualifications should attempt to treat partial deafness, and especially should the victim of this affection refrain from any attempt to devise or apply local remedies unless guided by the advice of a physician.

Persons observing the approach of difficult hearing may many times prevent the development of deafness by taking remedies suitable for purifying and strengthening the blood, because all the secretions of the ear are derived from the circulation, and will be healthy or unhealthy according to the pure or impure condition of the vascular fluids; but when the affection seems to be steadily coming on in spite of general constitutional treatment, obtain without delay the advice of a medical man in whom you have confidence.

Paralysis of the auditory nerve has in some instances been cured by the judicious application of electricity. Deafness resulting from the obstinate obstruction of the Eustachian tube has been relieved by admitting air into the cavity of the tympanum by slightly perforating the ear-drum. Defective hearing caused by entire destruction of the ear-drum has in some cases been greatly benefited by wearing a false tympanum. For many years I supplied artificial drums by mail, but the number of cases in which they proved helpful appeared so very few, I discontinued recommending the device for self-application; only expert examination of the ear can decide when the artificial drum is likely to be of service. It is, however, a harmless experiment, even when a disappointing one, and the price, which need not exceed one dollar, is not a severe tax. Catarrhal people affected with deafness have

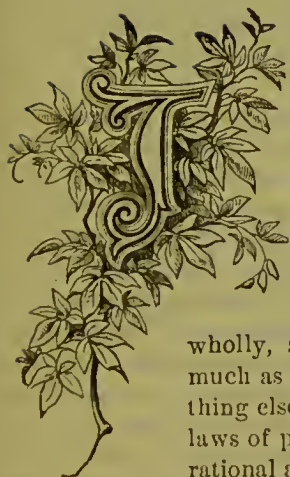
many times entirely recovered from the latter by the cure of the former. Scrofulous people who have nearly lost all sense of hearing may generally have that sense restored by the eradication of the scrofulous impurity if ulcerations have not impaired the structure of the ear.

The miraculous cures of deafness are generally effected by removing a plug of wax from the outer canal. This sort of "stopper" of hearing can be extracted by a physician with instruments, or, at home, by persistent warm-water injections, and the cure is immediate if the plug has not been there so long as to paralyze or injure the deeper parts. Hot water injections are the safest and best treatment for many affections of the ears, while oils and soothing ointments may do much to soften tympanums that have become too hard and stiff to vibrate. Placing the finger-tips firmly in the ears and wriggling them there is a good way of vibrating the drums, to loosen them, and holding the nose while forcing air from the lungs to the head tends to inflate the Eustachian tubes, and balance the air-pressure on both sides of the ear-drums. The latest device for loosening adherent ear-drums is an electrical instrument that causes them to vibrate very rapidly by sounds. The usual mechanical aids to hearing, various forms of ear trumpets, are not as fashionable, convenient, or effective as the glasses used to aid defective vision; and although various instruments are largely advertised to cure deafness that can be almost concealed in the external canal, we never knew any of them to be worth the price. Human inventive ingenuity has not yet supplied the long-felt want of a satisfactory aid for impaired hearing, and since Edison has unusual genius for invention, the best equipped laboratory for experiment, and incentive enough to apply himself because of his own considerable deafness, we may conclude that it is a very difficult problem to solve—and yet perhaps not hopeless.

There are, however, many people going about using ear-trumpets or habitually holding a hand to the ear when in conversation with a friend or listening to an address who might be entirely cured of their deafness by constitutional treatment. Such persons have acquired defective hearing either through neglect, catarrh, or some blood impurity which has been treated upon in this essay. The fine mechanism of the ear, as must have already been seen by the reader, can be easily obstructed by the former; or the vitiated secretions resulting from the latter. I have had the satisfaction of radically curing quite a number of such cases. Any reader of this chapter who is affected with partial deafness is at liberty to write or call in person upon the author, no charge being made for such consultation and advice.

CHAPTER XII.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE.



N this chapter of practical matter, will be thrown together, without any waste of labor in classification, suggestions of such importance to the invalid reader, that it is hoped every sentence will be perused with care and reflection. There are many truths, medical and moral, which the mists of ignorance, or popular prejudice, partly or wholly, shut out from the mental vision, and, inas-

much as the great mass of people know more of everything else than they do of that which pertains to the laws of physical and psychical health and life, and to a rational art of healing, it is not surprising that many

dose themselves to death with their own uncertain concoctions; that thousands become the dupes of wicked charlatans; that tens of thousands allow themselves to become sewers for patent nostrums; and that millions are the patrons of a so-called scientific school of medicine, which cures (?) the sick by making them life-long cripples. I trust that a candid perusal of this chapter will serve to dispel these mists, or what might be properly called medical and moral fogs, for no harm can possibly result from an effort to impress upon the public mind the necessity of doing for the invalid the best that can be done at the very outset, instead of experimenting from week to week, and month to month, with something or somebody which or who it is thought "will do," until the disease-burdened body nearly sinks into the grave embalmed with a thousand drugs.

With this brief prologue I will pass to the presentation of matter appropriate for this chapter.

Everybody His Own Doctor.

This is an attractive motto which graces the title-page, or gleams from the preface of many a medical work gotten up for the patronage of a too credulous public. It would be no less pleasing to the author than to the reader, if, in this volume, instructions could be given, which would enable every invalid who peruses its pages, to treat his or her own ease without the aid of a physician. Such a task, notwithstanding the assumptions of many to the contrary, would be simply impossible, as everyone of genuine good sense must perceive. So much depends upon the constitution or the temperament of the sick man or woman (see page 186), only one who makes these idiosyncrasies his constant study, is capable of prescribing successfully, especially in the thousands of cases in which there is a variety of blendings or mixtures of temperaments.

If my system of practice were at all similar to that of physicians who make calomel or some other drug a favorite remedy for every disease, with only an occasional deviation, the task of instructing non-professional readers in the healing art—if art, in that ease, it could be called—would not only be possible but easy; or if my system was like that of medical men who have a *specific* for every ill, and who would treat a dozen patients afflicted with one kind of disease in precisely the same way, then would it be but a pleasant pastime to sit down and instruct the world's sufferers just how to doctor themselves. But the attentive reader cannot have failed to perceive that I entirely disapprove of treating the sick on this "hit or miss" principle, and insist on the necessity of prescribing, not only for disease, but for constitutions or temperaments. Never, yet, has there been written for popular use, medical books in which prescriptions or recipes were given for the ostensible purpose of enabling the sick to treat their own diseases, that did not prove failures, and in a majority of cases, worse than failures, for the reason that they led people requiring the best of medical skill and experience, to tamper with themselves till their diseases became incurable, or to employ active remedies (the nature of which they did not fully understand) when the complications contra-indicated their employment.

The chief aims of the author in placing this work before the public, are to give publicity to a volume of original ideas which he believes will be of advantage to the world; to exhibit to the reader the *causes* of disease and social unhappiness, in order that the rocks and shoals which lie hidden in the turbid sea of life may be avoided; to impart to those possessing ordinary intuition the ability to judge wisely of the merits of the various systems of therapeutics in vogue, and to put all on their

guard against—not only the unjust prejudices and old fogysm of the “regular practitioner,” but the impositions of the empiric. If I were writing this book for the exclusive use and benefit of the medical profession, it would be necessary to make it voluminous, expensive, and not a little obscure to the non-professional reader, for lengthy details in regard to the treatment of every case, with its many possible peculiarities and complications would have to be scrupulously given, the comprehension and appreciation of which would require the possession, on the part of the reader, of extensive pathological knowledge. I may yet make such a contribution to medical literature, but I doubt my ability to produce a work of this description, which would enable readers of little or no medical attainments, to act as their own physicians. Doctors will continue to be “necessary evils” till mankind for several generations, shall have strictly obeyed the laws of life and health ; or, in other words, until disease shall have become an annoyer and destroyer of only those who have passed temperately through the spring and summer of life, and entered the closing winter of their earthly career ; or, on the other hand, they will have to be endured until physiology, pathology, materia medica, hygiene, and surgery become household sciences, taught, not only in all institutions of learning, but in the nursery and family ; and then, as “practice makes perfect” in every art, profession, or trade, an invalid laboring under any difficult disease, would rather trust his case in the hands of one whose sole labors are devoted to the relief of the sick, than in the hands of an artist, a lawyer, a parson, a merchant, a mechanic, or a farmer, however devoted a student he may have been in matters pertaining to the healing art. If a man possesses the necessary attainments to practise medicine, every day’s experience adds to his skill ; every case upon which he attends, the better prepares him for successfully managing the next, and while his success extends his practice, his practice, in turn, augments his skill. “Every man to his trade,” is an old adage, and in no sphere of life does it apply with greater force than to the physician.

None but those who are engaged in the practice of medicine with eyes and ears open, can realize how complicated are nearly all cases of chronic disease. Seldom is a single organ or function involved ; several affections usually coexist, each of which aggravates the other, and any one remedy, which is favorable to the cure of one, oftentimes gives disturbance to the rest. In no such case can a single prescription affect, favorably, these combinations ; nor can directions be laid down in a popular work, which will enable the invalid reader to go understandingly to work to concoct a set of prescriptions adapted to his particular case. But suppose such a plan practicable, then the adulterations practised in drugs and medicines would put to hazard the reputation of a popular author.

In this connection I may make a quotation which bears directly on the point last referred to in the preceding paragraph. While reading the proof-sheets of the foregoing matter my attention is called to an article in one of our most influential city papers. The editor has been reading an exposé of the extent to which drugs are adulterated, in *The Journal of Applied Chemistry*, published in New York, and after presenting some startling facts, proceeds to comment as follows: "Hence the physician either increases the doses or condemns the drugs entirely; or, should he fix upon the amount required by his experience in the use of such an article, and afterward obtain that which is pure, he will find his patient exhibit the symptoms of being poisoned. Nor is the adulteration limited to a few unprincipled dealers here and there through the country, but it is so general that the leading importers of drugs are aware of it; nor do they deny it, although it might be supposed that their interest lies in the concealment.

"In discussing the remedy," remarks the same editor, "it is said that too great reliance is placed on the manufacturer; for the apothecary seldom applies the proper tests to his purchases. We are informed, also, that it is no uncommon practice for clerks to put up a different drug from that named in a prescription, both to avoid the trouble of getting it elsewhere and to be sure of making a sale, and in calculating the chances of escaping detection, they rely mainly upon the ignorance of the patient and the inattention of the physician. As an effectual remedy for these crimes and stupidities, our authority proposes that honest drug inspectors shall be appointed alike for large and small places; it shall be their duty to examine every invoice of drugs purchased by the retail dealer, and also to do all in their power to prevent the druggist from 'sophisticating such drugs, or in any way defrauding his patrons.' In addition, what are called patent medicines should be sold with a statement of the articles of which they are composed, by which means it is thought that dishonest quacks will become obsolete; when the motto with regard to their preparations, 'Open your mouth and shut your eyes' will cease to have application. But the inspectors should critically examine all of this class of medicines; for it is charged that the proprietors are in the habit of buying damaged drugs, worthless for any other purpose, and they also use bad wines and alcoholic liquors in the preparation of 'invigorating bitters,' 'health cordials,' and the like. It is proposed also to forbid those who refine aloe to sell the dregs to brewers; nor may the manufacturers of quinine and morphine sell their exhausted bark and opium to druggists, for, we are told, 'they will invariably dry and pulverize these articles, and use them for the adulteration of genuine drugs.' As to wines and liquors, none must be allowed to be sold for medical purposes unless they have the stamp of approval of the inspectors."

"It must be confessed," continues the same writer, "that this is an alarming exhibit to such as take medicine and beer. But it does not seem likely that the proposed examination will effect the desired object, since it will be easy for any druggist to keep on hand samples for inspection other than such as will be sold. If we look deeper and further, it will be seen that the trouble arises from an adulteration of quite another kind, and, in our opinion, no remedy can be found until one is applied to this. We refer to the adulteration of human nature; for this is a necessary preliminary, not only to the adulteration of drugs but of food, and of every commodity from which money by this practice can be made. In the same journal from which we have quoted, a certain firm advertises with large heading, 'Pure White Lead, and they add, in a sort of postscript, that they also manufacture a special article equal to that produced by any other establishment. The inevitable tendency of this widespread debasement is to destroy the moral sentiment in man; and there seems no hope of reformation until fraud and rascality pervade society to such an extent that the social structure breaks down with the weight of its iniquity, when the world will begin again."

The foregoing, from a disinterested source, presents a stronger inducement than the author can modestly offer, to induce invalids to employ only those physicians who prepare the remedies they dispense, and who, by so doing, have opportunities of judging correctly of the therapeutic value of the medicines they propose to administer. Self-interest and reputation, if no nobler motive, inevitably prompt physicians of this class to labor diligently to avoid the evils of adulteration. Here there is no divided responsibility. The failure of a prescription cannot be laid to the dishonesty or carelessness of the druggist.

In the first edition of this work I proposed to furnish written prescriptions on the reception of a full description of a case, but I soon found myself compelled to abolish this plan, for, notwithstanding my almost uniform success in the treatment of cases wherein I prepared and supplied medicines myself, those to whom I furnished written prescriptions did poorly indeed. This was chiefly owing to the fact that drug and botanic stores, almost everywhere, are more or less stocked with stale and adulterated herbs and roots, which are worthless, in consequence of having been kept too long, or mixed with inferior species; or with those which had been gathered at the wrong season of the year, before their medicinal properties had matured, or after the changes of the season had destroyed them. Many persons whom I have employed at the proper seasons of the year to collect such things as I need in my laboratory, have made it their business out of season to gather for the market. Furnishing prescriptions, however, was more practicable at that time than now, for the reason that many of my processes of pre-

paring medicines are entirely changed. Some of the processes are original, so much so that the apothecary could not well prepare the remedies if the prescriptions were given. Aside from these considerations there are cases which require electricity in some form.

Inasmuch as many who read the common-sense theories advanced in this book will desire to avail themselves of the system of treatment they naturally suggest, I will say that if invalids at home or abroad (see Questions to Invalids, page 761,) will give me the opportunity of doing for them as each individual case seems to require, I can treat such as I may be willing to undertake with confidence of success. Invalids under my treatment are not restricted in diet or exercise; and those who are able to pursue their business, can do so without any interruption from the effects of the medicines, which will only the better enable them to follow successfully their vocations. This, to the business man, is an important consideration. Such being the debilitating effects of most things bearing the name of medicine, it is not singular that those who have a business or profession requiring their personal supervision, feel that they must live and suffer on till death ends their infirmities, rather than adopt any system of medication. My mode of treatment does away with this objection, for I do not "tear down to build up," nor are the medicines I administer usually unpleasant to the taste. I give *nutritious* instead of *drug* treatment.

Dietetics.

With regard to dietetics, I should perhaps remark that I do not mean by anything said in the closing portion of the foregoing essay that invalids can always eat just what a vitiated appetite may call for without injurious consequences. There are many kinds of food which only the strongest stomachs can digest, and these, it is palpable to every mind, should be avoided by the invalid, whether the digestive organs are impaired or not. But it would hardly seem necessary for a physician to advise an invalid to abstain from warm bread, mince-pies, rich pastries of every kind, pork, cucumbers, boiled cabbage, and such edibles as are doubtfully wholesome for healthy persons. My injunction to the sick is—*eat only such food as seems to agree with you, and that which distresses you, avoid.* Perhaps some dyspeptic will say: "Why, Doctor, all kinds of food distress me." To such I would reply, "You know something of the digestible qualities of the food set before you, and from it you must select that which is the most nutritious, and inflicts on your stomach the least disturbance." This is a good rule to observe, and may beneficially take the place of those starve-to-death dietetic prescriptions so often given by physicians of cranky proclivities. The system tottering under the burden of chronic disorders,

much more than the healthy body, needs nutrition, and nothing can be more foolish than to weaken the healing powers of Nature by the adoption of a system of starvation.

In Part I. of this volume will be found invaluable hygienic advice on "The Food We Eat," and on "The Liquids We Drink." To this advice I would refer the reader who wishes to choose intelligently between the multitudinous edibles and beverages usually found upon the table of the well-to-do American family or that of a popular hotel. Indeed, the hygiene of this volume upon all matters affecting the health and longevity of the human family, is more comprehensive than can be found in any other popular medical publication in this or any other country. Letters expressive of the greatest gratitude reach the author by every mail from readers who attribute their restored health to the reading and strict observance of the advice given in these pages. It is not an extravagant statement to say that thousands of readers of "Plain Home Talk" in America and throughout the civilized world have been restored to health without medicine by simply following the rules laid down in this volume regarding hygienic habits, and our files of letters will bear evidence of the entire truth of this assertion.

Clear Conscience Better Than a Petted Stomach.

It seems to me that those physicians who direct so particularly in regard to the taking care of the stomach, would do a better thing if they would take the same amount of pains to impress on those under their treatment the necessity of keeping the conscience clear. An overloaded stomach will not half so much depress the physical health as a sin-loaded conscience. I have already spoken in various portions of this book of the influence of the mind on the body, and it may be set down as an absolute fact, that if a sick man or woman is daily doing things which he or she believes to be wrong, the regrets which follow cannot fail to seriously aggravate whatever physical trouble may exist, while cheerfulness, or, at least, an undisturbed mind, greatly aids medicaments in affecting cures. If we may "laugh and grow fat," it is reasonable to suppose that by being at peace with ourselves, we may, with proper remedies to assist nature, find relief from bodily infirmities, if curable at all.

I may be asked, "What do you mean by a sin-loaded conscience?" I answer, a conscience harassed by the commission of acts which you believe or know to be wrong. I do not intend, in this place or in any other, to don the robe of a theologian. I am a physiologist and physician, very little acquainted with theology. This volume will undoubtedly fall into the hands of Protestants, Catholics, Swedenborgians, Theosophists, Spiritualists, Jews, Mormons, Deists, Atheists, Panthe-

ists, and it may possibly be read by Mohammedans, Simonians, Supralapsarians, and may not impossibly find readers among the Jumpers, Whippers, Diggers, and others of the more eccentric class of religionists. Hence it would be useless to require my patients to conform to any particular standard of morals or creed in religion; but I can, without questioning the correctness of any one's religious opinions, insist on their living up fully to their highest conceptions of right; to their living at peace with themselves and the inward monitor. Though an act may not, in itself, be wrong, it should not be committed by one who *thinks* it wrong, for not only does unhappiness follow in the wake of such conduct, but the effect on the moral sense is precisely as bad as if it were an actual wrong, and it opens the way for the perpetration of the latter. In other words, persons may become heedless of the dictates of conscience by doing what they think they ought not to do, and in the end, actual as well as supposed sins are committed, while in either case remorse usually succeeds, and depresses the physical energies no less than the mental complacency. It is therefore properly within the province of a physician to insist on correct moral deportment on the part of the patient, as well as to direct in regard to diet, doses, etc.

I am often told by invalids consulting me, that they are distressed with doubts on religious subjects. Now, there is no good reason why any person should keep his mind in painful commotion because he cannot square his faith and belief with that of his neighbor. So long as people's brains differ in shape and size, so long will it be difficult for them to think alike, and no one should allow himself to become distressed because he cannot put on his neighbor's opinions any more than he should weep because he cannot put on his neighbor's hat, coat, and boots. To all such I say, live true to yourselves and the light you possess. Do just as you think you ought to do. Cultivate your understanding and your conscience, and be guided by both. If at any time you doubt the correctness of any opinion or creed you have long cherished, investigate cheerfully and carefully and, if a Christian, prayerfully, but not painfully and impatiently; then leave the result with a merciful Providence.

It is really more important that the mind of a patient should be free from distress than that the stomach should be free from the presence of unwholesome food. A sin-loaded conscience has brought many a stalwart man upon a sick-bed, and it is useless to try to conceal the fact that it preys heavily on the remaining energies of the sick. I have thought proper, in another part of this volume, to present an essay on "Violating the Moral Nature," for the purpose of showing the effects of outrages of the moral sense on the nervous and vascular systems, for as the inner suffers with the outer man by the violation of physical

laws, so does the outer suffer with the inner man by the violation of moral laws.

With this view of the matter I would say to my patients, be just as particular in not overloading or offending your conscience as in not overloading or offending your stomachs. I cannot tell you just what you can or must believe : neither can I tell you just what you can or must eat. I can confidently assure you that you must not lie, cheat, steal, nor murder ; that you should not eat warm bread, rich pastries, nor shingle nails ; but there are thousands of practices which you may or may not pursue, according to the condition of your consciences and stomachs that may or may not inflict physical pain. As your physician—not your parson—I advise you *to do nothing you believe to be wrong ; eat nothing which seems to distress you.* So far as a life of honesty is concerned, I advise no one to live so, merely because honesty is the best policy.

Warranting Cures.

The question is often asked me : “ Will you warrant a cure ? ” In order that those who read these pages may understand my position on this point without interrogating me, I reply to this question emphatically *no*. Invalids must remember that they have as much to do, and often more, in effecting cures in their cases, than the physician. Medicine must be used with *regularity*, and general directions strictly observed to insure success, and it is not reasonable, therefore, to ask the physician to shoulder the whole responsibility. However skilful a physician may be, however adapted his medicines to any particular case, however wise his hygienic advice, unless the patient does his or her part faithfully, treatment never so appropriate, never so skilful, may prove abortive. As well might a man carrying one end of a stick of timber ask his companion at the other end if he would warrant the stick not to drop. The latter would doubtless reply : “ I can only speak for my end.”

Those who are disposed to employ me may rest assured of one thing, viz.: that I shall not hazard my reputation, gained at the expense of close application and years of toil, by giving any unwarrantable encouragement or uncandid diagnosis. The course I have pursued has been strictly in accordance with this principle, and I shall not, under any circumstances, in the future pursue any other. I may not, in *all* cases, be as successful as I at first expect, but I will guarantee that I will cure as large a percentage of my patients after they have been given up by old-school practitioners, as the most successful of allopathic doctors do in treating cases *first presented to them*, many of which are neither difficult nor complicated. Nearly all becoming my patients have been under the treatment of five to twenty different physicians

before employing my services, and I now invite the most obstinate and intractable cases to consult me, for it is my ambition to rescue the most hopeless cases from the grasp of disease. Ordinary cases can be cured by ordinary remedies. Every town must have its physicians; as before remarked, they are "necessary evils," and I will not utter a word to their disparagement, if they do not poison their patients with pernicious drugs and mineral preparations. I only invite the consultations of those who have failed to find relief under their treatment. In such cases I find in disease a foe I delight to combat, and a keen satisfaction when I find I have conquered.

To Consultants.

Those at a distance, who wish to avail themselves of my services need not hesitate because of their inability to visit me. I have treated, successfully, patients in all the States and settled Territories of the United States, and in all the civilized countries of the world. Send answers to the following questions, and I can judge correctly of your diseases and temperaments. Those who prefer to indemnify me in slight measure for my time and trouble in examining their cases, can enclose a fee of one dollar, and those who do not, need simply enclose a letter stamp with which to reply. All readers and especially all purchasers of this volume are entitled to a reply to any question which may arise in their minds while perusing its pages.

Answers to the following questions will enable me to judge nearly, if not quite, as correctly of the nature and extent of a disease as a personal examination: Many of the questions pertaining to complexion, height, weight, measure, etc., may appear, at first sight, trifling, but they are of *first importance*, because on answers to these I must depend in forming my opinion of the *temperament* of one whom I am not permitted to see; therefore, no one should pass over them in describing his or her case. When perfectly convenient to do so, in addition to the answers to the questions, a photograph may be sent with the letter. Many invalids at a distance pursue this plan in consulting me, and, although it is by no means important, something may occasionally be gained by the patient doing so. All may safely confide in the author in describing fully and frankly a case, or giving the result of treatment. I am daily in receipt of letters from patients giving the most gratifying accounts of the effects experienced in pursuing my advice, and which, if published, would greatly redound to my credit, but I never publish any letter or parts of letters, with the name of the author, *unless his or her consent has been expressly given*, and even then, but seldom, as the good results of my practice are quite too well known to need any evidence of this kind.

List of Questions.

In answering, correspondents need not say they are *not* troubled with this, that, or the other difficulty, but *mention only the symptoms they have*, as they look over the questions one by one. Correspondents are also requested not to simply say Yes or No, after putting down the figures before each set of questions, but state the symptoms fully. Write plainly, and with ink, if possible.

What is your name? What is the name of your post-office? County? What State? To what office should express packages be sent? By what express company? Have you previously written regarding your health? If so, when? Have you the book entitled, "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success?".....1st. What is the color of your hair? Eyes? What your complexion? Age? Height? Weight? Ever weighed more?.....2d. Is your skin soft and moist, or rough and dry? Is it sallow?.....3d. Parents living? If so, at what age? If dead, of what did they die? Any hereditary disease in your family? Any disease common in it?.....4th. Are you affected with melancholy, or the "blues?" Any trouble of the mind? If so, what causes it? Have you ever had fits or spasmodic difficulties? Have you ever been badly frightened? What is your occupation? Ever overtaxed your mind with study or business? Are you troubled with loss of memory? Do you sleep well? Any disagreeable or amorous dreams? If wakeful, at what time of night? Are you drowsy during the day?.....5th. Have you any deformity, by birth or accident? Ever been injured by an accident? Any pimples, salt-rheum, ulcers, boils, cancer, or eruptions? Been vaccinated? Did it produce any unusual soreness? Ever been poisoned internally or externally? Ever taken mercurial medicine? Have you any tumors or swellings? If so, what and where? Are you ruptured? Any lumps about the groin or navel? If so, do they disappear when you lie down? Or protrude more on sneezing or straining? Do you feel strong or weak in body? How far can you walk? Is your flesh firm or soft and flabby? Do you like exercise or avoid it? Are your hands and feet warm or cold? Are they moist, dry, or hot at times?.....6th. As to your daily habits: Are you regular to bed? How many hours sleep do you get? Do you use stimulants? Tea or coffee (how often)? Do you use tobacco in any form? Opium, or other narcotic? Do you eat much meat? Pork? Or rich pastries, pickles, condiments? Have you injured yourself by any bad habit?.....7th. Any trouble in the head: Headache, pains, neuralgia, in the top, front, back, or side of the head? Any

dizzy sensations ? Rush of blood to the head ? Heavy oppressed feelings ? Any excess of mucous discharges from the nose or throat (catarrh) ?8th. Have you weak or inflamed eyes ? Any dulness or fault of vision ? Stars, specks, or streaks floating before the sight ? Clouds or mists ? Any twitching of the lids ? Pains in the eyeballs ? Gumming during sleep ?9th. Any trouble about the ears ? Defective hearing ? Roaring or singing ? Earache ? Discharges ? Excess of wax ? Dryness ?10th. Is the tongue coated ? All over ? White or yellow ? Any small red points, pimples, deep furrows, or wrinkles on the tongue ?11th. Any trouble in the mouth ? Diseased teeth or gums ? False or filled teeth ? Canker in the mouth ? Dryness ? Excessive moisture ? Bad taste ? Bad breath ?12th. Any affection of the throat ? Irritation, discharge, hawking, tickling, soreness ? Choking sensations ? Hoarseness or weakness of the voice ? Enlarged tonsils ?13th. Do you take cold easily ? Where is it likely to affect you ?14th. Any symptoms affecting the lungs ? Dry or loose cough ? Nights or mornings ? What is your chest measure in inches, under the arms, with full breath ? Without ? What is the number per minute of your pulse when lying down ? Sitting ? Standing ? Any tenderness, pain, soreness, constrictions, or weakness about the chest ? Do you raise matter from the lungs ? Does it sink in water ? Is it yellow, chunky ? Is it streaked with blood ? Did you ever raise blood ? How often ? Are you short of breath on slight exertion ? Do you have swelled ankles ? Chills during the day ? Night-sweats ? Flushed face afternoons ? Have you had pneumonia, or any serious fever ? Fever and ague ?15th. Have you palpitation of the heart ? Pains or soreness about the heart ? Any unusual or disagreeable sensation there ? Sense of stoppage ?16th. Have you dyspepsia, heaviness, soreness, gnawing, burning or pain in the stomach ? Any sourness, wind, trembling, nausea, or sickness ? Is the appetite good, poor, variable, or voracious ? Are you, or have you been, careless about what or when you eat ?17th. Do the bowels move regularly ? One or more times daily ? Easily or not ? Is there any bloating, tenderness on pressure, or griping ? Have you piles ? External or internal ? Itching or bleeding ? Have you fistula ?18th. Have you weakness, pain, soreness, or lameness across the lower part of the back ? Pain or uneasy feeling in the lower part of the bowels, over the bladder ? Do you pass water often ? Much or little at a time ? Any pain or smarting ? Is there much smarting ? Is there much sediment ? Red, white, brown, yellow or gritty ? Is there any unusual color or deposit in the urine ? Any blood or gravel ? Have you had any venereal disease ? If so, what and when, and how long ?19th. Do you have pains, weakness, soreness, numbness, or other disagreeable sensation in any part of your body not mentioned

already?20th. Are you married? Ever been? Have you children? Are they healthy? If married and without children, do you desire them? Is husband or wife sterile? If children are desired, describe eyes, hair, complexion, height, weight, age of both parties, stating how many years married, and give all the information you can think of as important in enabling a physician to ascertain the cause of unfruitfulness on a separate sheet of paper. Have you read the chapter on "Local Inadaptation" in "Plain Home Talk," and studied Figs. 207 and 208?21st. Do you have involuntary seminal emissions day or night? How many during a month at night? How often and when during the day? Do you know the first or real cause? Are there any casual, direct, or present causes? Is your sexual power impaired? If married, is the seminal discharge premature? Did you have losses before marriage? Are your testicles diminished, wasted, swollen, enlarged, aching, tender? Is there any feeling as of a bunch of earth-worms in the scrotum (varicocele)?22d. If a female, are you troubled with leucorrhœa or whites? Continually or occasionally? Have you bearing down or dragging feeling in the region of the womb? Have physicians told you that the womb is falling down, back, or forward? Is intercourse painful? Are you sexually apathetic? Are the periods regular? How many days do they continue? Is there any pain before, after, or during the flow? Or other derangement? Is the quantity about right, slight, or profuse? Do you have soreness, irritation, smarting, or itching in the vagina? Have you ever had miscarriages? If so, how many, and at what period of pregnancy? Were the causes accidental, medical, or surgical?23d. Is your place of residence considered healthful? Answer unreservedly, for as has been repeatedly said in the pages of this volume, everything revealed to an honorable physician is treated with strictest confidence.

Evidences of the Curability of Chronic Diseases.

In presenting the following evidences of the curability of chronic diseases, the author begs the indulgence of his readers while offering a few explanations:

1st—These evidences are presented for the two-fold purpose of showing what can be accomplished by what has been termed "Common Sense Remedies," in Chapter IV. of Part I., and to inspire those who have lost confidence in most of the medical pathies, if not all, with new hope, and a fresh determination to renew the life forces for one more struggle with the enemy which has bound them in a state of chronic invalidism. As I think I have said elsewhere in this volume, *Nature* really has to do the work of restoration. Physicians can cure

no one. They can only furnish the means with which Nature recoups herself for the battle, and those agents which can the most effectually rally the vital forces for the fray are the true allies of what is called the *vix medicatrix nature*, which, as defined by the lexicographer, is "the capability of living tissue, animal or vegetable, to remedy or remove disease or repair injuries inflicted upon it." What a skilled gardener is to a place set apart for flowers, vegetables, or fruit, the physician should be in a community where illness of any description prevails. After having perused the pages of "Plain Home Talk" thus far, the reader might naturally remark: "Your theories, Doctor, look quite plausible, but how do they work in practice?" Hence, it would not seem out of place to present in the closing pages of Part II. a few evidences of their practical value, and if the reader would like a pamphlet with eighty pages—each page about four times the size of this one—well filled with them, it will be mailed free on application.

2d—The signatures of the writers are omitted from the extracts of letters in compliance with a standing promise, made at the very beginning of my practice, and repeated in every edition of this book, that the names of all correspondents and patients should in no case be mentioned without their declared consent; this rule appertains to all patients, whether they consult me by letter or in person. The affidavit of their genuineness should however compensate for the omission of signatures.

3d—As it has been contrary to my practice to ask testimonials, and with few exceptions to accept and publish them when proffered, the following are wholly from patients at a distance who have consulted me by letter; but if difficult chronic diseases may be cured when the patient receives treatment by letter and express, they certainly may be under the personal care of a physician, with the advantage of frequent interviews. The reader will undoubtedly regard the former the greater triumph; I can hardly say that I do, as my practice in the treatment of diseases at a distance is reduced to such a system by the aid of a carefully prepared list of questions, and by registers in which each case is carefully minuted with reference to symptoms, and to remedies dispensed, that consultations by letter are usually entirely satisfactory and successful.

4th—An extract detached from the body of a letter is often less expressive of satisfaction and gratitude than the letter would be if presented in full; but room can only be spared for a brief quotation from each, and manifestations of thankfulness and joy on being relieved, or of seeing a prospect of cure, are necessarily in most cases omitted.

5th—Nevertheless, these testimonials are of more value than they would be if they were obtained by solicitation, because, as they now appear, they possess the spontaneous acknowledgments of grateful

patients who have been benefited or cured. When they have come in answer to a letter of inquiry they can hardly be called testimonials obtained by solicitation, for, if a patient does not report upon the results of treatment we naturally ask for a report. Interest in the case prompts us to do this.

6th—The quotations from letters have been hastily collected, consequently they present cases in all stages of treatment; some just beginning, others further advanced; and still others at the close. My first impulse was to present only cured cases; but on reflection I think my readers will be more interested in the expressions of patients in all stages of treatment, just as their letters reach me from day to day. This course will also save time in collating the matter to be presented.

7th—As nearly as I can, without taking too much time and trouble in selecting them, I shall give quotations from letters representing a variety of diseases; but want of time will prevent me from making the variety successfully treated as extensive as my files of letters would afford if fully examined.

AFFIDAVITS OF THE DRS. FOOTE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } To wit:

Edward B. Foote, E. B. Foote, Jr., and Hubert T. Foote, of the City of New York, of the County aforesaid, being duly sworn, say that the extracts of letters regarding the success of their medical practice contained in this volume and other publications issued by them, are genuine quotations of letters from their patients or from those attending upon them, and that all extracts from letters from those endorsing their publications or commending their remedies, are also genuine quotations taken from testimonials received by them; and further, that such letters are but a few samples of the many that are constantly coming to them by mail from all parts of the United States, and from foreign lands.

EDWARD B. FOOTE, M.D.

E. B. FOOTE, JR., M.D.

H. T. FOOTE, M.D.

Sworn to before me this 23d day of July, in the year 1900.

D. SYLVAN CRAKAW, Notary Public, 84,
New York County.

CASES OF DISEASES OF THE BREATHING ORGANS.

CASE 73,212.—*Catarrh of long standing in a woman sixty-nine years of age, whose general health was much impaired.*

She writes from Cambridgeport, Mass.: "Yours of October 27th is at hand. I have often thought I would write to you, acknowledging the wonderful cure I received from your skillful treatment. I think I can safely say that I am entirely cured of that terrible trouble for which you treated me. When I last wrote you I was improving slowly, but had not fully recovered, when in March, my husband died. So you see that I have been all broken up since, and more than that, had lost your address. Since then I have hurried three sisters and a sister's husband. At the present time I am quite well."

CASE 100,120.—*Incipient Consumption in a young woman whose parents and two sisters died of this disease.*

She writes from Woreester County, Mass., Oct. 9, 1899, as follows: "In reply to your letter I am happy to say that at the present time I am enjoying perfect health, thanks to your treatment, and rest and care of myself on my own part. I am feeling better at the present time than I have for years."

CASE 92,101.—*Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Neuralgia.*

A lady living at Locke Mills, Me., writes: "Your kind letter of the 20th inst. received. In regard to my health I have been better this spring than for many years and I know it is owing to the treatment I received from you last spring. Was glad to hear from you and I thank you for your kindness. I can never say too much in praise of Dr. Foote."

CASE 78,199.—*Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, etc.*

A gentleman writing from Montrose, Wis., says: "Your letter of late date in hand, and in reply will say that the two months' treatment has done me a great deal of good. I now feel strong and healthy, and do not think I will need any more medicine at present, but should I ever fall in health again I will look to you for help as I have before. Allow me to heartily thank you for what you have done for me and may the blessings of God go with you now and forever is my sacred wish."

CASE 92,162.—*Catarrh affecting nasal passages, throat, and bronchi; Neurasthenia, and Rheumatism of long standing.*

A middle-aged man writes from Fort Walla Walla, State of Washington, as follows: "Your kind letter and medicine of last month came duly to hand. I do not think that I will need any more medicine as I feel better now than I did for ten years, in fact I am a different man; see things in a different light, all owing to your treatment. I shall take your advice in regard to marrying very soon. You have in nine months accomplished what others failed in for three years, and whenever I get the opportunity will not fail to advise others, and tell them what you have done for me. Nine months ago life was a burden to me and I did not care how soon it would end; now everything is changed; I feel like a young man of twenty; feel cheerful; no more gloomy thoughts; but look in the future with cheerfulness and hope, with a fearlessness not known to me for years. Thanking you kindly for your always generous advice and good treatment believe me, always grateful."

CASES OF DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

CASE 79,124.—*Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, and Spermatorrhœa.*

A gentleman writes from Fruitland, St. John's River, Fla.: "Your letter of the 9th of February last was duly received. I did not answer it right away, as I wanted to see what improvement there was without the use of the remedies. I am glad to say that the improvement is great, and somewhat beyond my expectations, and I shall never regret that I placed myself in your hands. My friends tell me I am looking much better than I used to. I firmly believe that it is entirely due to the remedies you sent me. Always wishing you success in your profession," etc.

CASE 94,172.—*Dyspepsia and Catarrh following early sexual indiscretions.*

A middle-aged man writing from Allen County, Ohio, says: "Yours of late date received. I have medicine for about ten days yet. You know I wrote you that the last medicine was delayed quite considerably. * * * I am so much improved that I think it not necessary to continue treatment any longer. My appetite is splendid and my digestion apparently perfect. There seems to be no fermentation in the bowels at all any more. I am quite strong in muscle and in nerve. I am quite hopeful as to my condition in every respect. Am grateful for the valuable aid received at your hands."

CASE 70,149.—*Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles.*

A lady writing from Phoenix, Ariz., says: "Yours of October 21st at hand. Many thanks for the kindly interest you take in me. I am thankful to say that at last I feel as if I were quite well again. Two months ago I had a sharp attack of the piles, and up to six weeks ago I had nearly always the tongue dry and stiff on awakening. Now all those symptoms have disappeared as if by magic. I relish a chop in the morning at breakfast. Before, I used often to go until dinner-time without eating. I think your medicine has marvellously strengthened my digestive organs. So, dear Doctor, I think I may enroll myself as one other added to your large list of relieved sufferers. In the meantime, pray accept my most grateful thanks for your kind care of and attention to me during the last eight months."

CASE 61,010.—*Bad Fistula in a Scrofulous woman suffering from Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc.*

She writes from Berkeley County, W. Va.: "I think I have good news to tell you this time. My health has improved more since I last wrote you than it has in the same length of time since I have been under your treatment. I weighed 135 pounds two months ago, and still improve rapidly. My cheeks are as rosy as can be, and I never felt so fresh and buoyant as now. That fistula on the left side has all been healed since November. The one on the right side has been healed since May. I never expected it to heal like that. I feel so much better every way since they are healed. I am not nervous, my memory is better, and I am so much stronger. Everyone thinks it is wonderful, the way I improve. * * * I know, Doctor, if it had not been for you, I should have been dead long ago. I am sure God sent me to you. My husband says the best thing he ever did was to put me under your treatment."

CASE 90,203.—*Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and Spermatorrhœa.*

A gentleman writes from Burdette, N. Y., as follows: "I have been married since June 21st. I am delighted to say that despite all difficulties your medicine has effected a cure of all debility in my case. My memory is not what it was, but is slowly improving. I feel as strong as a bull physically and otherwise. Such physicians as you are a blessing. I cannot express my thanks fervently enough for your painstaking care. My health is excellent; I weigh 170 pounds, and it looks as if I might begin having a family in two or three months."

CASE 74,218.—*Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles.*

A gentleman writes from Tourtelotte, Col.: "Your favor of the 16th inst. at hand, and contents noted. It was very kind of you to remember and take interest in me, your former patient. With the greatest pleasure I answer your letter. I admire honesty of purpose and integrity, because I should judge it is a plant of rare growth, especially in your profession. My last letter I think will say that I was not entirely cured. Since then I took a two months' supply of your son's tablets, Nos. 5 and 7. Once in awhile I have a touch of the old enemy, not often nor severe. Aside from that I am more vigorous, both mentally and physically, than ever before in my whole existence. I don't say this without long and deliberate meditation, nor because some one else said it. It must be remembered that I labor under disadvantages—obliged in my present occupation to disregard laws of health well known to me. It would avail nothing to wash clothes and throw them into the mud. Working in a silver mine, often in bad air loaded down with carbonic-acid gas and powder-smoke of the gaudiest class, is a drawback, especially for one better suited for clerical work. So far as I can, I recommend you to my friends and acquaintances."

CASES OF NERVOUS DISEASE.

CASE 100,080.—*Neurasthenia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc.*

A middle-aged lady writes from Sheboygan, Wis.: "I received your letter some time ago, and was glad to hear from you. You ask how I am feeling. To tell the truth, I am feeling well, and I have taken no medicine since I took yours, and I do not forget to speak of it to a great many of my friends. Naturally I am an early riser, and am up at five or half-past five o'clock every morning. If you remember, last summer, I was afraid to get up early, such a feeling of fear would come over me that the day would be too long, and so I would lie an hour or more longer, and after dinner would take a nap; but this summer I have got up at four o'clock and am feeling well. I am feeling nervous but very little, and so find it unnecessary to take any medicine. My sister is feeling quite well, and she has taken no medicine since she took yours. So I think we are doing well, and seem favored in regard to health. I am sure no medicine could have helped me like yours, for which I am very thankful. If you could see me this summer and compare me with last summer, you would see a well person. Perhaps the thought of knowing you are where I can get help at any time keeps me well. At any rate, I am more than happy in my present condition. Would be glad to hear from you again."

CASE 92,220.—*Nervous Prostration, Sexual Weakness, etc.*

A gentleman writes from Baltimore, Md.: "The medicines are all gone, and I can truthfully state, without any hesitation whatever on my part, that your treat-

ment was most wonderfully effective. When I began, I was very nearly a wreck so far as my nervous system was concerned, and had tried two or three doctors without receiving any benefit. I then thought of trying you, which I did. You stated that it might take me six or eight months to build up. I placed myself in your charge. Only used four months of treatment, with the result that to-day I feel ten thousand times better; have gained in flesh, don't trouble my brain about my health, for I don't think anyone could improve on that. Now I owe all this improvement to you, through your skilful treatment, and to any of my friends who are in need of strictly first-class medical advice, I recommend you, no matter what the ailment may be."

CASE 60,111.—*Case of "Railroad Spine," from accident, with inability to move about, Nervous Headaches, etc.*

A gentleman writes from Concord Church, W. Va.: "Since I took your treatment I have had very good health. Have done more hard work than most anyone else I know of. Can walk thirty to forty miles per day over our rough mountains. Have been Deputy U. S. Marshal for about five years, and have done more work than any deputy in West Virginia. Delivered forty-seven U. S. prisoners to our Federal Court in one 'gang.'"

CASE 81,236.—*Spinal Irritation, with peculiarly distressing symptoms. Reports progress after only two months' treatment.*

A gentleman writes from Bridgeport, Ct.: "I feel much better in every way, especially the tenderness in my back. I don't know as I will try any more of your treatment just at present, but I can say now and here that I believe it was your treatment that saved my life."

CASE 68,131.—*Paralysis of sixteen years' standing, following childbirth.*

After two months' treatment a lady writes from Danbury, Conn.: "The second box received. I begin to feel the effects of the second course of treatment. I did not think it possible that I could feel so much better in so short a time. I feel quite encouraged, so much so that I must write you. It must be very pleasant to you to hear good reports from your patients. The muscles of my side used to be so soft that I could not bear to try to use them. They felt as if they were tired. They are more limber. I use them every time I can."

A year later this patient writes: "Yours received. I have been out of medicine for some time. I don't think I will take any more now as I am so much better. My general health is good. The use of my limbs depends on myself. I find the more I use them, the more I can. I take exercise with light dumb-bells no longer than five minutes at a time, and rest afterwards. The muscles must be exercised and trained to use. You can see my will must be stronger to force the muscles to work. If I feel that I need more treatment you will be the one I will call upon."

CASES OF DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

CASE 68,043.—*Cystitis in young woman, attended with marked Nervous Irritability, and Bed-wetting and Neuralgia.*

She writes from Garrett, Ind.: "No doubt you will remember me as one of your patients about a year ago. Indeed, I have come to forever remember you, for

you succeeded in curing me of a disease of the urinary organs which was the greatest relief on earth to me."

CASE 46,246.—*Bright's Disease, showing Dropsy, advanced symptoms, cured during 1877.*

Patient writes April 19, 1885: "I am still in good health; no change for the worse that I am conscious of. In July last I passed a very rigid examination for admittance to the American Legion of Honor, an organization incorporated for a system of life insurance. All I can remember of the condition of the urine was 'specific gravity, 1020, alkaline.' You may gather something from that as to what the condition was. Wishing you continued success in your profession, and a long and happy life, I am," etc.

The same gentleman writes from Bridgeport, Conn., under date of September 1, 1899, as follows: "My Dear Doctor—I write this to enclose with list of answers to be forwarded to you by my son-in-law who seems to me to be a fit subject for your skilful treatment. I bespeak for him your thorough examination of his case. I take pleasure to inform you that I am still in good health, 51 years of age, and a grandfather. Thanking you for all you have done for me, and feeling confident that you can benefit my son-in-law equally as much, I remain," etc.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A gentleman writing from Momence, Ill., to the Murray Hill Publishing Co., says: "If you will mail me a copy of 'Plain Home Talk' I will prize it very highly and keep it in my shop. I have seen the book and have wanted one, but did not know the address. I owe my lifelong gratitude to Dr. Foote and his book, as he cured my mother of *long-standing Bright's disease* when all local doctors gave her up. Now she is as well as ever."

CASE 92,036.—*Cystitis, passing pus in urine, vital organs all impaired, greatly reduced physically, coughing badly and expectorating profusely.*

A well-known writer and lecturer on the Pacific coast writes: "I feel like a new man with at least twenty years of a useful future before me. When I think how I was a year ago, going down daily until I could not walk without reeling, alone and uncared for, and through your skill and kindness I am again well, strong, and happy, I feel like praising Drs. Foote 'from whom all (these) blessings flow.' I have not been so free for twenty years from troubles in my head, stomach, lungs, liver, bowels, etc. *Your medicines are certainly great rejuvenators, and I am sure saved my life,* and worked out the poisons that were making life a hell for me. * * * My wife and myself will always recommend your publications, and urge the sick and suffering to apply to you for help."

CASES OF DISEASES OF MEN.

CASE 101,148.—*Spermatorrhœa with marked Nervous symptoms, Dyspepsia and Bronchial Catarrh.*

A gentleman writes from Lancashire, England: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and I regard it as extremely good on your part to be anxious about my cure. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that one has been under the care of a gentleman as well as a doctor. With regard to my condition I beg to state that I consider myself fully cured. I might be guilty of jumping at conclusions, but I can state without exaggerating anything that I

never felt better in my life, to my knowledge, and I have decided to try my luck without further treatment at present. My weight, Doctor, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ pounds heavier than it was three months ago. It is 11 stone, $13\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, nearly 12 stone. Now I eat and sleep well. My friends say I look a lot better. Of course I do not care to tell them that I was under your care. I showed them your 'Plain Home Talk' book, and one old gentleman remarked that the man who wrote that book was no duffer. He said, 'I have heard about Dr. Foote before, and I believe he is a clever man.'"

CASE 98,166.—*Self-abuse, with considerable constitutional disturbance and Varicocele.*

A gentleman writes from Gaylordsville, Conn.: "Yours of the 28th inst. received. I finished my last course of treatment some time ago, and am able to say that I now feel better than I ever did in my life. I have not once fallen into my previous bad habit since I began taking your treatment, and I hope I am entirely cured. The varicocele does not trouble me as much as it did. Thanking you for your interest in my case, I remain," etc.

CASE 102,035.—*Spermatorrhœa; seminal losses almost every night, these having occurred for nine years, general health greatly reduced.*

An officer in the government service in New South Wales, Australia, writes:—"I have much pleasure in enclosing post-office order for another two months' course of treatment. I heartily appreciate the kind advice in your last letter, and also the kind interest you have taken in my welfare. The exhausting nightly losses I used to undergo have almost disappeared. In spite of the irregularity of the mails, etc., and the unhealthy surroundings, I am making rapid progress toward health. You see, Doctor, the unfavorable conditions I am living under are unavoidable. It reflects great credit on your mode of treatment. I am improving so rapidly that I can hardly comprehend it. The daily troubles of life which I used to chafe under, have flown away from me as chaff before the wind. Life is a great and glorious pleasure to me now, when it used to be a burden. You have more than saved my life. I shudder when I look back on the suffering I endured through the maltreatment at the hands of unscrupulous quacks with which Sidney abounds. I bless the day your book came into my hands. I shall always celebrate the anniversary of that day while I live. Hoping to be able to visit New York some time in the near future, and personally thank you for all you have done for me, and with best wishes for your health and happiness, yours gratefully," etc.

CASE 42,143.—*Spermatorrhœa.*

An officer in the English Navy writes from Devonport, England: "I received your letter some months ago, and you requested me to write you after finishing a course of remedies. I finished them about the end of February and was married the 21st of last month. I might say that they made me a changed man. I am strong and vigorous and look the picture of health, and I live according to your suggestions in your valuable book."

CASE 90,024.—*Impotency, Constipation, and Catarrh.*

A gentleman writes from Kinderhook, N. Y.: "In reply to yours of the 25th, would say that I am now married nearly a year, and that your treatment restored me completely. I am almost cured of the constipation habit, and on the whole I owe you a debt of gratitude which I cannot repay."

CASE 97,018.—*Spermatorrhæa of long standing and Phimosis.*

A gentleman of middle age, who had previously doctored many years without success, writes from Bangor, Me.: "Your favor of the 25th received. I can say that I have continued to enjoy fairly good health during the past year, perhaps as good as I could expect, considering constitutional holdbacks, and the fact that I am still doing night work. I should add that I have been married for some time, and am very well satisfied. Perhaps it would be well to consider my case closed on your records, though if in future I should require special medical assistance, I should feel confident in calling upon you again. The phimosis was completely cured by your instrument, although it took a good deal longer than I anticipated. I have, however, no reason to complain."

CASE 71,042.—*Spermatorrhæa, and sympathetic nervous disturbance.*

A gentleman writes four years after treatment from Whiteport, N. Y.: "In reply to yours of the 1st, would say that I am enjoying excellent health at present, and ever since I stopped treatment with you, for which words fail to express my gratitude, I can work harder, feel stronger, eat anything, sleep sound and refreshing. Rest assured should I require the services of a physician, I would immediately apply to you for relief and recommend others as well. Wishing you abundant success and prosperity, which you so richly deserve, I remain," etc.

Five years later this same gentleman writes: "In answer to your letter of the 22d Inst. would say that at the present time I am enjoying the best of health. I highly appreciate the benefit derived from your treatment, and can say I have improved 100 per cent., physically and mentally. If an occasion arises that I require your services, will give you a call."

CASE 101,148.—*Spermatorrhæa, weak physically, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Chronic Bronchitis.*

A gentleman writes from Lancashire, England, as follows: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter some time ago. I thought I would wait awhile and see if my cure were permanent, and to-day I can say that it is. I am positively sure that I am cured. I would not have that dread disease on me again for any amount of money. I am very thankful to you, Dr. Foote, for curing me, and if ever I suffer from any disease again of any consequence or chronic form, I will certainly seek your advice. I never eat any food of a heavy character or take any intoxicating drink of any kind since I commenced treatment, but I think I may eat more freely now, as I feel strong enough to digest anything. I still follow bathing. I thank you once again, Doctor, for curing me, for I feel healthy and happy now. Yes, the best I ever did in my life. Money is nothing to health like this. I will conclude for the present, but will remember you to my last day."

CASE 101,064.—*Sexual Atrophy, resulting from Self-abuse.*

A gentleman in County Cork, Ireland, writes: "My reason for not writing to you sooner was to see would any of the disagreeable symptoms return after I ceased taking your medicine. I am glad to say I am completely cured after taking your invaluable medicine according to your directions. May you be long spared by Providence to preside over the noble work you so successfully accomplish."

CASE 102,095.—*Self-Abuse, much Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, and Constipation.*

A gentleman approaching 30 years of age, after four months' treatment, writes from Akron, Ohio: "Your letter of the 25th of July duly received. I know it has been some time since I wrote you last, but I intended to use all the medicine before making my final report. I have some tablets of No. 4 left yet. I can say that my condition has much improved under your care, and do not think I will need any more medicine. The pimples are much better, and I have good control of my sexual organs."

CASES OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

CASE 100,109.—*Uterine Weakness, Poor Elimination, Impure Blood, and Marked Anæmia.*

A young lady writes from Anawan, Ill.: "I think it is my duty to write you to let you know how well I am. Doctor, you ought to see me; I wish you could see how I have changed in the last three months. I went to see a friend of mine that I had not seen since I began to take your treatment. Doctor, I wish you could have been with me when she said: 'Why! How you have changed! Why! the last time I saw you you looked as if you would not live six months. And now I see you as well and fleshy as ever.' Doctor, would you believe it, I weigh 132 pounds now. Oh! Doctor, I cannot thank you enough for what you have done for me. I am only sixteen years old now, but I think I have suffered enough to satisfy anybody that wished me to suffer. I used to go to my room and cry every afternoon; but now I sew, or take a walk with my sister. Oh! I am so happy because I am well. Doctor, I have nothing to give you in return but my poor thanks, but such as they are, I hope you will take."

CASE 97,231.—*Retroversion of the Womb, much nervous disturbance, Dyspepsia, and Constipation.*

A lady writes from Hudson, Kan.: "I will now drop you a few lines to let you know that my health is almost as good as ever. I have a fine baby girl, four months old to-day, as fat and healthy as can be. I got along very good. Even when baby was born I suffered but very little pain, and I know it is all due to your medicine, for which I am very thankful to you. After all those years of pain and misery if I am in need of medical attention I will certainly turn to you again."

CASE 94,006.—*Uterine Prolapsus, Dyspepsia, and Piles.*

An elderly lady writes from Philadelphia, Pa.: "I must ask you to excuse me this time for not writing sooner, as it has been a busy time with housecleaning, but I am happy to say that I am well and went through with my work with little fatigue. The womb does not trouble me any more, and the piles are cured, for which I am grateful, as I suffered most from them, which made me feel very weak, and I do not feel the weakness or the palpitation of the heart. Last Thursday I walked about seven miles. I was tired, of course, more with the heat, but got home, had a bath, and laid down to rest, and felt bright afterwards; took a short walk again before bedtime. So I think I am pretty well. My medicines are about done, except those tablets. I will have some of those anti-bilious pills shortly. I think they are very good. If there is anything more that you require to know, I will gladly inform you."

CASE 103,049.—*Ovarian Disease, Uterine Weakness, and marked Nervous Irritability.*

A lady living in Catskill, N. Y., writes: "I am very much better in every way. After years of headache, have scarcely had one since I began the treatment. Also, no more backache, except when I am very tired. My abdomen was swollen hard and sore. That is much better, so much better that I can hardly express how differently I feel. The nervousness is much better too. Am still nervous, though not so distressingly so, and can control it more now. The trembling in my limbs was gone after the first month, and now I never feel it except when I work all day or when I have my sickness. As to my monthly sickness, instead of spending three days of agony in bed, I am able to be around a little the first two days. By keeping quiet and using the medicine, I get along wonderfully for me. Hardly know myself. My husband says I am a different person, that the medicine has done wonders. I am doing my own work and washing alone now after having help all summer, and I do so want to keep well."

CASE 74,206.—*Prolapsus Uteri of several years' standing, and general health much impaired.*

Husband writes from Syracuse, N. Y.: "It is a late day to give in our final report of my case, 71,234, and my wife's case, 74,206. We delayed reporting to see if the marvellous cure so speedily effected, was permanent, and can say that we are both in perfect health, better than we ever enjoyed in our lives. It is now eight months since we discontinued your treatment. I have gained 28 pounds, and remain at a weight of 145 pounds. Your system of treatment certainly cannot fail to secure the highest endorsement."

In a second letter from the same patients recently received, the husband writes: "Your favor of the 6th inst. received, noting inquiry concerning my wife's health. Would say that while she was not feeling well (simply for a few weeks in August, 1893), she has never enjoyed better health than since your treatment and cure of 1888. The cure was perfect and lasting, and I can truly say that to-day there is not a woman who enjoys better health—never ailing—constantly well. In case anything would trouble, she would surely consult you; but the weakness, which you undoubtedly diagnosed correctly, has been entirely removed by your treatment. We have since four healthy young children, none of them ever sick, all playful and happy. Gratefully and respectfully," etc.

CASE 31,020.—*Prolapsus Uteri, marked irritation, and depression of the nervous system, and obstinate constipation.*

A lady writes in 1899 from Washington, D. C.: "I am one of your old patients. Somewhere in the seventies—I forget the exact date—I consulted you at your office where you prescribed for me a six-months' course of your medicine which I paid for, and you expressed to me. I do not think I could have invested what I gave you for the medicine in anything else which would have given half the relief I obtained from it. I have been much stronger in every sense, and have told hundreds of people of the efficacy of your remedies. I think you understand there are so many worthless advertisements afloat, purporting to cure all the ills of flesh, but which are worthless when tried, that many think there is no cure. Again, there are so many in the working-classes who take no time to investigate the glaring pamphlets thrown into the front door. These have become a matter of course; so they think all a hoax. There are so many who know nothing of your medicines, yet need them so much. Every day and hour I see and know of suffering for lack of such common sense medicines."

CASES OF BARRENNESS.

CASE 83,176.—*Barrenness from Prolapsus and Congestion; Dyspepsia and Neuralgia.*

A lady writes from Greenpoint, N. Y.: "Your inquiry received this A. M., and am happy to say that I had a fine, perfect, ten-pound boy born on February 11th. I had a very hard time, but I feel all right now, and the baby is doing well. *I can say with pleasure and thanks to your treatment that I am a happy mother.* I send you a photograph of my baby boy taken when he was two months old, for publication in *THE HEALTH MONTHLY*. I was married nine years ago, dating from May 5, 1895, and the baby was born on February 11, 1895. I would like very much to have a *MONTHLY* sent to me wherein you publish the picture."

(A photograph of this infant is given on page 578.)

CASE 87,077.—*Barrenness and Dysmenorrhœa, Dyspepsia and Catarrh. No children, though married six years.*

A lady writes from Illinois: "I received a letter from you some time ago. I was not at home at the time as I had left for Buffalo where I visited five weeks with my parents. I intended writing you, but since we have had baby I don't get much time to do anything outside of my general work. Baby was born March 15th. I was sick five days before baby was born. She was very weak and weighed but three pounds. She is a lovely baby now and we are very proud of her; also of you, Doctor, for we would not have our darling had it not been for you. We are indeed very grateful to you. Baby being a girl robb'd her of your name; we named her Vivian. I had baby's picture taken when six months old and we will send you one so you can see for yourself how rapidly she has improved. She weighed twenty-three pounds when six months old. I am quite well, although I don't feel quite as strong since baby was born; probably I will be stronger after I stop nursing her. I have been talking to my friends of you, two of which called at your office to see you. They told me your office was full of patients and they hadn't the time to wait as they had to catch their train as they stopped over while going through New York. I hope you will let me hear from you what you think of our darling baby if your valuable time will permit."

(The picture above spoken of is produced on page 580.)

BORN BY THE BOOK.

A lady writes from Massachusetts: "Concerning the health of my husband, I will say that he is much better. Immediately after the first week he slept better, appetite came back, and now he pursues the exact mode of living as you directed. He does not eat much meat, and avoids everything that could molest his stomach. He does not drink any beer either. We give you our sincerest thanks for your valuable treatment.

"I shall have to thank you once more for your great book 'Plain Home Talk.' When we arrived in this country seven years ago I became the mother of a little girl who was our great delight, as she was the first girl of six children that we have had. She seemed to be healthy and happy when in the course of two days she died from summer complaint. I was struck down by this great blow, and I was at the point of really losing my mind, I did not sleep for nights and lost all joy in living. The only desire I had was to meet my child. I could sit for hours thinking of her. Considering that *I was about forty* I had very little hopes of becoming a mother again, when through an advertisement in some paper my attention was called to your book which I procured at once, and which gave such clear

and succinct directions about sexual matters. I read it very carefully and after two months I became pregnant. I herewith give you once more my best thanks for your clever work. I lived during my pregnancy according to your advice, and I became the mother once more of a little girl. I cannot refrain from sending you her picture, and repeating that through your joy and happiness have once more made their abode in our home. I have no objection to your using this letter."

(This child's picture is exhibited on page 614.)

CASE 96,074.—*Barrenness of a woman who miscarried repeatedly.*

A woman of low vitality, who miscarried every time she became pregnant, writes from Hoboken, N. J.: "Words cannot express my thankfulness to you for your treatment. I feel better than I ever did, and a little girl was born to us the 21st of August. She is a lovely child, full of life. She has not been sick a day since she was born, and I hope she will keep well. I am sure if I had not taken treatment from you I would have lost her like the others. Thanking you again for your kindness, I remain, yours," etc.

CASE 61,010.—*Barrenness in a scrofulous woman reduced in health, and suffering from Prolapsus, Piles, and Fistula.*

She writes from Bunker Hill, W. Va.: "It is a long time since I wrote, and a great many things have happened since then. The best thing is, I have a fine, big boy, nearly four months old. He was born on the 14th of August, and weighed twelve pounds at birth, and twenty pounds at three months old. I do not know how much he weighs now, and he is increasing all the time. He is the premium baby of this county. Every one knows about him, and so many come to see him. It is such a wonder because I always was so delicate. I used the foods you recommended during pregnancy, and had a good time. He never has been sick, and is the picture of health. I never saw as strong a child as he is. Every one remarks it. He could hold up his head as soon as he was born, and in three or four days could turn over. I guess you would think you had done wonders with me if you could see this baby. The physician who attended me is a new one here, and a good one too. I told him how I had been and how I was under your treatment, and he said that was just the kind of treatment I needed. He thinks there never was such a baby as this. Says he never saw such a one in his life. I am getting along very well now. I am getting strong again. I am taking very good care of myself, and I think if nothing happens, I will be stronger than ever I was. Dear Doctor, I thank you so much for what you have done for me. Every time I look at my baby, I shall think of you, for if it had not been for your treatment I never should have had him, and I am the happiest woman in the world."

CASE 84,239.—*Barrenness, due to Anteversion and Leucorrhœa in an anæmic woman with scrofulous inheritance.*

She writes from Cape Lookout, N. C.: "I have been thinking of writing you for a long time to let you know how I am getting along, but have neglected to do so. I am more than thankful to you for the treatment and advice. I have been gaining in health ever since I commenced to take your treatment, and can truthfully say that I am in the best health I have been for twelve years, and weigh twenty-five or thirty pounds more than I ever did. I have a fine baby boy a little over five months old, and the picture of health. I had no difficulty in carrying it, or at his birth. You cannot tell how I appreciate my improved health."

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES.

CASE 66,241.—*Rheumatism, affecting pretty much all the joints, following a prostrating attack of Malaria.*

A gentleman writes from Savannah, Ga.: "Your favor at hand. I feel very much ashamed of not having written you long ago, and beg your pardon for neglect. You ask me how I feel. Now, Doctor, if there is anything the matter with me, I don't know what it is. I never felt better in my life, and am working like a Turk from six in the morning until eight or nine at night, seven days in the week; eat regularly, and sleep the moment I strike the bed until I get out in the morning. I am now 28 pounds heavier in weight than when you took hold of me. I don't use tobacco in any form. Now, Doctor, if there is anything within my power I can do for you, just mention it, and you will always find me at your service, for to you I consider I owe my life and happiness to-day."

CASE 80,010.—*Sciatica of nine years' standing.*

A gentleman writes from Fort Lemhi, Idaho: "Your letter and medicine received. Very many thanks. I am gaining on the sleep trouble. I received a letter a few days ago from a brother who lives in Minnesota, and he has about the same opinion of you that I have, and if you succeed in curing him, I shall regard it as a much more wonderful cure than mine. He lives in Morristown, Rice Co.; do not know his case number. He says he knows that he is on the road to recovery and that he believes Dr. Foote is the smartest doctor on the face of the earth, and he is not a man given to use extravagant expressions. I think I can understand how he feels. Doctor, there is not an hour while I am awake, that does not find me comparing my present condition with that of last year, and then there comes the thought that I owe you such a debt of gratitude as I shall never be able to repay."

(This correspondent had what the surgeons supposed to be a tumor in the hip-joint, and amputation of the leg was seriously advised. I diagnosed the trouble as sciatica, and made an entire cure of it by medical treatment.)

CASE 97,241.—*White swelling of the knee-joint in a lady with a scrofulous condition of blood.*

She writes from Janesville, Wis.: "I am feeling very much better. Have not had a pain in my side for the last two weeks. My knee also is very much better. It is still swollen on the left side, which at times is worse, and then again hardly to be seen. I am now quite satisfied with the good your medicines have done for me. I was very impatient at first, but now that I see a great change and feel so much better I am well pleased."

CASE 67,219.—*Syphilis (secondary) with marked constitutional disturbance.*

A gentleman writes after seven months' treatment from Brooklyn, N. Y.: "From the day I commenced your treatment I saw no traces of my disease. I have increased since then from 138 to 198 pounds, and to-day am as big and strong as an ox. My brother whom you treated has died, but I think had he stayed with you that he would have been all right."

Ten years later the above correspondent writes again as follows: "All of my other troubles have disappeared, except that perhaps my throat sometimes bothers me in the morning. This I have to clear out before I can speak clearly. The wash you gave me for my throat I did not use but a little while. I did not bring it with me, but I will send home for it. The pains about my chest that I had when I

commenced treatment, left before I had used the medicine three weeks. In fact, I never felt better in my life than I do now. If I have any more trouble with the disease (syphilis) I will take another course of treatment."

CASE 104,015.—*Syphilis, Rheumatism, and Neurasthenia.*

A young man of Jamaica, British West Indies, writes, *after only one month's treatment*: "Herein I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your remedies which came safely as per invoice. I certainly paid regular attention in taking the medicine, and to say that they did me good, would be but a slight way of expressing it. I feel vigorous, more so than I have felt for many a day, and both my condition and complications improved. The pains in my left chest and knee are nothing near what they were. The ringworms on my thighs, and pimples on hands are about the greatest trouble. Still, they show signs of a change. My appetite has fairly improved, and I digest food with less difficulty. The only trouble I experience now is frequent belching, say about two hours after each meal. The constipation is not so troublesome. I have sent you a full report regarding my symptoms so far as my ability permits, and am making preparations to send you a bill order by next mail."

CASE 103,009.—*Diabetes five years ago, followed by threat of Bright's disease and general prostration.*

A lady of Quebec, Can., after taking three months' treatment, writes: "Your treatment has been very helpful to me. I am enjoying better health than I have had for years. You may be sure, Dr. Foote, that I shall place myself under your treatment whenever I need it. I have not lost an opportunity of praising and recommending you to my friends."

CASE 103,056.—*Bad blood condition, Constipation, Piles, and Catarrh.*

A middle-aged man writes from Elizabethtown, New Mexico: "Having received your letter inquiring how the course of treatment has benefited me, I will say that I feel better in every way than for five years, and I can do more work without feeling over-fatigued than before. I have not used quite all the medicine, as there have been several times that I was away and could not carry the medicine with me, but when possible, I have taken the medicine according to directions. I shall advise others to give you a trial, as I am satisfied your medicines will do all you claim for them. Very gratefully yours," etc.

CASE 72,222.—*Glandular Congestion accompanied with severe pains and much physical weakness.*

A middle-aged lady writes from Easton, Md.: "I must thank you again for my better feelings, which extend to a healthful state of mind, as well as marked physical improvement. The glands are in a natural condition again, and if I could only realize the necessity every hour of not overtaxing the powers of endurance, I might be better than I am, but when I remember where I was last year, and my condition then, I am overwhelmed with gratitude both to you and the common-sense system you represent—bound as it is by no limitations as to school or prejudice—but open to the advance of truth and science from every direction. You may be sure that your praises will be sung by me for the good of mankind."

CASE 85,110.—*Bedridden, with Nervous Prostration, Uterine Weakness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Neuralgia.*

A lady writes from Ellis, Iowa: "I am growing stronger every day. The old disease does not return, and I now do lots of work, while I was bed-ridden when I came to you, for all of which I am exceedingly grateful."

CASE 101,145.—*General Debility, resulting from overwork, and sedentary habits.*

A young dressmaker of Ida Co., Iowa, writes: "Your remedies have done wonderful work for me. I have now finished my six months' treatment, and feel now that I could do without medicine. I feel altogether like a new person, and I feel very grateful to you that you have taken so much interest in me and cured me. I will write here and tell you about my symptoms: My bowels move regularly. I have not taken anything to move them for over a whole month. My tongue does not coat any more. I have a good appetite. I have gained six pounds this last two months. I come around regularly every month. I don't have any pains of any kind. I don't have any pain in my side any more."

EARLIER TRIUMPHS.

Thus the quotations of letters from grateful patients might go on until we reached the last cover of the book, and even then it would require a larger volume than this to publish them. To show, however, the superiority of botanical remedies over the drugs usually employed, I shall ask the indulgence of the reader while I present one—just one—of many testimonials that might be given from those received in the earlier years of my practice, when such results must be more attributable to the character of the medicines employed, than to experience or acquired skill in the practice of my profession. I look back with pride and great satisfaction to many apparently hopeless cases which were completely restored through the evident reliability of my vegetable medicines. That is to say, they signally effected in each one just what I was seeking to accomplish. This could not have been the result if from any cause they were inert or otherwise deficient in quality. If the reader has not read what is said of such therapeutic agencies in former pages of this work, let me ask him to turn to Chapter IV. of Part I. But to the testimony in point:

A BEDRIDDEN CASE.

Note: If any person of inquiring mind would ask what caused the patient to be bedridden, I will answer at the outset that there was not a sound organ in her body, nor was any natural function normally performed. There was hardly room on one entire page of my register to admit the description of the pains, aches, and uncomfortable symptoms under which she suffered. It was one of the blackest looking pages in the case-book.

On the 26th of January, 1868, at the conclusion of her treatment, I received a letter from this patient, from which I will make the following quotation:

"I regret to terminate so pleasant a correspondence, and shall take pleasure in calling upon you when we visit New York. Before taking leave I wish to say that if extracts from my former letters or this can be of any service to you, you are welcome to use them in any way you like. And if you desire it, we will send you an affidavit testifying to your success, for I not only consider myself a wonder, but far and wide has been known and discussed the remarkable sufferings and recovery of H. W. Satterly, daughter of Wm. R. Satterly of this place, and now your sincere friend, Mrs. S. F. Smith, East Setauket, L. I."

It was in compliance with my acceptance of her grateful proposition that the following affidavit was subsequently made and forwarded to me by mail:

"EAST SETAUKET, L. I., N. Y., May 4, 1868.

"DR. E. B. FOOTE—

DEAR SIR: Although you are fully aware of the wonderful success of your efforts in my behalf; and although the voice of *one* will scarcely be heard among the many who are daily proclaiming their gratitude to you, I feel it a duty to send you the following testimonial, in order that others may read, believe, and hope. For my case was certainly an unusual one, and almost unparalleled.

"When I was but three months old, symptoms of erysipelas were first noticed, and I was never afterwards a healthy child, but was always feeble and never able to endure fatigue.

"At times I suffered much from erysipelas in the eyes and head, and various parts of the body. At fourteen years of age, my health became very poor, and for more than two years I was miserable indeed—often confined to the bed for weeks together. At the end of that time I was entirely prostrated. Then what a sufferer I became! I was tortured with the most exquisite pain, lost all appetite, was reduced to a mere skeleton, and was soon so feeble that I could not raise my head from the pillow.

"After a few months I rallied slightly. But the sufferings were only somewhat *alleviated* by opiates, which I took in various forms and in incredible quantities. All efforts to remove the *causes* were vain—all the remedies tried seemed to be of no benefit. Thus I lay for more than four years, helpless and despairing. Then we heard of and applied to you. But I had no hope, no faith in any medicine. For my system seemed to be wholly under the power of disease; the lungs, liver, etc., in a very bad condition, the nervous system completely shattered. For three years the bowels had *never* moved without artificial means. Your reply to our letter of consultation was so gratifying that we determined that I should be placed under your care. For you guaranteed nothing—did not promise to give me health in a week or a month, but said that you 'should expect that I would shortly begin to improve, and by perseverance, be ultimately cured;' and that 'my recovery, in order to be real, must be gradual.' I commenced using your remedies, and *in two weeks there was a slight, though marked improvement*. Then I began to hope! I continued under your treatment, and we endeavored to second your efforts, and follow your directions in every particular. Gradually the Tyrant Disease was vanquished. The cough and expectoration became better; the pain in the head was lessened; the cramp in the stomach and dyspepsia were relieved; the bowels became active and regular, and, in short, the whole system was invigorated, renewed. In about six months I began to stand alone and gradually my strength increased so that I could walk about my room; and finally—in little less than a year after commencing the use of your remedies—oh, joy of joys! I was able to ride out! *Just five years and four months had passed since I had breathed the fresh air under the open heavens*. About this time I wrote as follows:

"When we look back, and think of the state of my health when I commenced using your remedies, only about a year ago, of my sufferings, feebleness, nervousness, at that time; and when we remember the four previous years of misery, in which countless doses were swallowed, with very doubtful results, and sufferings that were only relieved by morphia; when we think of all this and more—more than I can tell, and then reflect upon the present condition, we cannot indeed but feel very grateful and hopeful, and regret so much that we could not have known of you five, yes, seven years ago. We have no doubt but that, could I have been treated by you then, I should never have become so feeble and thoroughly diseased.

To-day, as I write, I can, when weary, lay down my pen, walk about my room, go to the window and look out, breathe the fresh air, and return to my writing refreshed. *A year ago, to-day, I could not; no, not if by doing so I could have gained health itself. I could not have stood alone one second.*

"And now I can say that I am stronger, and am rejoicing in better health than I have known for more than nine years. I have entirely relinquished the use of morphia, and though not constitutionally strong and robust, feel that the health I now enjoy is good compared to the ill-health that I formerly endured.

"I care not what skeptics may say, I know that your remedies have helped me. And furthermore, I wish to say that I send this testimonial and affidavit entirely unsolicited.

MRS. S. F. SMITH."

Sworn to before me this

4th day of May, 1868.

ORAN W. ROGERS,

Justice of the Peace.

[Copy.]

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In a large 80-page pamphlet entitled "Evidences of Dr. Foote's Success" (sent free to all applicants), many equally remarkable cures are given in letters from patients treated in the decade ending with the year 1900. Just such so-called "miracles" were performed in nearly every State and Territory in this great Republic, and the extended knowledge of them is what has made the name of Dr. Foote an attractive bait for the professional hooks of charlatans in various States in this country, which I have exposed, notably in Illinois, Utah, Montana, and North Dakota, and from which States I have caused to be driven out mountebanks who either assumed my name or pretended to be connected with me, as related in the closing pages of Chapter V., Part I. It will be well for the invalid reader to refer to this chapter on Doctors, and avoid being taken in by any such impostors. All of the foregoing extracts, except the last, are from comparatively recent letters. Once in about three months we must consign to the flames most of our correspondence and memoranda, or we should have to maintain an immense store-house for the archives that would otherwise accumulate. Furthermore, it would require much valuable time to select the best that might be given. But taking them pretty much as they come, they give a better idea of how patients report at different stages of treatment, and they are perhaps more interesting than they would be if they were all final letters after a cure had been effected. In giving a limited number, all kinds of diseases cannot be represented. To attempt to do this would make a huge volume. The pamphlet alluded to contains a greater variety, and it is pretty much given up to such testimonials, and all can receive a copy gratis who are interested in them. Those desiring to consult the author can call at his office or answer the questions on page 761. Consultations are always free.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR COMMON AILMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EMERGENCIES.

Preliminary Remarks.



HIS part of "Plain Home Talk" appeared in some former editions as an Appendix. Before it appeared not a business day came without the receipt by author and publishers of letters expressing the highest gratification with the work, or containing thanks for some special bit of advice or information which a reader had found very useful and appropriate to his needs; but now and then was heard a complaint that the book was not as other popular medical works in the one matter, that it lacked special instructions for the management of all diseases, and prescriptions for medicinal treatment of them. To the careful reader of the book it has doubtless been made evident that the author never intended to include in this work the broad domain of medical practice, which would require, at least, another volume of a thousand pages. There are already several carefully prepared, but necessarily large and expensive, works covering this field, while this volume embraces many very important subjects which these family practice books do not touch upon. A knowledge of the causes and means of avoiding disease is not only more important, but more easy to make plain to the general reader, and the author still holds firmly the opinion that, in selecting subjects for the preceding chapters, he has chosen well for the greatest good of the greater number of his readers. To acquire even a moderate understanding of the other domain—the diagnosis and treatment of disease—

really necessitates much study, wide reading, special aptitude, and opportunity for varied experience; but there is no need of repeating here the line of argument presented in a chapter under the heading "Everybody His Own Doctor."

An old recipe for cooking a hare, begins, "first, catch the hare," and so, to use wisely a prescription suggested for a *disease*, presupposes that the *disease* has been correctly recognized. For neither acute nor chronic diseases is it possible to name universal specifics that are applicable in all cases; and many of the familiar names of disordered states of the body are, in fact, merely names of signs or symptoms, and not of primary diseases. So it becomes easier to suggest remedies or recipes for relief of ordinary symptoms of consumption (of which disease there are many varieties) than to write down dogmatically prescriptions for the disease itself, or the remedies for removing its causes. As to acute diseases, even when correctly recognized, the curative medicine for one person might be the worst possible for another, as in pneumonia; and all physicians agree that, however important be the recognition of the disease, the treatment is after all determined by the symptoms.

Even for well-known symptoms it is not always easy to point out how to select the best remedy. Take headache, for instance, it may be due to brain exhaustion, to stomach disorders, to liver or kidney incompetency, to sluggish bowels, or womb congestion; and the best mode of relief for any case is that which will in the best and quickest way remove the cause.

It is, therefore, easy to see that a prescription may frequently do wonders or do nothing, according as it is or is not appropriately selected and employed. No physician can, then, be judged by his prescriptions, except when they are used by his direction and selection in cases under his care. Furthermore, in fairness both to myself and to my readers, I must say that I have not thought best to present always my "first preferred" formulæ in the following pages, because many of them could not be promptly and properly prepared, except in my own laboratory or in some other one where all the resources of "eclectic specifics" are available. To make recipes of use anywhere "'round the world," they must be such as can be "filled" or made up at the average pharmacy, and not call for specialties that are carried in stock by only a comparatively few druggists. I have had occasional letters from readers who have not been able to get some of the simple articles named in the following recipes, but it is not my intention to make it necessary to send to me for the materials or compounds proposed. On the contrary, the intent is, so far as possible, to name only such as can be obtained in almost any place where a drug-store is to be found, and this necessitates for me some compromise of princi-

ple as well as preference. Many a "common stock" article, if available just when needed, may be far more useful than the preferred thing that can only be had several days or weeks later. Some emergencies can only be well met by having handy in the house a few standard things likely to be needed any day. My Sanitary Bureau specialties are handy, ready-made stock covering a large range of utilities. If I were to offer their formulæ here all could not be *promptly obtained* of every druggist, and when they could be got, the price would, for a small lot, generally exceed mine.

A few years ago a collection of useful notes and articles was made, from previous volumes of Dr. Foote's *Health Monthly*, to make a pamphlet of one hundred and twenty-eight pages, published under the title of "Dr. Foote's Handbook of Health Hints and Ready Recipes." It served so useful a purpose, and helped so often to alleviate the common ailments of many a family (judging by the favorable reports of it), that we were encouraged to think that the utility of "Plain House Talk" could be increased by adding this chapter of selected prescriptions. Many have been chosen because they are in the best sense "homely" and handy, and care has been exercised in the selection to avoid such drugs or combinations as might not be safe in inexperienced hands. Yet even the dullest tools may hurt clumsy hands, and those who make use of any of the following formulæ are urged to exercise care to avoid mistakes in copying or compounding, and to make themselves familiar with measures and doses. Both solids and fluids are prescribed in drachms and ounces, but there are two parallel tables of weight and measure, thus:

60 grains = 1 drachm.
8 drachms = 1 ounce.

60 drops = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 pint.

An ordinary teaspoon once measured approximately one fluid drachm, but now teaspoons are made larger than formerly, so that one teaspoonful may measure two drachms. A tablespoonful equals about four drachms, or half an ounce, while a teacup holds about four (fluid) ounces, or one gill.

1. Abortion, when threatened, may be warded off by entire rest in bed, and the administration of one to five drops of the fluid extract of *conium*, once in two hours; or fluid extract of *ylbrium prunifolium* in doses of one drachm once in two hours.

Or,

3. *R.* Camphor..... 10 grains.
Simple sulphur ointment..... 1 ounce.

Apply at night and wash off next morning with hot water.

Or,

4. *R.* Ammonium carbonate..... 3 drachms.
Boric acid..... 1 drachm.
Ether..... 3 ounces.
Water..... 3 "

Used as a lotion twice daily.

ACNE: FACE PIMPLES.

2. *R.* Tine. green soap.... 3 ounces.
Carbolic acid..... $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Alcohol..... to make 4 ounces.

Apply at night and wash off next morning with hot water.

ANAL CHAFING AND SORENESS.

5. *Rx.* Tannin..... 2 drachms.
Lard..... 1 ounce.
Makes an ointment for local use.

ANGINA PECTORIS: PAINFUL
CRAMPS IN THE CHEST. ALSO
FOR FACIAL NEURALGIA.

6. *Rx.* Ammonium valerian-
ate..... 5 grains.
Ammonium chloride. 30 "
Take in one dose, in water, and again
in an hour, if required.

APHTHÆ, OR APHTHOUS SORE
MOUTH, COMMON IN PHTHISIS.

7. *Rx.* Sulphate quinine..... 1 grain.
Oil of black pepper... 1 drop.
Water..... 1 ounce.
Use to rinse the mouth,

ASTHMA: FOR RELIEF OF
PAROXYSMS.

(Apply freely Dr. Foote's Magnetic
Ointment to the chest.)

8. *Rx.* Tinc. lobelia..... 1 ounce.
Ammonium iodide... 2 drachms.
Ammonium bromide 3 "
Syrup tolu 3 ounces.

Dose.—One teaspoonful every one or
two hours.

Or,

9. *Rx.* Powdered lobelia..... 2 ounces.
Powdered stramonium 2 "
Powdered nitre..... 2 "
Powdered black tea... 2 "

Mix thoroughly, place a teaspoonful
on a saucer, ignite it with the flame of an
alcohol lamp, and breathe the fumes,
holding head well over the saucer.

BABY FOODS.

10. Add a pint of hot water to an
ounce of *pearl barley*; cool and strain;
mix one-third of a pint of this barley-
water with two-thirds of a pint of fresh
cow's milk, and add a teaspoonful of
milk sugar.—Dr. S. B. SUGGERY.

11. *Rx.* Cow's milk..... 1 ounce.
Lime-water..... 2 ounces.
Cream..... 2 "
Sugar-water..... 3 "

The sugar-water consists of 18
drachms of milk-sugar in a pint of
water.

BAKING POWDERS.

12. *Rx.* Tartaric acid..... 6 ounces.
Bicarbonate sodium 8 "
Flour..... 32 "
Mixed.

Or,

13. *Rx.* Pure cream of
tartar..... 2½ drachms.
Baking soda..... 1 drachm.
Corn-starch..... 1 "

To make this excellent powder easily
use one teaspoonful of each article as a
drachm. Sift together and keep dry.

BALDNESS IN SPOTS.

Use with care a stimulating salve of

14. *Rx.* Veratria..... 5 to 10 grains.
Lard..... 1 ounce.

BED SORES.

15. *Rx.* Alum..... 1 ounce.
Tinc. camphor..... 4 ounces.

Mix thoroughly with the whites of
four eggs, and apply to the sores.

Before bedsores Dr. Rosenbach rec-
ommends that lanolin be rubbed into a
red spot denoting an impending bed-
sore. He has had unvarying success
with it.

BITTERS.

16. *Rx.* Bruised cinchona
bark..... ½ ounce.
Bruised bitter or-
ange peel..... 1 drachm.
Bruised calumba
root..... 1 "
Bruised gentian
root..... 1 "
Bruised rhubarb
root..... 1 "
Chamomile flowers 1 "

Mix and dampen the above and then
percolate through a tin funnel,
slowly, with brandy, six ounces, and
then with water, one pint.

Dose.—One tablespoonful before each
meal.

BLEEDING FROM THE STOMACH.

17. The safest and most pleasant
remedy for hematemesis is said to be
water, drunk as hot as can be borne, in
quantities of a half-tumblerful to a
tumblerful. No further hemorrhage
occurs, and fragments of clots are vom-
ited.

BLUES, MELANCHOLY.

18. Dryden says: "The yellow gall
that in your bosom floats, engenders
all these melancholy thoughts." The
late Rev. Dr. Deems hence prescribed
anti-bilious pills for members of his
flock in the mire of despondency, and
reported good results. Of all anti-bilious
pills, Dr. Foote's Magnolia Vegetable
Anti-bilious Pills are the best.

BRONCHITIS, IN INFANTS.

19. *Rx.* Syrup of senega... 1 drachm.
Syrup of tolu..... 2 ounces.
Ammonium chlor-
ide..... 10 grains.

One *small* teaspoonful every three hours.

BRUISES.

20. To prevent black and blue spots, try starch powder or arrowroot moistened with water to a paste.

BITES OR STINGS OF INSECTS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, ETC.

21. *Rx.* Sodium sulpho-car-
bolate..... 1 drachm.
Water..... 4 ounces.

A tablespoonful by the mouth, four times daily, and apply externally to the stung part.

22. Locally, apply castor-oil; it is generally handy, and always soothing.

23. For bee-sting, apply a wee drop of oil of cinnamon with a splinter of wood.

BOILS, ABSCESSSES, CARBUNCLES.

24. Apply with a camel's-hair pencil one part of carbolic acid in ten parts of glycerine.

Or,

25. Hot fomentations of poppy-heads, and poultice.

Or, an ointment of

26. *Rx.* Powdered borax... 1 drachm.
Benzole acid..... $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Petrolatum..... 2 ounces.

and take internally the following:

27. 1-10th-grain tablet of calcium sulphide three times daily.

The homeopaths prescribe:

28. Tincture of arnica, one drop once in three hours for use internally. Two drachms of extract of fresh arnica flowers in four drachms of honey, make a good local application beneath a poultice.

BURNS.

(Dr. Foote's Magnetic Ointment on linen.)

29. Carron oil, an old standard remedy, is made of equal parts of linseed-oil and lime-water.

30. Dip pieces of blotting-paper in molasses and apply them to the burns; especially handy and safe in burns about the face.

31. *Rx.* Boracic acid..... 15 grains.
Glycerine..... 1 drachm.
Olive-oil..... 1 ounce.

As a local application.

32. Paint the burned part with extract pinus canadensis.

Baking soda applied dry, with bandage wet with water, is very soothing.

CANCER.

Locally, to relieve pain, apply lint soaked in a solution of

33. *Rx.* Citric acid..... $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Water..... 4 ounces.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD.

34. Use Magnetic Catarrh Balm at night, and a cleansing, disinfectant wash for use as a nasal douche, morning; also one of the following recipes:

35. *Rx.* Carbolic acid..... 5 grains.
Camphor..... 5 "
Common salt..... 2 drachms.
Water..... 1 pint.

Or,

36. *Rx.* Permanganate of potassum..... 4 grains.
Water..... 4 ounces.

Suuff this solution up the nostrils.

37. A pinch of salt in warm water makes a good nasal wash.

38. *Rx.* Baking soda..... 3 grains.
Borax..... 3 "
Water..... 1 ounce.

As a nasal wash.

For a catarrh of the stomach, or mucous membrane generally.

39. *Rx.* Potassium bichromate..... 10 grains.
Water..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

Or,

40. Tinc. nux vomica, two or three drops in water every three hours.

CHILBLAINS.

41. *Rx.* Carbolic acid..... 1 drachm.
Tinc. iodine..... 2 drachms.
Tannic acid..... 2 "
Simple cerate..... 4 ounces.

Use as a salve.

42. *Rx.* Ammonium chloride..... $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Vinegar..... 2 ounces.
Water..... 6 "

Apply as a lotion.

43. Oil of peppermint, applied with soft cloth or camel's-hair brush.

44. CINDER IN THE EYE.—Try rubbing *the other eye*, which causes flow of tears in both and washes out the foreign body.

45. Get a friend (who knows how) to roll the upper eyelid over a pencil to expose its under surface, when any foreign body imbedded in the membrane can be wiped off with soft tip of a finger. In doing this the subject looks downward, while the operator takes the eyelashes of upper lid between thumb and finger, and raises them up while, with the other hand, using a pencil or pen-holder to press the body of the lid down, thus turning it wrong side out.

COSMETICS.

46. For removal of comedones ("black heads" or "flesh worms") from the face, try washing with water containing diluted water of ammonia, one teaspoonful of the latter in a wine-glass of water, and rub briskly dry with a rough towel. Comedones can be pressed out with a watch-key, placing the winding end over the black spot and pressing down firmly.

COMEDONE LOTION, for faces marred with "black heads" or "worms:"

47. \mathcal{R} . Sulphuric ether.... 1 ounce.
Ammonium carbonate..... 1 drachm.
Boric acid..... 20 grains.
Water to make.... 2 ounces.

Mix and apply twice a day.

For acne or pimples, a good lotion is as follows:

48. \mathcal{R} . Sulphur..... 2 drachms.
Spirits of camphor 1 drachm.
Lime-water..... 3 ounces.

EMOLIENT GLYCERINE LOTION, for softening chapped skin.

49. \mathcal{R} . Mucilage of quince seeds 1 ounce.
Glycerine..... 1 "
Orango flower-water 4 ounces.

50. FOR CHAPPING, try finely powdered common starch.

To a basin of water add a teaspoonful of

51. \mathcal{R} . Tinc. benzoin..... 1 drachm.
Rose-water..... 2 ounces.

Many proprietary cosmetics contain lead, zinc, or mercury, in some form, as their basis, and such are poisonous.

FOR COLD IN THE HEAD, with "dry vapor" inhalant, like *Cutter's*:

52. \mathcal{R} . Comp. tinc. iodine 3 drachms.
Carbolic acid 48 drops.
Glycerine..... 1 drachm.
Water..... 5 drachms.

Can be smelled from a bottle, or through a tube or inhaler.

For cold in the head—a snuff of

53. \mathcal{R} . Quinine sulphate. 1 drachm.
Camphor..... 4 drachms.
Powdered sugar.. 10 "

Many a "cold" is evidence of over-acid state and is relieved by

54. Sodium carbonate..... 10 grains taken in full glass of water three times a day—half way between meals, and at bed-time. Hot whiskey or lemonade is often bad treatment.

COLIC.

55. \mathcal{R} . Magnesium carbonate..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Ammonium carbonate..... $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Comp. tinc. lavender..... 2 drachms.
Peppermint-water..... 6 ounces.

Dose.—A tablespoonful every two hours till relieved.

56. For baby's colic there is no safer treatment, and often nothing more required than gently rubbing of bowels with Dr. Foote's Magnetic Ointment. It is useful either in cases of diarrhoea or constipation, and favors normal action.

COLIC, COLDS, COUGHS, FEVERS—instead of paregoric:

57. \mathcal{R} . Pulv. lobelia..... 2 ounces.
Pulv. cypripedium .. 1 ounce.
Pulv. ictodes..... 1 "
Pulv. menth. pip. ... $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Pulv. anisi scm..... $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Vin. xericum..... 2 pints.

M. Agitate daily for two weeks and filter.

For adults a tablespoonful in hot, sweetened water, every hour till sweating.

For children, a spoonful, and for infants 30 drops or less.—T. S. PRETTYMAN, M.D.

CHOLERA MIXTURES; FOR COLIC, CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA.

58. \mathcal{R} . Try first Hayden's Vihurnum Compound, one spoonful in hot water every two hours.

59. \mathcal{R} . Tinc. capsicum... $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Spts. camphor.... 2 "
Tinc. gualacum ... $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dose.—One small spoonful in hot water every two or three hours.

(The New York *Sun* mixture.)

60. *R.* Tinc. capsicum..... 1 ounce.
 Tinc. opium..... 1 "
 Tinc. rhubarb..... 1 "
 Essence peppermint. 1 "
 Spirits camphor..... 1 "

Dose.—Fifteen to thirty drops, hourly.

(Squibb's diarrhœa mixture.)

61. *R.* Spirits camphor... 1 ounce.
 Tinc. opium..... 1 "
 Tinc. capsicum.... 1 "
 Chloroform 3 drachms.
 Alcohol to make... 5 ounces.

Dose.—For adult, one drachm.

CHOLERA INFANTUM, INFANT'S SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

62. *R.* Fluid ext. lycopus
 virginicus (bugle
 weed) 4 drachms.
 Sweet milk..... 8 ounces.

Boil together one minute; cool it and keep cool, and give teaspoonful doses from fifteen minutes to two hours apart.

63. *R.* Sodium bicarbonate 4 grains.
 Spts. of chloroform. 40 drops.
 Glycerine..... 80 "
 Water..... 1 ounce.

Dose.—One teaspoonful in two teaspoonfuls of hot water, and repeat in half an hour, if necessary.

CORNS.

64. Apply glacial acetic acid with care to avoid touching adjacent parts.

Or,

65. Tincture of iodine.

Or,

66. Salicylic acid..... 1 drachm.
 Simple cerate..... 1 ounce.

Or,

67. Ext. cannabis indica..... 5 grains.
 Salicylic acid..... 30 "
 Collodion ½ ounce.

Apply with camel's-hair pencil night and morning for several days, till a protective coating is formed.

68. Dr. Foote's Magnetic Ointment is not caustic or irritant enough to dissolve corns, but is of great service in softening them, and to relieve heat, soreness, and inflammation when bound on with a soft cloth during sleeping hours.

COUGH.

69. *R.* Rock candy 4 ounces.
 Vinegar 4 "
 Honey 1 ounce.

- Lemon-juice..... 1 ounce.
 Butter 2 ounces.
 Rum 2 "

Warm and simmer well together.

Dose.—One teaspoonful, hourly.

70. *R.* Potassium citrate. 1 drachm.
 Lemon-juice..... 2 ounces.
 Syrup ipecac..... ½ ounce.
 Simple syrup..... 4 ounces.

Dose.—A tablespoonful four or six times daily.—H. C. Wood.

COUGH REMEDY.

71. *R.* Fl. ex. wild cherry. 2 drachms.
 Simple syrup 2 "
 Glycerine..... 6 "
 Syrup of tar..... 3 ounces.

Dose.—One teaspoonful as required.

LONDON COUGH SYRUP.

72. *R.* Hops..... 1 ounce.
 Hoarhound 1 "
 Wild cherry bark..... 1 "
 Iceland moss..... 1 "

Mix and pour on two quarts of water, simmer to one quart, and add four ounces of pine tar. Stir till nearly cold, and add loaf-sugar, one pound, and good rum, half-pint.

Dose.—One teaspoonful as required.

73. *R.* Fl. ext. asclepias tu-
 berosa..... 1 ounce.
 Fl. ext. Jamaica dog-
 wood..... 1 "
 Tinc. lobelia inflata. 1 "
 Glycerine 1 "

Dose.—From ten drops to a teaspoonful, every half hour to three times a day.—DR. ELMORE PALMER.

CONSTIPATION OF PREGNANCY.

74. *R.* Powdered senna .. 2 drachms.
 Powdered licorice
 root..... 2 "
 Powdered fennel
 seeds 1 drachm.
 Sublimed sulphur. 1 "
 Powdered sugar... 6 drachms.

Mix, and one teaspoonful, more or less, makes a pleasant laxative.

75. For constipation in infants try giving two or three times a day, a lump of common brown sugar or a nice raisin. For children an injection of a teaspoonful of glycerine will often bring about a movement of the bowels in fifteen minutes.

AN "EFFERVESCING APERIENT SALT- ZER" SALT:

76. *R.* Sodium bicarbonate. 2 ounces.
 Tartaric acid..... 1½ "
 Rochelle salt..... 1½ "
 Magnesium sulphate ¾ "

Dose.—One or two teaspoonfuls in a glass of water, on rising.

ANOTHER LAXATIVE SALT, like Eros' (English).

77. *R.* Tartaric acid..... 2 ounces.
Sodium carbonate... 2 "
Cream of tartar..... 2 "
Magnesium citrate.. 2 "
Epsom salt..... 2 "
Powdered sugar.... 4 "

Dose.—One spoonful or more dissolved in water.

78. HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.—Inject eight ounces of tepid water on retiring and allow it to be retained until absorbed. Increase the quantity progressively each night while lowering the temperature of the water. If necessary, give an ordinary injection in the morning. Four to six weeks suffices to establish unaided defecation.—KLEMPERER.

CYSTITIS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

79. Try fluid extract of stigmata maidis (the stigma of maize), one teaspoonful three times a day.—Dr. STERNE.

Or,

80. *R.* Benzoic acid..... 1 drachm.
Borax..... 1 "
Infusion buchu.... 12 ounces.

Dose.—One-sixth part of the mixture, three or four times daily, with considerable water or flaxseed-tea.

DANDRUFF (OF THE SCALP).

81. *R.* Chloral hydrate... 1 drachm.
Glycerine..... 4 drachms.
Bay rum..... 8 ounces.

As a scalp wash, use two or three times a week.

82. In all scaly conditions of the scalp, and where the hair tends to fall out, Dr. Foote's Magnetic Ointment stimulates better blood circulation, softens and removes scales, allays itching and irritation, and favors growth of hair; if applied at night three times a week, and hair washed next morning with good castile soap-suds.

DEPILATORY TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Sanitary Bureau No. 36 is the best means. See page 1230.

83. *R.* Washing soda..... 1 drachm.
Quicklime..... ½ "
Glycerine..... 1 "
Lard..... 7 drachms.
Charcoal powder.. 8 grains.

Apply once or twice daily till the hairs come out easily.

Or,

84. A saturated solution of barium sulphide, made into a paste with pow-

dered starch; which paste is applied to the hairy spots, allowed to remain till it causes smarting, then scraped off with a knife, and the part washed with water or some pleasant face wash.

DIPHTHERIA.

85. Locally, spray the throat with lime-water; or,

86. A solution of permanganate of potassium; 10 grains in a pint of water; or,

87. Apply locally powdered sulphur (blown in); or,

88. Pepsin in glycerine; or,

89. Glycerite of borax.

90. Put five teaspoonfuls of cubebs (powder) in a steam vaporizer, and convey the steam by a rubber tube to the patient's mouth for inhalation (a French idea).

91. Saturate cotton-wool with lemon-juice and press this against the affected surface four times a day.

A SUITABLE GARGLE FOR DIPHTHERITIC SORE THROAT.

92. *R.* Carbolic acid..... 20 drops.
Acetic acid..... 30 "
Honey..... 2 drachms.
Thic. myrrh..... 2 "
Water to make... 6 ounces.

DISINFECTANTS.

An ordinary wash for sores, ulcers, wounds, etc.:

93. *R.* Carbolic acid..... 1 drachm.
Water..... 1 pint.

For bed-pans and other utensils:

94. *R.* Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda. 1 ounce.
Water..... 1 quart.

For articles of clothing:

95. Boil a solution of one ounce of permanganate of potassium in three gallons of water.

A good deodorizer for privies.

96. One pound of sulphate of iron (common copperas) dissolved in a gallon of water.

Or,

97. *R.* Sulphate of zinc.... 4 ounces.
Salt..... 2 "
Water..... 1 gallon.

98. *R.* Thymol..... 6 grains.
Boric acid..... 30 "
Oil of eucalyptus. 4 drops.
Oil of wintergreen 1 drop.

Alcohol..... 4 drachms.
Glycerine 4 "
Water to make... 1 pint.

No. 98 is for general use externally and internally (in doses of one teaspoonful). Pleasant as a mouth wash, nasal douche, throat spray, or wash for ulcers, sores, boils, etc.

DROPSY.

99. *Rx.* Tinc. digitalis..... 1 ounce.
Tinc. hyoscyamus. ½ "
Nitre 3 drachms.
Fl. ext. scutellaria 2½ ounces.

Dose of the mixture, a teaspoonful every three hours.

DRUNKENNESS.

(To tone up the system, and blunt the appetite for liquor.)

100. *Rx.* Tinc. nux vomica... 1 drachm.
Tinc. gentian comp. 2 ounces.
Tinc. calumba comp 2 "

One teaspoonful before meals as an appetizer.

Or,

101. *Rx.* Tinc. capsicum..... 1 drachm.
Tinc. nux vomica... 1 "
Dilute nitric acid .. 1 "
Water..... 6 ounces.

Dose.—One fluid ounce or two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

For sleeplessness of alcoholism:

102. *Rx.* Ess. Jam. ginger... 2 ounces.
Spt. ammon. arom. 2 "
Tinc. valerian 2 "
Sat. solution potass.
brom..... 2 "

M. S. One tablespoonful in water every three to four hours.—C. W. HUNT.

103. A wineglassful of vinegar will sometimes sober a very drunken person in twenty minutes.

DYSENTERY.

104. *Rx.* Table salt..... 4 drachms
Baking soda..... 4 "
Water..... 1 pint.

Dose.—A wineglassful every two hours.

105. For dysenteric diarrhoea in children, try one drop every hour, in water, of the wine of Ipecac.

106. *Rx.* Carbolic acid..... 10 drops.
Oil of lemon..... 5 "
Oil of sassafras..... 5 "
Syrup rhubarb arom. 1 ounce.

Dose (For adults).—One teaspoonful every three hours.

107. *Rx.* Oil of turpentine..... 5 drops.
Fl. ext. of witch hazel 5 "

These ten drops of the mixture on sugar twice a day, night and morning.

EARACHE.

108. *Rx.* Oil of sassafras... 20 drops.
Glycerine..... 2 drachms.
Olive-oil..... 1 ounce.

A few drops in the canal of the ear, and a bit of cotton to retain it.

109. *Rx.* Camphor..... 1 drachm.
Chloral hydrate... 1 "
Glycerine 2 ounces.
Oil of almonds 1½ ounce.

Use same as No. 108.

110. Try a pinch of black pepper on a bit of cotton, dipped in sweet oil and placed in the ear canal.

111. Drop 10 drops of Plantago Major Fluid Extract in the ear; put 15 drops in half a glass of water and give a spoonful of this every half hour.

112. EAR WAX.—A safe and rapid method of removing it. Cerumen may be quickly and effectually softened by filling the meatus with peroxide of hydrogen and allowing it to soak for a few moments, after which it may be easily removed by syringing with warm water.

ECZEMA.

For dry eczema of the scalp, Dr. Plifard recommends a few drops (rubbed in gently) of the following mixture:

113. *Rx.* Salicylic acid... 20 grains.
Oil of lavender. 3¼ drachms.
Oil of citron.... ½ drachm.
Oil of pinus sylvestris..... 2 ounces.
Oil of castor.... 1½ ounce.

For eczema of the face:

114. *Rx.* Hydrargyrum ammoniatum..... 5 grains.
Sulphur..... 10 "
Petrolatum..... 1 ounce.

Apply as a salve once daily.

For eczema, anywhere:

115. *Rx.* Tinc. cantharides... 1 drachm.
Tinc. lobelia..... 1 "
Fl. ext. huiamolls 1 "
Glycerine 1 ounce.
Water to make 1 pint.

Use as a lotion once daily.

ERYSIPELAS.

116. Among simple measures that prove useful is the local application of a poultice of cranberries.

Or,

117. Cloths saturated with one drachm of borax in an ounce of glycerine. Apply to the parts affected.

118. Dr. Behrend treated erysipelas in the first stages successfully with a lotion of strong alcohol, 90 per cent., three times a day. No case ever went on to suppuration.

FOR THE EYES.

EYE-WATER for inflamed and granulated lids:

119. *Rx.* Sulphate hydrastia... 2 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

Apply by spray or soft cloth once daily. Or,

120. *Rx.* Sulphate copper... 10 grains.
Sulphate zinc 40
Rose-water..... 2 pints.
Tinc. saffron..... 4 drachms.
Spts. camphor... 4 "

Mix and filter.

EYE-WASH when the "whites" are inflamed; for "chronic conjunctivitis:"

121. *Rx.* Acidi tannici..... 3 grains.
Sodii biboratis.... 1 drachm.
Glycerini..... 2 drachms.
Aqua camphoræ... 4 ounces.

For external use.

EYE LOTION, for sties:

122. *Rx.* Spts. camphoræ 15 drops.
Sulphuris pre-
cip..... 15 grains.
Aq. calcis 2½ drachms.
Aq. rosæ..... 2½
Gum acaciæ... 3 grains.

FADING, or threatened collapse from overheating, overwork, mental shock, etc.:

123. Lay the patient horizontal, with head low, and free the clothing to facilitate breathing, and hand rubbing. For stimulant use aromatic spirits of ammonia, one-half to one teaspoonful in water, administered by the mouth. Or,

124. *Rx.* Chloroform..... 1 drachm.
Lavender water... 11 drachms.

Dose.—A teaspoonful.

FEVERS.—A suitable thermometer placed under the tongue, with the mouth closed about the instrument, shows, in man, that the

Normal temperature is.....	98.4°.
Feverishness varies from...	99 to 100°.
Slight fever "	100 " 101°.
Moderate fever "	102 " 103°.
High fever "	103 " 105°.
Intense fever "	105 " 107°.

One degree rise in temperature corresponds generally with an increase of ten beats of the pulse. The normal pulse is about 70 per minute (adults), and the respiration about 18 times per minute. Pulse, respiration, and temperature rise in proportion to fever.

FEVER BLISTERS.

125. *Rx.* Camphor..... 5 grains.
Arrowroot, powd. 30 "
Bismuth subnitrate 30 "
Cold cream..... 4 drachms.
Mix well; for external use.

FEVER MIXTURES.

126. *Rx.* Potassium citrate. 1 drachm.
Sweet spirits nitre 5 drachms.
Syrup of lemon... 5 "
Liquor ammonium acetate..... 2 ounces.

Dose.—One teaspoonful every two hours, for a child three years of age; older persons, in proportion of ten drops more for each year added.

127. *Rx.* Tinc. aconite root... 15 drops.
Water..... 2 ounces.

Dose.—(For adults.) One teaspoonful every four hours.

128. *Rx.* Asclepias tuberosa 1 drachm.
Skullcap..... 1 "
Lobelia..... 20 grains.
Capsicum..... 5 "

Infuse in one pint of boiling water, and give one tablespoonful as a mild febrifuge to allay fever.

FLATULENCE.

Wind on stomach, belching. For adults:

129. *Rx.* Tinc. valerian.... 2 drachms.
Ether..... 1 drachm.
Ammonium carbonate..... 1 "
Cinnamon water.. 2 ounces.
Water..... 2 "

Dose.—One tablespoonful, and repeat in fifteen minutes, if necessary. Or,

130. *Rx.* Myrrh..... 40 grains.
Capsicum 10 "

Make ten pills; one after meals, as required. Or,

131. *Rx.* Tinc. rhubarb..... 1 drachm.
Bicarb. soda..... 1 "
Ess. peppermint... 1 "
Water 4 ounces.

Dose.—One tablespoonful every hour.

132. *Rx.*

FOR FETID FEET.—Use a wash of

- Permanganate of
potassium..... 12 grains.
Water..... 1 ounce.

Or,

133. *Rx.* Alum..... 1 drachm.
Boric acid..... 1 "
Water 2 ounces.

Every other evening apply with soft sponge, right after removing stockings, while feet are moist,

Or dust into the stockings a powder composed of

134. *R.* Carbolic acid..... 10 grains.
 Salicylic acid..... 10 "
 Burnt alum powd. 1 drachm.
 Starch..... 2 ounces.
 French chalk..... 1 ounce.
 Lemon oil 20 drops.

Useful also for sweaty hands.

Sanitary Powder (No. 57 on the list of Sanitary Bureau Articles) is a well-prepared and handy article for the feet, and other skin soreness.

FROST BITES.

135. *R.* Oil cajuput..... 4 drachms.
 Chloroform..... 3 "
 Tinc. cantharides. 3 "
 Oil cotton-seed to
 make..... 8 ounces.

Apply to frosted parts on soft cloths.

136. Enclose the part in raw cotton soaked in castor-oil.

HAIR TONICS.

137. *R.* Castor-oil 2 ounces.
 Bay rum 4 "
 Oil bergamot..... 20 drops.
 Tinc. cantharides 4 drachms.
 Carb. ammonium 1 drachm.

138. *R.* Tinc. arnica..... 1 drachm.
 Tinc. cantharides. 2 drachms.
 Water of ammonia 4 "
 Bay rum..... 5 ounces.
 Alcohol..... 5 "
 Water 5 "

139. *R.* Sulph. quinine... $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Tinc. cantharides 1 "
 Aromatic spirits
 ammonia..... 1 ounce.
 Castor-oil $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Rosemary-oil ... 10 drops.
 Bay rum $5\frac{1}{4}$ ounces.

HAIR RESTORATIVES.—Many proprietary hair restoratives contain from one to five grains of lead to the ounce, and, by constant use, are very liable to bring about lead poisoning. The following dye contains no injurious ingredient:

140. *R.* Hulls of butternuts. 4 ounces.
 Water..... 5 quarts.

Make an infusion, and add an ounce of copperas (sulphate of iron). Apply two or three times a week with a soft old brush.

HAIR WASH for Dandruff:

141. *R.* Chloralhydrate.... 1 drachm.
 Ac. tartaric..... 1 "
 Castor-oil..... $\frac{1}{4}$ "
 Alcohol 1 ounce.
 Essence flor. atb. 1 "

HANDS, Sweaty:

142. *R.* Borax 15 drachms.
 Acid salicylic.... 15 "
 Acid boracic..... 5 "
 Glycerini $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
 Alcohol, dilute... $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Apply three times a day.—MODE.

HEADACHES

from acid fermenting stomach.

143. Powdered charcoal, one teaspoonful in a cup of water.

(Charcoal tablets are a cleaner and more convenient form.)

144. For nervous or rheumatic headache, or that at beginning of a menstrual period, try ten drops of fluid extract of cimicifuga, and repeat the dose every half hour for three hours.

For nervous headache:

145. *R.* Elixir valerianate
 of ammonium... 2 ounces.
 Sodium bromide.. 4 drachms.

Dose.—One teaspoonful in wineglass of water, and repeat in an hour, if necessary.

HEAD WASH, for cases of fever with congestion, headache, and throbbing:

146. *R.* Alcohol..... 1 pint.
 Water..... 3 pints.

Another Head Wash:

147. *R.* Common salt..... 1 ounce.
 Spirits camphor.... 1 "
 Water of ammonia... 1 "
 Water to make..... 1 pint.

Used externally as a lotion.

HEART DISEASE.

148. Three golden rules:

Take exercise, without fatigue,
 Nutrition, without stimulation,
 Amusement, without excitement.

HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES.

149. *R.* Ext. hamamelis vir-
 gin..... 2 fl. ozs.
 Ext. hydrastis cana-
 densis 2 "
 Tinc. benzoin comp. 2 "
 Tinc. belladonna... $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.
 Olei olive carbollisati
 (5 per cent.)..... 4 fl. ozs.

Local application.—ADLER.

Or, this ointment:

150. *R.* Ungt. belladonnæ.. 2 ounces.
 Camphoræ..... 1 drachm.
 Tr. camph. comp.. 1 "

Apply to painful hemorrhoids.—NELSON.

HOARSENESS.

To clear the voice:

151. *R.* Powdered liquorice root..... 4 drachms.
Balsam copalha... 3 "
Beeswax 2 "

Make into pills of three grains weight each, and use two or three daily.

152. *R.* Benzoic acid 6 grains.
Red currant paste 2 drachms.
Make twelve troches.

Dose.—One every hour or two.—Dr. MORELL MACKENZIE.

HYSTERIA.

153. *R.* Fluid extract valerian..... 1 ounce.
Fluid extract sumbul ½ "
Tinc. castorei.... 4 drachms.
Spirits chloroform 3 "
Syrup aurant. cort. 3 "

Dose.—One teaspoonful frequently repeated.

INFLUENZA.

154. *R.* Tinc. cuhehs..... 1 drachm.
Linseed-tea 1 pint.

Take as a drink on retiring.

ITCH.

For true parasitic Itch:

155. *R.* Sulphur (flowers)... 3 ounces.
Quicklime 4 "
Water..... 2 pints.

Boil together till combined, then allow to cool and settle. Decant and preserve in hermetically sealed bottles. Application: Rub patient all over with soft soap for half an hour, then place in a tepid water bath for another half hour. Next rub over with the solution and allow it to dry on the skin for a quarter of an hour. Complete by washing in the bath.—*Canada Lancel.*

ITCHING.

156. *R.* Sulphur 1 ounce.
Fluid extract hydrastis Canad.... 1 drachm.
Fluid extract hamamelis 1 "
Vaseline 6 ounces.

Bathe with warm soap and water, and then apply the ointment once every other day.

For itching of the skin, without eruption, or about the privates:

157. *R.* Sodium hyposulphite 4 drachms.
Glycerine 2 "
Water..... 4 ounces.

Use as a wash.

158. Take a warm bath, adding a handful of horax and the same amount of sodium bicarbonate to about thirty gallons of water.

159. *R.* Carbolic acid..... 2 drachms.
Glycerine 1 drachm.
Rose water..... 8 ounces.

Apply with a sponge.

160. For itching about the anus try local application of balsam of Peru.

161. For itching of urticaria (heat rash and dyspepsia), try two to ten grains of menthol in an ounce of water, sponging with it.

For itching of winter eczema:

162. *R.* Tannic acid..... 1 drachm.
Glycerine..... 6 drachms.
Alcohol..... 6 "
Water to make.... 6 ounces.

Used as a wash.

PREGNANCY.

To relieve the pains, aches, disquietudes, and nervousness common in pregnancy.

163. *R.* Fl. ex. hyoscyamus 1 drachm.
Oil sassafras ¼ "
Fl. ex. juglan.... 7 drachms.
Sodium bicarbonate 2 "
Simple syrup..... ½ pint.

Dose.—A teaspoonful four times a day, or double that dose, as required to keep the bowels moving well.

IVY POISONING.

164. Bathe the inflamed surfaces with a decoction of oak leaves, or honeysuckle, or of hemlock boughs.

Or,

165. A saturated solution of potassium chlorate, or of sodium bicarbonate.

Or,

166. Apply glycerite of tanuin, or oil of sassafras to the eruption.

Or,

167. *R.* Carbolic acid..... 1 drachm.
Strong ammonia water ¼ "
Olive-oil..... 3 ounces.

Apply on soft cloths.

168. *R.* Salicylic acid 1 drachm.
Olive-oil 2 ounces.

For external use.

LICE.

169. A safe and good wash for children's heads consists simply of a tea or decoction of quassia-wood chips.

170. Tine. staphisagria, only as a wash, with care. (Fatal to "crabs.")

LUMBAGO.

171. Try the essence of spruce in teaspoonful doses three or four times daily.

172. For external use nothing equals Dr. Foote's Magnetic Ointment, though the fluid or lotion pain-killers listed farther on are all applicable.

MAN.—How to make a man of the ultimate elements of which he is composed:

173. R.	Oxygen	97 pounds.
	Carbon	48 "
	Hydrogen	15 "
	Nitrogen	4 "
	Calcium	3 "
	Chlorine	26 ounces.
	Fluorine	3¼ "
	Phosphorus	2.6 "
	Sulphur	2¼ "
	Potassium	2 "
	Sodium	2¼ "
	Iron	1¼ "

Mix well and add life.

MALARIA.

174. To ward it off, take a whole lemon, cut in slices, boil in three glassfuls of water down to one glassful, which take during one day.

MALARIAL FEVER.

175. R.	Sulphur	90 grains.
	Camphor	3 "
	Capsicum	1 grain.

Make six powders and take one three times a day.

This was found very useful in Red Cross work in Cuba by Dr. A. Monale Lesser, of New York.

MENSTRUATION, TARDY.

176. Try a tablespoonful of black mustard-seed in milk at bed-time.

MENSTRUATION, EXCESSIVE.

177. Sucking the juice of one or two lemons is a valuable remedy for excessive menstrual flow.

178. For "painful periods," try an infusion of life everlasting (gnaphallum) flowers, one-half ounce of the flowers in one-half pint of hot water. Divide the tea or infusion in four parts; take the first dose of one-fourth at first symptom of distress, and the remaining parts one every three hours.—J. T. McSHANE, M.D.

179. For "painful periods," try half teaspoonful doses of fluid extract of witchhazel, in sweetened water, three times a day.

MOSQUITO BITES.

For local use:

180. R.	Carbolic acid.....	30 grains.
	Glycerine.....	3 drachms.
	Camphor water..	8 ounces.

MOUTH WASH, OR GARGLES.

181. R.	Borax	2 drachms.
	Powdered myrrh..	1 drachm.
	Water.....	4 ounces.
182. R.	Powdered borax..	1 ounce.
	Honey of rose....	2 ounces.
	Infusion of roses..	6 "
183. R.	Tannin	2 drachms.
	Alcohol.....	1 drachm.
	Camphor water..	4 ounces.

One tablespoonful in water for gargle.

Or,

184. Glycerite of tannin, a tablespoonful to a cup of water.

NAUSEA OF PREGNANCY.

185. R.	Ingluvln	24 grains.
	Oxalate cerium....	24 "

Make six powders, and take one in water every four hours.

Or,

186. R.	Calumba root.....	½ ounce.
	Ginger root	½ "
	Senna leaves.....	1 drachm.
	Boiling water.....	1 pint.

Make an infusion, and take a wine-glassful before each meal.

Or,

187. R.	Cerium oxalate.....	1 grain.
	Ipecac	1 "
	Crocote.....	2 drops.

Or,

188. R. Eat pop-corn; chew well.

NERVOUSNESS.

189. R.	Tinc. scullcap.....	1 ounce.
	Tinc. valerian.....	1 "
	Tinc. hyoscyamus....	1 "
	Spirits lavender.....	1 "

Dose.—One teaspoonful three times a day.

190. R.	Fl. ext. cypripedium.	1 ounce.
	Fl. ext. asclepias tuberosa	1 "
	Fl. ext. skunk cabbage.....	1 "
	Fl. ext. scullcap.....	1 "

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful three times a day.

NEURALGIA OF THE STOMACH.

191. Take a tablespoonful of black mustard-seed before meals. Moisten well with saliva before attempting to swallow the seeds.

192. Tinc. nux vomica, one-drop doses every half hour.

NEURALGIA, for external use as an anodyne, the following :

193. \mathcal{R} . Chloroform 1 ounce.
Camphor..... 1 "
Chloral hydrate..... 1 "

At the same time:

194. \mathcal{R} . Ammonium car-
bonate 5 grains.
Ammonium chlor-
ide..... 20 "
Peppermint water 7 drachms.
Mucilage..... 1 drachm.

Mix and take in one dose internally.

195. Try internally a tea of common field thistle (leaves), and externally a poultice of the same.

NEURALGIA—for internal use:

196. \mathcal{R} . Potassii nitratis... 4 drachms.
Aqua camph..... 1 ounce.

One teaspoonful in half a wineglass-ful of water every fifteen minutes until relieved.—Dr. T. S. LANE.

NIGHT-SWEATS OF PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION).

Sponge the surface of the body with:

197. \mathcal{R} . Chloral hydrate... 2 drachms.
Alcohol..... 3 ounces.
Water..... 3 "

Or,

198. \mathcal{R} . Quinine sulphate..... 5 grains.
Water 1 pint.

Lotion for a sponge-bath.

NIPPLE OINTMENT.

For sore, inflamed or cracked nipples.
—CAZEAUX.

199. \mathcal{R} . White wax..... 4½ ounces.
Oil of sweet al-
monds..... 1 ounce.
Clarified honey.. ½ "
Balsam Peru... 2½ drachms.

200. Dr. Foote's Magnetic Ointment is unsurpassed in affections of breasts and nipples.

NOSE-BLEED.

201. Snuff powdered alum up the nostrils. Cork up the nostrils with soft tissue paper.

202. The injection of a glass syringe-ful of lemon-juice into the nose, after it has been cleansed of clots, will stop bleeding after everything else has failed.

203. For scaly condition of nasal mucous membrane predisposing to bleeding, use Dr. Foote's Magnetic Catarrh Balm—cleansing, softening, and healing.

PAIN KILLERS.

For external use:

204. \mathcal{R} . Myrrh gum..... 1 ounce.
Capsicum..... 2 drachms.
Camphor..... 8
Opium gum..... 1 drachm.
Guaiaac 1 "
Alcohol..... 1 pint.

Mix thoroughly.

205. \mathcal{R} . Wintergreen oil.
Soap liniment.

Mix equal parts.

206. \mathcal{R} . Camphor..... ½ ounce.
Oil of turpentine... 1 drachm.
Oil of peppermint.. ½ "
Oil of wintergreen.. ½ "
Tinc. capsicum.... ½ ounce.
Alcohol to make... 1 pint.

Often put up and sold as "Indian Oil."

207. \mathcal{R} . Oil of sassafras... 2 ounces.
Oil of olives 2 "
Camphor..... 2 "
Chloroform..... 2 "
Spirits of turpen-
tine..... 12 "
Capsicum..... 1 drachm.

Dissolve the camphor in chloroform, add the oils, and lastly the capsicum and spirits of turpentine.

208. \mathcal{R} . Tinc. capsicum.... 1 drachm.
Oil of organum..... ½ ounce.
Oil of sassafras... ½ "
Oil of pennyroyal.. ½ "
Oil of hemlock.... ½ "
Alcohol 1 quart.

A handy and efficient one:

209. \mathcal{R} . Red pepper..... 1 drachm.
Salt..... ½ ounce.
Vinegar 1 "
Water..... 1 "

PRURITUS VULVÆ, ITCHING OF THE PRIVATES.

210. Try a sponge soaked in boiling water.

211. Try linseed oil, locally.

212. \mathcal{R} . Carbolic acid.... 1 drachm.
Boric acid..... 2 drachms.
Morphia sulphate 10 grains.
Petrolatum 2 ounces.

Apply as a salve.—Dr. W. GOODELL.

FOR PRURITUS OF PREGNANCY.

213. *R.* Thymol..... 15 grains.
 Petrolatum..... 30 "
 Powdered brick
 clay 3 ounces.

For local use.—Dr. M. A. Pallen.

RAT POISON.

214. Rat poisons are said to be composed of white arsenic mixed with corn-meal and lampblack.

215. Peppermint scattered in the resorts of rats makes them quit in disgust.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE.

216. Try application to painful part of brow paper steeped in vinegar.

Or,

217. A flannel cloth wrung out in vinegar, place over the affected muscles, and press over the flannel with a hot flat-iron.

218. *R.* Tinc. blk. cohosh 2 drachms.
 Tinc. colchicum
 seeds..... 2 "
 Tinc. gelsemium 2 "
 Sweet spirits of
 nitre..... 10 "
 Essence winter-
 green..... 2 "
 Simple syrup..... 8 ounces.

Dose.—One to two teaspoonfuls every four hours, in inflammatory rheumatism.

An agreeable alkaline drink for use once in two or three hours, in acute rheumatism, is made by combining the two following mixtures, or solutions, which effervesce when combined—to be taken while effervescing:

219. *R.* Potassium carbon-
 ate 30 grains.
 Water..... 3 ounces.

To be mixed with

- Citric acid 25 grains.
 Water..... 3 ounces.

Dose.—The whole, when combined.

RHEUMATISM OF THE JOINTS.

220. *R.* Acid. salicylic..... 1 ounce.
 Oil tercbinthine... 1 "
 Lanolin..... 3 ounces.
 Ung. paraffin..... 5 "

Apply externally.—Ziemssen.

FOR RHEUMATISM.

A Ointment for outward application:

221. *R.* Oil sassafras..... 2 fl. ounces.
 Oil wintergreen.. 2 "

- Chloroform..... 2 fl. ounces.
 Ammonia water.. 2 "
 Camphor spirits.. 4 "
 Tinc. capsicum... 1 fl. ounce.

RING-WORM.

222. Moisten cigar-ashes to a paste and apply to part, and repeat till the "ring" fades away.

Wash with soft soap, and apply a lotion of

223. *R.* Iodine 10 grains.
 Turpentine..... 1 ounce.

Or,

224. *R.* Sodium hyposul-
 phite..... 1 drachm.
 Water..... 1 ounce.

Use as a lotion to the part.

225. *R.* Chrysophanic
 acid..... 1 drachm.
 Petrolatum..... 10 drachms.

For local use as a salve, and parasiticide.

226. *R.* Calomel..... 1 drachm.
 Tinc. iodine..... 1 ounce.

Paint the ring-worm with this solution, using camel's-hair brush.

227. *R.* Boracic acid..... 1 drachm.
 Water..... 1 ounce.

Apply freely and let it dry on.

SICK-HEADACHE.

228. Try a cup of strong catnip-tea, and repeat in two hours, if not relieved sooner.

229. Dr. Foote's Magnetite Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills are generally a specific for sick-headaches.

SMALL-POX.

230. Two tablespoonfuls of common vinegar, with or without water, taken twice daily, one hour after breakfast, and again toward evening, is highly recommended as a prophylactic (preventive) against small pox.

SOOTHING SYRUP WITHOUT
OPIATE.

231. *R.* Peppermint water 5 drachms.
 Tinc. Virginia
 snake-root 2 "
 Tinc. gold thread. 1 drachm.
 Syrup orange peel. 1 ounce.

Dose.—For a two-year-old child, one-half a teaspoonful, repeated two or three times in an hour, if necessary.—Dr. A. T. HALEY.

SPAVIN CURE.

(Probably as good as any.)

232. *R.* Camphor..... 21 drachms.
 Water..... 39 "
 Iodine..... 5 "
 Oil turpentine.... 30 "
 Oil rosemary..... 1 drachm.
 Alcohol..... 24 ounces.

Dissolve the iodine and oils in the alcohol before adding the water.

STOMACH-ACHE.

SQUEBB'S COMPOUND RHUBARB MIXTURE, for children's stomach-aches with fermentation, foul breath, etc.

233. *R.* Fl. ext. rhubarb.. 1 drachm.
 Fl. ext. ipecac.... 15 drops.
 Sodium bicarb.... 2 drachms.
 Glycerine..... 3 ounces.
 Peppermint water 4 "

Dose.—One-half to one teaspoonful two or three times daily.

SWEATING HANDS, FEET, ETC.

234. *R.* Boric acid..... 5 parts.
 Borax..... 15 "
 Salicylic acid..... 15 "
 Glycerine..... 60 "
 Dilute alcohol..... 60 "

Mix. Rub on three times a day.

TAPEWORM ROUTER.

235. *R.* Male fern ext.... 1½ drachm.
 Kamala powder. 2 drachms.
 Mucilage gum
 arabic..... 2 "
 Cinnamon water
 to make..... 3 ounces.

Mix and take one-half the mixture at bed-time, and the remainder the next morning.

TONSILITIS.

236. Give fifteen drops of ammoniated tincture of gualac every four hours on a lump of sugar.

237. Moisten the finger with water, dip it in powdered bicarbonate of soda, and touch this gently to the tonsils; repeat every five minutes for half an hour, and then only once an hour.

TOOTH WASH.

Like sozodont, to be used with a brush.

238. *R.* White Castile
 soap..... 4 drachms.
 Glycerine..... 4 "
 Alcohol..... 14 "
 Water..... 8 "
 Peppermint oil... 1 drachm.
 Anise oil..... 32 drops
 Cinnamon oil.... 16 "
 Clove oil..... 4 "

TOOTH POWDER.

To make one ounce:

239. *R.* Boracic acid..... 40 grains.
 Potassium chlorate. 30 "
 Resin guaiac..... 20 "
 Prepared chalk..... 60 "
 Magnesium carbon-
 ate..... 330 "
 240. *R.* Pulv. castile soap. 4 drachms.
 Pulv. prepared
 chalk..... 8 "
 Pulv. pumice-stone ¼ drachm.
 Oils wintergreen
 and sassafras... 2 to 5 drops.

Very largely used.

TOOTHACHE.

241. Oil of cloves, or oil of cajeput, on lint, in the hollow of the tooth.

242. Chew cinnamon bark.

ULCERS OF THE LEG.

243. *R.* Carbolic acid... 30 grains.
 Boric acid..... 2½ drachms.
 Powd. camphor 2 "
 Ichthyol..... 5 "
 Oil of sweet al-
 monds..... 2½ "
 Zinc ointment.. 3 ounces.

Mix. Apply topically.—ELDEN.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

244. Five-drop doses of tincture of eucalyptus three times a day, as an internal medicine.

245. *R.* Dried thyme..... 6 ounces.
 Boiling water..... 1 pint.

Infuse for ten minutes, sweeten to the taste, and give a tablespoonful every hour.

246. Make a tea of red clover blossoms and give freely through the day.—HAYDEN.

247. *R.* Ammonium bro-
 mide..... 1 drachm.
 Tinc. belladonna. ½ "
 Mixture liquorice
 comp 1 ounce.
 Syrup of tolu..... 2 ounces.

Dose.—A teaspoonful every three hours for a child of five years.

248. Drop oil of turpentine on the pillow where its vapors will be inhaled by the patient, and during distressing, convulsive cough hold a handkerchief wet with fifteen or twenty drops before the child's face.

249. Try oxalate of cerium, once a day, before breakfast, in doses of one-half grain, for a child of one year, up to five grains for one of seven years; more especially useful in second stage of spasmodic cough.

WARTS.

Constitutional treatment.

250. *R.* Tinc. thuja occidentalis.

Dose.—Half a teaspoonful three times a day.

Locally, that is, externally.

251. Try a mixture of equal parts of glacial acetic acid and iodine, applied with a camel's-hair brush night and morning, avoiding touching the healthy skin.

Or,

252. Try dusting on twice daily a powder of equal parts of tannin and burnt alum. (This is safe and sure for venereal warts.)

WORMS: PIN WORMS.

253. *R.* Quassia..... 2 drachms.
Acid. salicylic.... 10 grains.
Water 1 pint.

Use as an injection once daily.

TO EXPEL ROUND WORMS.

254. *R.* Santonin..... 16 grains.
Fluid extract senna. 1 ounce.
Fluid extract spigelia..... 1 "

One *small* teaspoonful of the mixture by the mouth to a child of five years, at bed-time, or half the dose to younger children.

A POPULAR VERMIFUGE.

255. *R.* Wormseed..... 2 ounces.
Valerian..... 1½ ounce.

Rhubarb..... 1½ ounce.
Pink-root..... 1½ "
White agaric..... 1½ "
Boil in three quarts of water, and add
Oil of tansy..... 30 drops.
Oil of cloves..... 45 "

Dose.—A teaspoonful three times daily.

WRINKLES.

These tell-tale marks of time are caused by the diminished elasticity of the skin and by loss of water from the tissues as age advances; and thus the creases that in youth leave no mark, become in after years permanent. In an infant the amount of water in the tissues is 66.4 per cent. while, as years advance, it forms but about 58.5 per cent. It is absurd to fill the furrows up with powder and paste in an attempt to hide them. The better way is to preserve the elasticity of the skin by hygienic means, especially between the ages of twenty and thirty. Where the lines tend to become prematurely permanent, "a mixture of cold cream and adeps lanæ should be rubbed in twice a day." "Retiring cream," having as its base wool-fat, readily penetrates the skin and renders it soft, smooth, and supple. It is made according to this formula:

256. *R.* Expressed oil of
almonds 2 drachms.
Cacao butter..... 4 "
Wool fat..... 3 ounces.
Glycerin 2 drachms.
Oil of rose..... 2 drops.

Melt the first three ingredients by means of heat, then add the others.—
O. B. SALISBURY.

Among the advertising pages at the back of this book may be found a list of ready-made household articles in cheap and convenient form to supply many needs in the line of common ailments, or minor emergencies. Well prepared and strictly sanitary toilet articles are included in the list, as well as a few very serviceable surgical goods, supporters, syringes, etc.

Some of the above, it would be well for every family to have at hand at all times, while others need only be sent for when the need is felt.



Antidotes for Poisons.

This schedule is based on a paper by John S. Dunn, Ph.C., read before the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. It is the recommendation of Drs. A. B. Lyons, O. Eberbach, G. W. Stringer, a committee to whom Mr. Dunn's paper was referred. The report in full will be found in the *Pharmaceutical Record*, 1886, pp. 88, 89.

GROUP 1.—*Acids: Acetic, Muriatic, Nitric, Nitro-Muriatic, Sulphuric.*

GROUP 1.—Give no emetic. Give at once large draughts of water (or milk) with chalk, whiting, magnesia, or baking soda; or give strong soap-suds, to neutralize acid; olive-oil, white of egg, beaten up with water, and, later, mucilaginous drinks of flaxseed or slippery-elm are useful. Give laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

GROUP 2.—*Carbolic Acid, Creosote, Resorcinc.*

GROUP 2.—Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water). Give white of egg beaten up with water, or olive-oil (a cupful); stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth and friction to the extremities.

GROUP 3.—*Antimony, salts of; Cantharides, Colchicum, Elaterium, Iodine, and their preparations; Copper, salts of; Mercury, salts of; Oils of Croton, Savin, and Tansy; Potassium Bichromate; Tin, muriate of; Zinc, salts of.*

GROUP 3.—Give white of eggs ($\frac{1}{2}$ dozen or more, raw), or flour mixed with water. Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water). Give strong tea or coffee; stimulants, if needed; laudanum (20 drops), if much pain; demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

GROUP 4.—*Caustic Alkalies and Ammonia.*

GROUP 4.—Promote vomiting by large draughts of warm water. Give vinegar or diluted lemon-juice; olive-oil; the whites of eggs beaten up with water; gruel, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm; laudanum (20 drops), if much pain.

GROUP 5.—*Cannabis Indica and its preparations; Morphine and its salts; Opium and its preparations (except paregoric).*

GROUP 5.—Give emetic (if necessary) of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Then strong tea or coffee. Arouse the patient, and keep him

awake and in motion. Keep up artificial respiration even after life seems to be extinct.

GROUP 6.—*Acid Hydrocyanic (prussic) and all Cyanides; Alcohol; Benzine; Benzole; Camphor; Carbon Bisulphide; Chloral Hydrate; Chloroform; Ether; Oil of Bitter Almond; Oil of Mirbane; Sulphurets of the Alkalies.*

GROUP 6.—If necessary, give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water). Let patient have plenty of fresh air; maintain a horizontal position. Keep the body warm, but try to rouse patient by ammonia to nostrils, cold douche to head, friction and mustard plasters to limbs, etc. Use artificial respiration.

GROUP 7.—*Aconite, Aconitine, Cotton Root, Digitalis, Ergot, Lobelia, Tobacco, Veratrum (Hellebore), Veratrine, and all preparations containing any of the foregoing articles.*

GROUP 7.—Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth to the extremities; keep the patient in a horizontal position; use artificial respiration persistently.

GROUP 8.—*Atropine and its salts; all preparations containing Belladonna, Calabar Bean, Gelsemium (Yellow Jasmine), Hemlock (Conium), Henbane, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine and its salts, Santonine, Stavesacre Seed, Stramonium.*

GROUP 8.—Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water; give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants (whiskey, etc.) if necessary; rouse the patient if drowsy; heat and friction to extremities; artificial respiration.

GROUP 9.—*Cocculus Indicus; Nux Vomica and its preparations; Strychnine and its salts.*

GROUP 9.—Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal, iodide of starch or tannin. To relieve spasms let the patient inhale pure chloroform, or give chloral hydrate (25 grains), or potassium bromide ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). Lose no time.

GROUP 10.—*Arsenic and all its compounds; Cobalt (arsenical fly-powder).*

GROUP 10.—Promote vomiting with warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water). Procure at once from a drug-store, hydrated oxide of iron, and give a cupful of it (or mix a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia with a cupful of water, add

three teaspoonfuls of tincture of iron, mix well and give the whole of it). Follow with olive-oil, or whites of eggs (raw) and mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops), if much pain.

GROUP 11.—*Oxalic Acid and its salts.*

GROUP 11.—Give chalk or whiting (a tablespoonful), or even air-slacked lime (a teaspoonful in fine powder) mixed with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar (do *not* give soda or potash to neutralize the acid). Promote vomiting by large draughts of water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water). Give olive-oil and mucilaginous drinks ; stimulants (whiskey, etc.) and warmth to extremities.

GROUP 12.—*Barium, salts of; Lead, salts of.*

GROUP 12.—Give Epsom salt ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) or Glauber's salt (1 ounce) dissolved in a tumblerful of water. Promote vomiting by warm water, or cause it with mustard (a teaspoonful stirred to a cream with water). Give milk, demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery-elm, and laudanum (20 drops), if much pain.

GROUP 13.—*Silver, nitrate of.*

GROUP 13.—Give common salt (a tablespoonful dissolved in a tumblerful of warm water); then an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Later, give gruel, arrow-root, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

GROUP 14.—*Phosphorus (rat-paste).*

GROUP 14.—Give an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water), or better, of blue vitriol, 3 grains every five minutes, until vomiting occurs. Give a teaspoonful of old, thick oil of turpentine ; also, Epsom salt (one-half ounce in a tumbler of water). Do *not* give oil, except the turpentine.

Rules for Resuscitating the Drowned.

AS ADOPTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK.

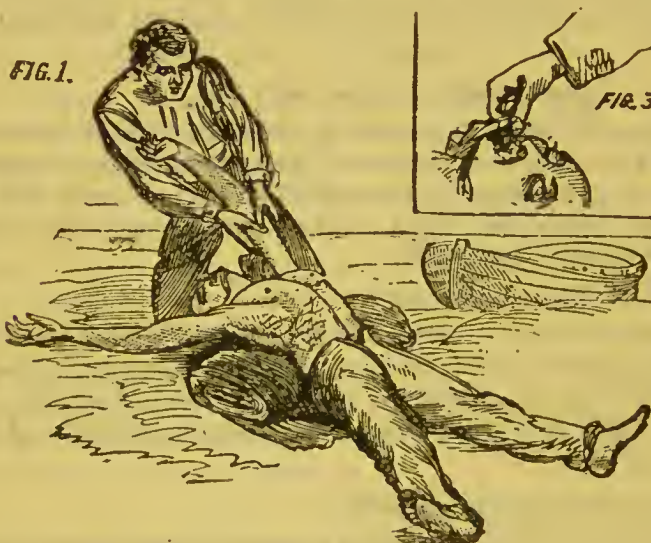
REMEMBER that the patient must be treated instantly, and on the spot where rescued. He must be freely exposed to the open air ; loosen the clothing so as to freely expose the neck and chest. All persons not needed for saving him should avoid crowding about.

1. Let the throat and mouth be cleansed by placing the patient gently, face downward, with one of his wrists under his forehead. Quickly wipe and cleanse the mouth, and if the patient does not breathe, immediately begin the following movements :

2. **POSTURE.**—Place the patient on his back, with shoulders raised, and supported easily on a folded coat or some kind of pillow.

3. **TO KEEP UP A FREE ENTRANCE OF AIR INTO THE WINDPIPE.**—Let one person at the patient's head, grasp the tongue gently and firmly with his fingers, covered with a bit of handkerchief, and draw it out beyond the lips; then either hold it or press the under jaw (chin) up so as to retain the tongue protruding from the mouth; but it is better to hold it in that position with the hand.

FIG. 261.



These engravings show how to *give breath* to a person rescued from the water and apparently dead. The posture in which the patient is to be laid (face down and wrist under the forehead) for a moment, as soon as he is taken out of the water, is not shown here. [See 1st Rule.]

The movements here shown for one side of the patient must be made on both sides, by two persons working together.

These *figures* show how one of the two men works.

Fig. 1 shows the long and strong pull, for opening the chest to let fresh air in.

Fig. 2, next page, shows how to make the strong side and front pressure to drive the air out of the lungs.

Fig. 3 shows how the tongue is to be held.

4. **TO PRODUCE AND IMITATE THE MOVEMENTS OF BREATHING.**—Raise the patient's extended arms upward to the sides of his head, and then pull them steadily, firmly, slowly, outward. Next turn down the elbows by the patient's side, and bring the arms closely and firmly across the pit of the stomach, and press them and the sides and front

of the chest gently but strongly for a moment, then quickly begin to repeat the first movement.

5. Let these two kinds of movements be made very deliberately and without ceasing until the patient breathes, and let the two movements be repeated about twelve or fifteen times in a minute, but not more rapidly, remembering that to thoroughly fill the lungs with air is the object of the first, or upward and outward, movement, and to expel as much air as possible is the object of the second, or downward, mo-

FIG. 262.



tion and pressure. This artificial respiration should be steadily kept up for forty minutes or more, when the patient appears not to breathe; and after the natural breathing begins, let the same motion be very gently continued, and let the proper stimulants be given in the intervals.

WHAT ELSE IS TO BE DONE, AND WHAT IS NOT TO BE DONE WHILE THE MOVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE.

If help and blankets are at hand, have the body stripped, wrapped in blankets, but do not allow the movements to be stopped. Bystanders can supply dry clothing; and the assistants should briskly rub the feet and legs, pressing them firmly and rubbing upward, while the movements of the arms and chest are going on. Apply hartshorn or a feather within the nostrils occasionally, and sprinkle or lightly dash cold water upon the face and neck. The legs and feet should be rubbed and wrapped in hot blankets, if blue or cold, or if the weather is cold.

WHAT TO DO WHEN THE PATIENT BEGINS TO BREATHE.

Give brandy by the teaspoonful or hot sling two or three times a minute, until the beating of the pulse can be felt at the wrist, but be careful and not give more of the stimulant than is necessary. Warmth should be kept up in the feet and legs, and as soon as the patient breathes naturally, let him be carefully removed to a house, and be placed in bed under medical care.

The Care of Babies.

WE can cheerfully recommend the following thirteen rules—issued under the auspices of the French Academy of Medicine—for the care of infants :

1. During the *first year* the only suitable nourishment for an infant is its own mother's milk, or that of a healthy wet-nurse. Suckling should be repeated every two hours—*less* frequently at night.

2. When it is impossible to give breast milk, either from the mother or a suitable nurse, cow's or goat's milk given tepid, reduced at first one-half by the addition of water slightly sweetened, and after a few weeks one-fourth only, is the next best substitute.

3. In giving milk to an infant always use glass or earthenware vessels, not metallic ones, and always observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in their management, rinsing whenever used. Always avoid the use of teats of cloth or sponge, so frequently employed to appease hunger or quiet crying.

4. Never forget that artificial nourishment, whether by nursing bottle or spoon (without the breast), increases to an alarming degree the chances of producing sickness and death.

5. It is always dangerous to give an infant, especially during the first two months of its life, solid food of any kind—such as bread, cakes, meats, vegetables, or fruit.

6. Only after the *seventh* month, and when the mother's milk is not sufficient to nourish the child, should *broths* be allowed. After the first year is ended, then it is appropriate to give broth or paps made with milk and bread, dried flour, rice, and the farinaceous articles, to prepare for weaning. A child ought not to be weaned until it has cut its first twelve or thirteen teeth, and then only when in perfect health.

7. A child should be washed and dressed every morning, before being nursed or fed. In bathing a child, temper the water to the weather, carefully cleanse the body, and especially the genital organs, which require great cleanliness and care ; and the head should be carefully freed from all scabs and crusts which may form. Where the belly-band is used, it should be kept on for at least one month.

8. An infant's clothing should always be so arranged as to leave the limbs freedom of motion, and not to compress any portion of the body.

9. An infant's clothing should always be studiously adapted to the weather, avoiding at all times exposure to the injurious effects of sudden changes in temperature without proper covering ; but nurseries and sleeping apartments should invariably be well ventilated.

10. An infant should not be taken into the open air before the fifteenth day after birth, and then only in mild, fair weather.

11. It is objectionable to have an infant sleep in the same bed either with its mother or nurse.

12. No mother should be in too great a hurry to have a child walk ; let it crawl and accustom itself to rising on its feet by climbing on articles of furniture, or assisted by the arms of a careful attendant. Great care should be taken in the too early use of baby wagons, etc.

13. In cases of suspected pregnancy, either of mother or nurse, the child should be weaned at once.

Before concluding this chapter the reader should be reminded that there are many good points for the guidance of parents in the care of babies in the essay entitled *How to Preserve the Health of Children*, in Part I. If any parent reading the foregoing rules have not perused it I would commend it to his or her attention. Next to having a clear conscience there is nothing that can give greater comfort and cheer to a mother than a *healthy* family of children.





CIVILIZATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY—AS ILLUSTRATED
BY DAILY EVENTS.

PART III.

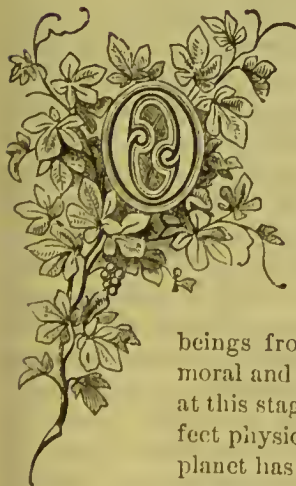
PLAIN TALK

About the Sexual Organs; the Natural Relations of the Sexes; Civilization, Society, and Marriage.

"There can be no profound ethical culture if thinkers who grapple with great problems—those of sex and marriage especially—are liable to suppression by ignorant officials who confound their own vulgarity with virtue. Once let it be admitted that the publication of any book or pamphlet is in good faith, meant for the public good, entirely free from corrupt motives, and it cannot be suppressed, without violation of the fundamental principles of liberty."—*Rev. Moncure D. Conway.*

OPENING CHAPTER.

INTRODUCTORY WORDS.



Entering upon a brief consideration of the subjects which will be presented in Part III., I do so in obedience to that monitor within whose voice has ever chided me when doing wrong, and encouraged me in every step toward my own moral and physical improvement, and in every effort I have ever put forth to rescue my fellow-beings from the bondage of disease, and the grasp of moral and social wretchedness. It is indeed impossible, at this stage of the world's development, to achieve perfect physical health, or attain unalloyed happiness. Our planet has not yet developed a crust that may not be broken by earthquakes and volcanoes; nor has it yet obtained such a perfect atmospheric equilibrium that the hurricane may not sweep the sea or the tornado devastate the land. Science has not yet taught us how we may fully avoid the effects of atmospheric

changes, the breath of malaria, or how to live in such a way as to wholly avoid the approach of disease; nor have we yet revelations or discoveries, divine or human, regarding the mysteries of life and death which can enable us to calmly lay away the lifeless remains of a beloved relative or friend without bathing the cold brow with burning, bitter tears. From all these inevitable terrestrial disasters, physical sufferings, and mental griefs, we must patiently and hopefully turn to those afflictions which it is in our power to avert or mitigate, to the end that we may achieve for ourselves and our children all the happiness earth can yield; for while human life is too brief to make wickedness, however seemingly attractive, a bauble worth touching, life is too long to be fettered and embittered by customs and conventionalities which have no root in science or morality.

All over the world, to-day, individual happiness is "trampled out" by imperial, kingly, sectarian, and social usurpation and tyranny. Scarcely anyone dares to utter his real sentiments. The powers of speech which should be employed for conveying from one to another frank and truthful suggestions and opinions, have become so prostituted, that no one marvels at the saying of Talleyrand, that "language was made to conceal our thoughts." This, indeed, has become axiomatic. In this peculiar condition of national and social government, of political and social morality, it is not strange that men and women all over the world are unwittingly poisoning their individual enjoyments with opinions and customs bearing the embossed and bronzed labels of religion and civilization, which, when weighed by the National religious assayer, or probed by the votary of science, are as baseless and unnatural as those which sway the minds of ring-nosed and tattooed-faced heathen.

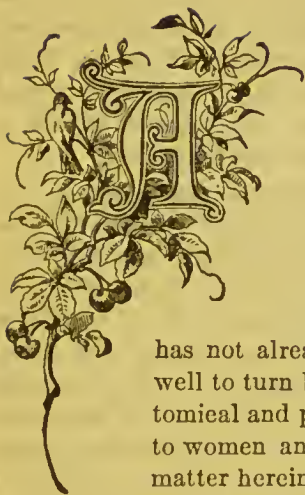
In justice to our civilization, however, it may be said that if it does presently stultify the brain with rum, bedaub the mouth with foul tobacco, fire the soul with envy and jealousy, graduate expert swindlers, create social and religious ostracists, encourage caste based on accident of birth or fortune, and dispense power partially and unequally, it is only in its infancy; and if those who are born head and heart foremost—if those who do not begin the world by inflicting pain and consternation, by a breached presentation—will speak out frankly and make one original suggestion for the benefit of humanity during their natural lives, instead of following, body and mind, in the popular run, what is now called high civilization will eventually become in fact what it now is only in name. Civilization has, indeed, thus far, done comparatively little for the moral and social elevation of man. It has quickened the wheels of commerce; it has covered the seas and rivers with the graceful canvas of innumerable vessels; it has connected the two great oceans with rails of iron; it has so linked continents that intelligence is conveyed from one distant point to another on

the wings of lightning ; it has developed means that enable us to converse with friends thousands of miles away ; it has arrayed our rich men and women in fine raiment, and the poor in rags less ornamental than Nature's covering ; it puts our ladies in palatial reception-rooms, and our industrious women in the sweat-shops ; it shelters our smart people with costly edifices, and the less knowing ones with tenements which scarcely exclude the cold ; it loads the tables of the affluent with the delicious products of the entire earth, and spreads a scanty repast for the toiler ; it has constructed steam coaches which make our remotest friends neighbors, and our neighborly feeling less cordial ; it has invented steam-ploughs, and turned handsome cattle into the shambles of the butcher. With its automobiles a similar fate awaits the magnificent animal we have driven before our carriages. Even the horse must go. Indeed, our civilization instead of being humanizing and elevating, is sternly selfish and demoralizing. Sociologists dream of better things. It behooves us all to labor for their realization.

Believing, nay, *knowing*—after a long and extensive practice, during which I have been a kind of “father confessor” and confidential counsellor, and a receiver of secrets and individual experiences, to thousands of men and women all over the habitable globe, who have called upon me in person or addressed me by letter—that a very large proportion of the physical ailments, mental disquietudes, and social unrest which afflict humanity, grow out of ignorance of the true functions and uses of the procreative organs, incorrect notions regarding the natural relations of the sexes, and erroneous views concerning marriage, I have felt that I should fail to perform my whole duty if I omitted to present in this volume, as plainly and fully as space and time will permit, such views as my unequalled opportunities for observing human nature, in all its usually concealed peculiarities, have compelled me to accept. In presenting them, I must speak as a physiologist, for the best part of my life has been devoted to the duties of my profession. If I were a theologian I think I could reconcile them with wholesome religious doctrine, for even the most devoted pietist must admit that *physiological law is, in the very nature of things, God's law*. No one, believing in a Supreme Being, can conceive of such an intelligence formulating laws in conflict with each other. I may misinterpret physiological law, but it would seem as if a parson would be more likely to stumble on this ground than a physician who daily walks over it, and is consequently familiar with its peculiar prominences and declivities. Not professing infallibility, I may make mistakes, but with reverence for the author of all things in my head, and love of humanity in my heart, I shall endeavor in these pages to say nothing which can imperil the welfare of the human family. My aim and desire on the other hand is to promote it, and to do so with all the intelligence that I possess.

CHAPTER II.

THE SEXUAL ORGANS.



T the very outset of this investigation, it will be profitable to return to the consideration of those organs which prominently distinguish the sexes. Considerable space has been devoted to them in Part II., but not sufficient to answer the purposes of Part III. It is not necessary to reiterate a description of their anatomy; if the reader has not already perused the previous pages, it would be well to turn back and familiarize the mind with the anatomical and physiological facts presented in private words to women and men, and then resume the reading of the matter hereinafter presented.

The Cause of Their Disgrace.

The question has occurred to the minds of many thinking men and women of the present day, how the procreative organs came to be regarded with so much disfavor, silence, and a sort of contempt? To any mind divested of popular teaching it would appear strange why anybody should be ashamed of these organs, any more than of the neck or face. The artless child, male or female, unsaturated with popular notions of propriety, is continually shocking its mamma with its total disregard of any attempt at concealment of its person. Men and women, living in a wild state, never envelop themselves in clothing, excepting in cold latitudes, where the furs of animals are adopted as raiment simply for the purpose of preserving warmth. In parts of Mexico which are not wholly outside of the influence of our civilization, people of both sexes bathe together in the lakes and rivers, entirely divested of clothing. In the peculiar civilization of the Japanese, a

traveller informs me that the sexes enter the baths together in a nude state. Nowhere, except in our civilization, and in that peculiar to the Mohammedan people, are the sexual organs looked upon with such disgust as to call in question the wisdom of the Divine Artificer; and, again, nowhere does sensuality, in its grossest and most demoralizing aspects, confront the moral and social reformer to so great a degree as in the large cities of Christendom, and in the harems of the followers of Mohammed.

Albeit, the question presented in the opening of the preceding paragraph is easily answered. In the early history of the world, the people of pagan nations, struck with the mysterious powers of the procreative organs to reproduce human beings, deified them—made idols in their image, and worshipped them. These people in time were confronted by those who worshipped the God of the Jews, the Christians, and Mohammedans, and they were so shocked at the peculiar idolatry of the pagans, that their prejudices to such idols in time degenerated into disrespect for the organs upon which the human family depends for the perpetuity of the race. This prejudice has ripened with each century and has been handed down from generation to generation till it pervades civilization. It is permissible to speak and write of every member of the body except those concerned in the reproduction of the human species.

FACTS REGARDING PAGAN WORSHIP.

As the fact of pagan worship of idols fashioned in imitation of the organs of procreation may be new to some of my readers, I will state that archæologists, in their researches, found at Herculaneum and Pompeii, and in various parts of continental Europe, enough of these peculiar idols to form a museum at Naples. This depository of peculiar relics of antiquity bears the name of the "Secret Museum." These idols are made of stone, metal, pottery, ivory, etc., varying in size from charms, which were manifestly worn about the neck, to statues of gigantic size.

The facts regarding pagan idolatry are derived from "A Discourse on the Worship of Priapus," by Richard Payne Knight.

"Not confined to the ancient Romans, this kind of worship spread through parts of Germany and the British Islands, and is attested by the discovery of its monuments in these countries."—(*MSS. American Bureau for Literary Reference, by F. H. Norton.*)

"It is curious that while in one country the male organ was considered all powerful, in another it would be that of the female to which the wonderful powers of deity were ascribed. Thus, in Ireland, carved figures, representing the female organ, have been found over the en-

trances to churches, while it is related that one of the early king of Egypt raised columns in some of the countries he had conquered, on which he caused to be sculptured the same symbol."—(*Ibid.*)

It may be a bit of information quite interesting to those who nail horseshoes over their doors for "good luck," that this is one of the relics of the pagan worship under consideration. "It was the universal practice of the Arabs of Northern Africa to nail up in front of their tents, over their doors, the generative organs of the cow, or mare, or the she-camel, to keep away witches and the evil eye. When impossible to obtain these, a rude drawing of the same was substituted. This being crudely and inartistically executed, it assumed various shapes, always, however, approximating to nature. Thus it finally took the shape of a horseshoe, and when the original meaning of this sign had been forgotten, the horseshoe became the talisman, and may be frequently met with all over the world."—(*Ibid.*)

Secular writers affirm that phallic worship, as that religion is called which deifies the female idols alluded to, is the oldest of any religion or belief now known. It certainly antedates the Christian era many centuries. It was before Plato, Pythagoras, and Aristotle. It existed extensively in the pagan world in apostolic times, and long after. Indeed, it prevailed in Isernia, in the kingdom of Naples, until that kingdom was devastated by the earthquake of 1805, and, stranger still, it continues to a considerable extent in Japan at the present time. A gentleman, who visited that country in the United States service a few years ago, informs me that they have various little gods, and among them those made in imitation of the male organs of generation. These are prayed over by barren women when they desire children. They are publicly exposed in the toy-shops for sale. At Kamaquara, a place where there are many temples, is a large boulder, upon which there is a perfect representation of the female organs of generation (external). They say the stone was found with this device upon it, which, in the light of the discoveries of archæologists, is quite likely. It may have been the work of some pagan artist, many centuries ago, and, from the fact of its having been found in its present shape, it possesses, to those who deify it to-day, a greater degree of sacredness. This boulder is inclosed in a railing, and barren women go there and kneel and pray and make offerings of money, etc., which they put into the priest's box attached thereto, thinking it will remove their unfruitfulness. The middle and lower classes are said to be all thus superstitious.

"Among many nations," remarks a writer, "it was the custom for the virgin to sacrifice her virginity to a phallic idol before the marriage ceremony, in order to prevent sterility. This custom prevailed in India, Japan, many islands of the Pacific, and, to a considerable extent, still

continues. In a public square in Batavia there is a cannon taken from the natives and placed there as a trophy by the Dutch Government, the peculiarity of which is, that the orifice for firing it off is made on a phallic hand, the thumb being the phallus. At night the Malay women go to this cannon and sit upon the thumb for the purpose of insuring fruitfulness. When leaving they make an offering of a bouquet of flowers."

It is a matter of no practical consequence to the question under consideration when phallic worship began; but everyone who has observed the intensity of religious zeal when thoroughly aroused, may imagine and may reasonably imply, by a study of the Bible, with what vehemence the Israelites of old and the early Christians attacked the worship of these pagans, and how naturally prejudices were formed, not only to the phallic idols, but to the least exposure of the organs after which they were fashioned. Can we not discover in all this the origin of the excessive notions of sexual propriety which exist throughout all Christendom, and not only throughout Christendom, but wherever any higher religion has been pitted against that of the phallic idolaters? In oriental countries, where the female organs were originally deified more universally than elsewhere, and where the Mohammedan religion has made headway against phallic idolatry, the reaction has been so marked and the prejudice so intensified by religious conflict, that the disciples of Mohammed, not satisfied with simply concealing the female organs with raiment, keep their women wholly secluded from public observation. Even their faces must be closely veiled in public. So it seems that the Mohammedans have carried their crusade against phallic worship even farther than we have, and consequently, if our prejudices and conventionalities in regard to the organs of propagation are well founded, should we, indeed, with the Bible, be behind those who reverence the Koran? If not well founded, will it not do in this age of comparative enlightenment to unite reason and philosophy with the prevailing religion?

Although there is not a particle of danger of our ever adopting phallic worship, it may not be the best for us to become so rude in our ideas of propriety as the pagans of old, or as our new acquaintances, the Japanese; but is it expedient to surround the organs of procreation with so much mystery, and maintain such studied silence respecting them in our social and moral intercourse, as to render men and women prudish, ignorant, morbid, and downright foolish, and a civilization a curse rather than a blessing to that portion of our race which accepts it? Will it not answer for us all, in this age of reason and investigation, to thoroughly know ourselves, and look about us without unnecessary restriction for the means that may best promote our physical as well as our moral happiness? It seems to me that there is but one reply.

Next in order is the question—where may the public look for enlightenment in regard to these things which pertain to their sexual organizations, and that share of their social happiness in any way de-

FIG. 263.



THE SEED OF THE OAK AND OF THE PLUM TREE.

pending upon proper knowledge and use of them? May I not suggest in reply, medical and physiological works, written in language that everybody can comprehend? Imbued with this idea, and trusting to the good sense of an enlightened public, I have thus far in this work climbed no fences to get around,

nor made bridges to get over what are popularly regarded as muddy currents, when I thought the best interests of my readers would be promoted by my wading right through. I desire that this work may be worthy the acceptance of the public as an encyclopedia of useful physiological knowledge for children and adults of both sexes.

Their Influence on Physical Development.

Look at the above hand. It holds an acorn and a plum-stone; little things no larger than the end of your thumb. Plant these in indigenous soil, and what do we find? From the acorn springs up a twig, slender and tiny at first. The sprout from the plum-stone is, if anything, a stouter-looking sprig. The two grow side by side, and for some time an observer unacquainted with the characteristics of the two young sprouts would be as likely as any way to say that the little plum would be the larger and stouter tree in the end. Let us leave the pair long enough for them to develop. Years roll around, and we return. Lo! the twig of the acorn has become the "king of the forest!" You cannot, with the arms of another added to your own, span its immense trunk, and how seraggy its great moss-covered limbs! But what of the plum? In your surprise, you have not thought of it. Ah! here it is: a beautiful and graceful tree; its limbs are shaped as handsomely as if the gardener had continually watched and pruned it. Its top is no higher than the first limb of its sturdy brother—the oak. The stately, the majestic, the moss-grown oak; the slender, the graceful, the moss-less plum-tree!

Thus the two sexes of the human family grow up. In a group of children composed equally of boys and girls, there is at first no very

remarkable difference in form or figure. Discerning people will distinguish correctly, but the world's blunderers are as likely to call the little black-eyed girl in pantalets, "Charlie," and the blue-eyed boy in petticoats, "Mary," as any way. Then, too, the little girls seem more hardy than the boys, as the plum sprig seemed stouter than the oak twig; and below the age of puberty the rate of mortality is greater among the young masculines.

The age of puberty reached, mark the change! The two sexes seem now to develop in entirely opposite directions. The voice of the boy grows rough and deep; his bony framework develops rapidly; his shoulders grow broader, the soft down of his childish face is fast turning to a heavy beard. Soon we shall see in him the sturdy, withy, and mossy characteristics typified by the oak.

But with the girl all development of bone or anything dependent upon earthy properties nearly or quite ceases when puberty is reached. True, a little prior to and for awhile after, she widens at the hips. Why? Because on each side of the womb there rises upward and sideward a tubular arm, called the *Fallopian tube*, with fimbriæ which might be likened to the ends of the fingers, and these grasp those important organs called the ovaries. (See Fig. 265.) Well, these arms and these ovaries must have room; so, as the girl approaches the age of puberty, when the

tubes and the ovaries must begin their labors, they demand elbow-room, and as the hard skull expands to the development of the brain, so the bony structure of what is called the pelvis widens, and it is consequently the generative organs of the woman that give her the peculiar breadth from hip to hip. But why does she grow physically fine, or what is called feminine, and the young man physically coarse, or what is termed masculine? I will tell you a secret, which the profession has not yet discovered; at least, I have never met with it in medical literature, and I claim for it priority of discovery.

It is this: The ovaries of women absorb and throw away those earthy and calcareous properties which go to develop bone, flinty hair, and coarseness of fibre; while the testicles of men secrete these properties largely, and send them to the seminal vessels, from which, if not expended in coition, masturbation, or involuntary emissions, they are reabsorbed, and go to build up the coarse or masculine physical characteristics. What is called ovulation in women, or, in other words, the generation of seed in the ovaries, commences at the age of puberty,

FIG. 264.



IS IT CHARLIE OR IS IT MARY?

whether sexual connection occurs or not. These ova are continually forming, and as constantly passing off; if not through the Fallopian tubes and uterus, why then dropping into the cavity of the abdomen, from which they are absorbed and carried away with the waste matters. If dropped as last described, they cannot be reabsorbed as living material any more than the semen could be reabsorbed if forced by compression at the moment of emission into the bladder; or the blood of the bleeding nose returned to the circulation by injecting it into the nostrils. The ova, or eggs, once detached from their ovary, must go to waste unless met by the zoöspERM of the male, and held in the uterus to form offspring. Then, during pregnancy, the ovaries cease their periodical waste of the earthy matters by arresting the process of ovulation, so that the developing fœtus may draw from the pregnant woman the material whereby to build up its cartilage, its bone, and its scalp of hair. This cessation of work on the part of the ovaries usually continues, too, during the period of nursing, when the food of the infant must possess its due supply of calcareous matter, and it is found by analysis that the ashes of the milk of women contain phosphate of lime, chloride of potassium, phosphate of magnesia, and phosphate of iron. At that period of woman's life when ovulation ceases, her physical characteristics have become too fixed to be materially changed by the arrest of the calcareous waste; although in perfect health, it is noticed that she does grow more muscular, and in some instances it may be observed that the upper lip becomes somewhat bearded after what is called "the change of life."

Analysis of the semen of the male tends to sustain the foregoing theory, for, according to Vauquelin, it contains "900 parts of water, 60 of animal mucilage, 10 of soda, and 30 of calcareous phosphates." Observation of effects of the retention or loss of this fluid also sustains it, for, when by masturbation, sexual excess, or involuntary emissions, young men sustain a frequent loss of semen, they become effeminate, timid, less firm in bone and muscle, and generally less hairy about the face and body. Even the voice, in some instances, becomes less masculine.

Then, again, observe the effects of the removal of those little organs which in the male economically save and return to the system, when wanted, the calcareous or earthy matters which they largely secrete. In Italy, in the eighteenth century, about four thousand boys were annually castrated for opera singing, and celebrating the mass! Why? Because the operation arrested the full development of the masculine voice.

Without the ovaries of women to waste the coarser properties, their vocal organs became stronger and larger than women's; and consequently more efficient for singing those parts in music usually allotted

to the female voice ; but without testicles to act as saving banks to the masculine properties, so that any part of the body could be supplied by "drafts payable at sight," the vocal organs could not obtain that development which gives to the voice of ucastrated men the intonation of heavy bass. These boys, too, grew up beardless, having more down than women, but none of the flinty beard so peculiar to men who have not lost the acorns of their manliuess.

Analysis of the contents of an egg also sustains my theory. The egg of any animal—fish, reptile, or bird—contains a large percentage of phosphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, oxide of iron, and sulphur. I am not aware that any analysis of the egg, or ovum of the human female, has been made ; but, under the microscope, its organization presents about the same appearance as that of the egg of other animals, whether viviparous or oviparous, even to containing a yolk ; and it probably differs little, excepting in size, and in the quality of its animal matter.

The effects of the loss of the ovaries on the viviparous animals are analogous to those happening under the same circumstances to women. Hens losing their ovaries by disease or accident are known to acquire tail feathers and spurs like the cock, and often to crow pretty well. I recollect meeting with one of these masculine hens in my boyhood, and I have heard of others. It is a fact known to naturalists, that in many instances female birds, after passing the age of fruitfulness, acquire the plumage and characteristics of the male. Women losing their ovaries, by disease or surgical operation become, if the loss occurs at an early age, quite masculine, acquiring a heavy down upon the upper lip, and sometimes upon the cheeks. The voice and other characteristics also become more masculine. In all cases of women having much hair upon the upper lip, the ovaries or seed-generating organs are comparatively inactive, although, in many instances, their amative instincts are more intense. When amateness is abnormally increased, and the activity of the ovaries diminished, in early womanhood, the masculine characteristics are not only more prominent so far as relates to muscle, bone, beard, and voice, but the breasts flatten and the clitoris obtains unusual size. I have met with a few cases of this kind in my practice, and I find, by investigation, that some centuries ago this species of deformity was so common in Egypt and Arabia, that the surgeons made a practice of amputating a portion of the clitoris. It became in some instances as large and prominent as the male organ. On the other hand, castration of the male develops the breasts.

The practice of spaying female calves, or heifers, as they are called by the farmers and stock raisers, is practised in portions of Canada and elsewhere, for the purpose of making working cattle of them. Spaying, it should be understood, is the act of removing the ovaries, or de-

stroying them. When thus operated upon, the organs which secrete and cast off the calcareous properties being removed, the animal tends to grow more bony and muscular, and even their horns take more of the form and likeness of the stag. I am informed by a medical man to whom I have read a portion of this essay in manuscript, that he once saw a yoke of cattle composed of a male which had been castrated, and of a female which had been spayed, and that they appeared to be physically what are generally known as "matched cattle."

This would be the natural result, for the lack of the ovaries in the castrated male would prevent him from taking on all the characteristics of an unmutilated female, and the lack of the testicles in the spayed female would prevent her from developing all the characteristics of the unmutilated male, and the two would consequently meet at a point of physical development intermediate between a bull and a cow. The reader can apply my philosophy to other animals castrated or spayed while young, and find that facts sustain my theory. There are innumerable opportunities to carry out or test the correctness of my philosophy, for it is no new discovery that castration and spaying make the subjects on which the operations are performed more alike in their physical development; many are fully aware of the fact, but no one, so far as I am informed, has ever before attempted to account for it. It is left to the good sense of the reader to decide if I have not succeeded in doing so.

Their Influence on Health.

The divergent physical growth of the respective sexes caused by the influence of the sexual organs as explained in the preceding essay, if investigated fully with reference to its ultimate as well as proximate results, explains the phenomena of sexual attraction. The mental aura of two such distinct organizations must be correspondingly as unlike as their physical bodies. Before the age of puberty, and consequently before the testicles of the male begin to impart marked masculine characteristics, and the ovaries of the female the work of eliminating the coarser physical properties, the attraction between them is almost wholly platonic, and their mutual attentions and juvenile gallantries mainly in imitation of what they see going on between the older ones; but after arriving at puberty, and the machinery of sex begins its work in each, the delicately organized girl begins to feel like leaning against the broad shoulders of some favorite of the opposite sex, and absorbing from him the masculine magnetism which emanates from breath of lung and pore, and he, in return, drinks in her sublimated electrical aura, which his coarse physical organization is incapable of generating. All you who, blessed with health, "have crossed

the line," passed the age of pubescence—know all about this from experience, and I need not multiply words in any attempt to describe the desires, the emotions, the sensations which suddenly took possession of your whole being. From which may be made these deductions :

FIG. 265.



THE MALE APOLLO BELVEDERE.



THE FEMALE VENUS DE MEDICI.

MODELS
OF
HEALTH.

First.—Women need the magnetism of men; it strengthens them; it supplies something their peculiar organizations are incapable of producing. Physicians who have never for a moment stopped to inquire why, recognize this fact, and often tell frail, debilitated, too effeminate young women, "My advice to you is, get married," and many who read these pages can bear witness with me that this advice, judiciously taken, by the selection of a truly congenial companion, has saved a multitude of young women from debility and early death. No doubt, too, instances will arise in the mind of nearly everyone, in which young women in declining health have suddenly exhibited physical improvement, when Madam Gossip began to rumor it about that this Miss Somebody had a beau.

Secondly.—Man needs woman's magnetism; without it his surplus masculine elements either petrify and make him intolerably coarse and boorish, or they drive him to solitary vice and ultimate decay of his masculine qualities if not, indeed, to final imbecility. How often phy-

sicians advise young men to marry, because their pent-up masculine elements have swept away the dam, carrying away, involuntarily, not only the calcareous or earthy properties of their semen, but the vital—I may almost say—brain-matter which it possesses, and which cannot consistently with health be expended thus wastefully. This is not always good advice, for it is better to repair the local weakness first, unless proper attention be given to it immediately after marriage, which precaution is too apt to be neglected under the supposition that natural indulgence will overcome the difficulty, while it too often simply conceals it.

Lastly.—The sexes need the magnetism of each other not simply for the benefit resulting from the interchange, but because there is good reason to believe that the union of male with female magnetism actually creates magnetism. That is, this union of the two distinct elements reproduces magnetism just as the union of the male germ with the female germ reproduces the human being. I know this is an hypothesis which is not perhaps, demonstrable, but it is a fact that 'may not have escaped the observation of some and the experience of other readers, that two bloodless and unmagnetic persons of opposite sex, if congenial, emerge from social or sexual intercourse, filled with a magnetic power and vivacity which they did not possess before. It is more apparent after the latter, if the union takes place between persons temperamentally adapted. It is, therefore, unfortunate that the demands of nature, and the fiat of custom, are so widely at variance. Nature makes known her wants usually under the age of fifteen, while custom in our civilization holds the sexes apart from six to ten years thereafter; long enough to make women feeble, sexually apathetic, and disqualified to become satisfactory companions or healthy mothers; long enough to make our boys coarse, rakish, or imbecile, and in marriage the fathers of puny children. In our large cities, and to a considerable degree everywhere that our civilization extends, we have reached an era when a young woman is left to select for her husband one who is weakened by solitary vice, or poisoned with syphilis; when a man may take for a wife a buxom widow, or a frail, breathless young virgin. Perhaps this last statement may appear somewhat exaggerated; but, if not always frail in appearance, pray how many young women can you find in fashionable society who are physically sound?

Free social intercourse between the sexes, when not too greatly trammelled by excessive notions of propriety, may do much to promote that exchange of magnetism between them so essential to physical development and sweetness of temper. Nature has, however, provided, the true conductors to this interchange, which are as perfectly fitted for their function as the eyes are suited to convey to our minds the form and color of surrounding objects; the ears to gather up atmos-

pheric vibrations, and make us conscious of sounds; and our stomachs to digest the food which rebuilds our constantly decaying bodies. Nor are those organs in health and cleanliness, and under circumstances which permit their normal exercise, one iota less beautiful, respectable, or less conducive to our enjoyment. The rude caricatures of them in ivory, stone, and pottery, as fashioned by the pagans of old, produced prejudices in the minds of our religious ancestry which have been transmitted by inheritance to us; in childhood those prejudices are revived and are fed to us with our milk; in adult age they are quickened to activity by uncleanness, disease, and excessive sensuality. Who is to blame—Mother Nature, who modelled the human body, or her ignorant, erring, dissipated, and diseased children, diseased no less in imagination than in body? When shall we enfranchise ourselves from the “body of this death,” open the windows of our souls to the light of Nature, and allow our understandings to become impressed with the true uses of things?

There are those who professedly, I think not sincerely, advocate the entire suppression of the passions; but it must occur to every philosophic mind that the passions are an integral part of the individual. It is pleasant to hear from the pulpit sentiments which may profitably find place in a physiological work. Clergymen ought all to be physiologists. There should be on one side an anatomical, and on the other a physiological *wing* to every theological seminary, and no student should be allowed to graduate until, symbolise of his *alma mater*, the wings of physical knowledge have sprouted on his theological body. But let me make haste to present for the consideration of the reader a couple of paragraphs from one of the sermons of the late Henry Ward Beecher.

. EVERY FACULTY AND ORGAN NECESSARY.

“That inward life is not from a part of the faculties but from all of them. Whatsoever,” remarks Mr. Beecher, “belongs to man, belongs to God in Christ. It does not, for instance, partition off a few moral faculties, and call their products religion, and set them to watch the rest of man, calling that secular. It is the current and popular notion of Christianity that there is some part of the soul which is capable of being religious, and that the rest is an outlying province which the religion is called to govern—a sort of consular district, with consuls and pro-consuls of God’s Spirit appointed to look after it, and see that it does not break out into insurrection, and do the best they can by it. But Christianity claims every part of man. The religion of the individual includes the sum total of the action of every part of his nature.

“The soul,” continues this popular preacher, “is a symmetrical whole. There is nothing superfluous in man; if he were to be made

again, he doubtless would be made as he is. Man's faculties are well constructed. The fault is not in the faculties themselves, but in the use of them. Every part is needed. In religion are included, not the moral feelings alone, but also the imagination ; and not the moral feelings and the imagination alone, but also the reason ; and not the moral feelings, the imagination, and the reason alone, but the affections ; and not all these combined alone, but all the organic passions and physical appetites ; subordinated, controlled, applied to normal and proper ends ; but, nevertheless, the passions and appetites. For a man without his

FIG. 266.



THE LATE HENRY WARD BEECHER.

and a whole loaf for those who are ready to receive it, thus hoping to offer something useful to all minds.

There are those, as remarked before, who profess to believe that the human passions should be completely subdued, and, if possible, rooted out. Asceticism has had its votaries in all ages of the world, and presents itself to-day in a variety of forms not free from inconsistency, in nearly every community under the sun. Now, according to phrenology, all the organic passions have their bumps behind the ears, and those who do not accept phrenology as a science, must admit that a large cerebellum denotes strong passions. Root out the passions, if such a thing were possible, what would be the result to the physical man ? A small cerebellum and diminutive lungs. As a rule, you will observe that those having prominence in the intellectual organs with-

appetites and passions would be like a man pulled up by the roots. As long as a man lives on the physical globe, and is dependent upon a physical structure to think, feel, and act in, so long he must have appetites and passions. They are not averse to grace in their true function ; and religion claims, not just so much of the mind as is called the religious faculties, but the whole soul and all its parts."

The foregoing paragraphs contain in two small kernels all the food perhaps that reflecting minds require for mental digestion under this head, but I will grind them up and make a penny cake for one, a biscuit for another,

out a fair development of the head back of the ears, have contracted chests; while those who have large back heads have broad shoulders and large lungs; therefore, if it be possible to crush out the passions, and you succeed in doing so, you shall find the human race reduced to a puny condition physically, and not only that, but to a mental condition devoid of propelling power, for these faculties are necessary to impart energy to mind and body. Look about you, analyze the developments and characteristics of your neighbors, and see if I am not correct.

There can be no doubt that it was originally designed that these organs should be preserved, or they never would have been assigned a place in the human organization; as well talk of abbreviating the arms or amputating the limbs of a man in obedience to a supposed divine law, as to propose to dwarf the development or paralyze the normal action of these faculties! All of them may be exercised without harming your neighbor; it is a perverse use of them that leads to disorder, disease, and unhappiness. The organs of "combativeness" and "destructiveness" find their proper field of labor and usefulness in attacking and demolishing popular errors, and as the human race arises to new light, there will ever be something old to destroy to make room for something new and better adapted to the wants of the times. These organs are misapplied when they lead men to pummel each other in or out of the prize ring, and to the needless destruction of life. Amativeness may be employed in developing and gratifying naturally the social and affectional instincts; in imparting to woman the strong magnetism developed by man; in modifying the masculine elements of man with the psychic aura of woman; and in making both sexes healthier and happier. It is an escaped tiger from a menagerie when it takes on the spirit of selfishness, and seeks the gratification of its impulse without regard to the happiness and the rights of others; and a monster without name when it leads to unnatural indulgences, such as self-abuse, pederasty, and connection with lower animals. Philoprogenitiveness finds its most admirable exercise in prompting the production, and sensible moral and physical development of children; it becomes disorderly when it wilfully plants the germ of a new being in the womb of an unwilling companion, and verily cruel when it attempts to propagate children through the instrumentalities of sickly progenitors.

Thus all the natural passions have their uses and abuses. There are some unnatural passions and emotions which have no distinctive location or "bump" in the brain, and which it should be one of the chief labors of life to root out. Prominent among these are jealousy and envy; and *selfishness*, which is the mother of these troublesome twins. They are weeds of rank growth, and when they once get seated in the organs of thought and emotion, they choke and dwarf the development of the moral and social faculties.

There are two very distinct and opposite classes of people who need especial criticism, and all sorts of folk between them. One consists of those who give little thought or attention to anything else but their appetites, and consequently run to sensuality and coarseness; the other of bloodless debilitated men and women, who are absolutely running to moral and intellectual seed. They grow up like a flower, with a single stem, drooping at the top for the want of support. As the first class are being constantly lectured by the clergy and exemplary—and unexemplary—laity, I will direct these words to the neglected class last mentioned.

You feeble women and men give yourselves up too exclusively to moral or mental pursuits. You have but little blood, and that congests your brain, leaving your extremities cold and your digestion weak; all activity is concentrated in your head and heart to the manifest detriment of other portions of your physical body. It is necessary that you proceed at once to develop your animal nature. Your appetite is poor, because your stomach is weak; you cannot, therefore, begin by crowding your stomach with undesired food; you may, however, advantageously vitalize your nervous system with sexual magnetism; sexual association, and, when honorable, possibly sexual gratification to a reasonable extent, will divert the blood to the extremities; the social intercourse which this change in your habits must inevitably encourage, will make your mind more cheerful and life more enjoyable. With this distribution of your circulating fluids, this healthy cheerfulness, will follow appetite for food. Having obtained this healthy equilibrium, take care to preserve it. Neither gravitate toward coarse sensuality, nor relapse into your former non-vital condition. Either extreme is prejudicial to health and fatal to happiness.

Owing to the peculiar customs of society, females are the greater sufferers from sexual starvation, and in this connection I cannot do better than to make an extract from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Autoerat of the Breakfast Table:" "The great mystery of God's providence is the permitted crushing out of flowering instincts. Life is maintained by the respiration of oxygen and of sentiments. In the long catalogue of scientific cruelties there is hardly anything quite so painful to think of as that experiment of putting an animal under the bell of an air-pump, and exhausting the air from it. (I never saw the accursed trick performed. *Laus Deo!*) There comes a time when the souls of human beings—women, perhaps, more even than men—begin to faint for the atmosphere of the affections they were made to breathe. Then it is that society places its transparent bell-glass over the young woman who is to be the subject of one of its fatal experiments. The element by which only the heart lives is sucked out of her crystalline prison. Watch her through its transparent walls; her bosom is heav-

ing, but it is in a vacuum. Death is no riddle compared to this. I remember a poor girl's story in the 'Book of Martyrs.' The 'dry-pan' and the gradual fire were the images that frightened her most. How many have withered and wasted under as slow a torment in the walls of that larger Inquisition which we call Civilization!

"Yes, my surface-thought laughs at you, you foolish, plain, overdressed, mincing, cheaply organized, self-saturated young person, whoever you may be, now reading this—little thinking you are what I describe, and in blissful unconsciousness that you are destined to the lingering asphyxia of soul which is the lot of such multitudes worthier than yourself. But it is only my surface thought which laughs. For that great procession of the UNLOVED, who not only wear the crown of thorns, but must hide it under the locks of brown or gray, under the snowy cap, under the chilling turban—hide it even from themselves, perhaps never know they wear it, though it kills them—there is no depth of tenderness in my nature that pity has not sounded. Somewhere,—somewhere,—love is in store for them; the universe must not be allowed to fool them so cruelly. What infinite pathos in the small, half-unconscious artifices by which unattractive young persons seek to recommend themselves to the favor of those toward whom our dear sisters, the unloved, like the rest, are impelled by their God-given instincts!"

In concluding this essay, I will refer those who are disposed to pursue this subject further, to the article on "Sexual Isolation," on page 195, if Part I. has not already been perused by the reader.

How They Are Made Instruments of Conjugal Association.

I have already shown, in Part I. of this work, and particularly in the second chapter of the beginning, that electricity permeates every atom of animate as well as inanimate matter, and that every organized being possesses within himself the requisite apparatus and elements for its generation and absorption. The office of this essay will be to show how it acts upon the sexual organs, to produce sensual enjoyment. I shall employ the word electricity in this essay, because it will better convey to the mind, by the illustrations given, a clear idea of the philosophy of sexual intercourse. The word magnetism has been in previous, and will be in subsequent, essays, employed when it best answers the purpose of making the subject understood to the non-professional reader. Electricity and magnetism are not precisely alike in their nature and effects, but I have neither time nor space to enter into an explanation of their distinctive characteristics, nor is it necessary, for the reader will know when I employ either term in speaking of its action in the body, I refer simply to that invisible element which gives activity to all its organs,

and makes it radiant with life, and attractive or repulsive to other bodies coming within its influence.

To the pure in mind this dissertation will appear neither carnal nor uninstruative, for no parts of the human system are more deserving the attention of philosophers, physiologists, and the public at large, than those which perform the superior functions of awakening sexual attraction and perpetuating the race. In consequence of the silly fastidiousness which a false state of society has engendered, science has heretofore contributed nothing toward unfolding the philosophy of the action of these mysterious faculties, and knowing the prejudices which frequently arise against those who dare to meddle with the delicate subject, I have myself felt many misgivings in giving publicity to my views; but surrounded, as I am, with wrecks of humanity, cast away through the ruinous consequences of matrimonial infidelity, sexual excess, and secret vice, I feel impelled to contribute what I can to avert these evils.

The warnings of physiologists to the young have thus far availed little, if anything, because good *reasons* have not been adduced to show that secret indulgences are more deleterious than natural gratifications of the amative passion, while little has been written argumentatively at all calculated to root out matrimonial vices. I shall not, therefore, withhold the results of my careful investigations, but give them plainly for the good of both single and married.

To the end that the unprofessional reader may fully comprehend what I am about to say, an important physiological fact should be mentioned, viz.: *no organs of the body, except the brain, are so extensively permeated with nerves, or electrical conductors, as those embraced in the sexual parts.* Located in close proximity to the plexus, at the inferior terminus of the spinal column, they receive an extraordinary share of those curious little neurons, which, by the aid of animal electricity, impart to the animal organization the sense of feeling. In the act of cohabitation, these sensitive nerves are exercised by electricity in three forms; and in masturbation by electricity in only one form. I will now proceed to explain each of these several forms, under their appropriate heads.

1ST. INDIVIDUAL ELECTRICITY.

The fact that every animal body has within itself the requisite machinery for the generation of vital electricity, does not necessarily establish the conclusion that electricity is alike in capacity and quality in all persons. On the contrary, it would be preposterous to entertain such an idea for a moment, when we take into consideration the difference which exists in size, shape, solidity, activity, age, and sex. The inference is irresistible, that people differ electrically as much as they

do physically. This being a fact, nearly or quite self-evident, it is apparent that two persons of different sex and temperament sustain the electrical conditions of positive and negative to each other, and that contact, if of sufficient duration, produces an equilibrium, unless the one possessing the greater amount restrains it by the action of the will. Electricity, unless interrupted, seeks an equilibrium the same as water seeks a level. The mind having control of its own agent, may sometimes retain it, and at others discharge it with an effect as perceptible as that produced by the discharge of a cannon-ball.

The power of individual electricity is manifested by the magnetizer, who fastens a man's limb so that he cannot move it, his eyelids so that he cannot raise them, and his tongue so that he cannot speak. Probably every reader of these pages has witnessed the experiments of a mesmerizer, and marvelled at his peculiar powers—perhaps imagined, uncharitably, that he was leagued with the devil—inwardly accused him of being, at least, a devout disciple of "his Satanic Majesty." Unfortunately for themselves, mesmeric operators, so far as I know, cannot philosophically account for the powers they possess, and hence superstitious people very naturally imagine they are under the direct patronage of that ubiquitous individual—"the evil one." But I flatter myself that I have discovered the secret.

It must be remembered that in an audience of two or three hundred, a mesmerizer or hypnotizer seldom finds more than fifteen or twenty whom he can affect. These, let it be understood, are in a condition relatively *negative* to the operator, who, by the effort of his will or sundry manipulations, imparts an overpowering quantity of his own individual electricity to them. Imparted to these subjects, the operator still retains the control of his own individual electrical elements, and by a simple effort of the will makes them walk, stand still, hold up a hand, raise a limb, or perform any other motion he may desire. How do you raise your own hand? Simply by setting in motion a current of your vital electricity, which contracts one set of muscles on the top of the arm, and relaxes those which are under. Now if you should practise yourself in the art of imparting to other persons, in a negative position compared with your own system, a portion of your own electricity, sufficient, at least, to overpower theirs, you could soon become a mesmerizer, and make them, while under the influence of your electricity, raise an arm, hold it still, or produce any other motion that you can perform with your own limbs.

The psychologist possesses this power to a greater degree than the mesmerizer, for he can impart his electricity to the brain of a susceptible subject, and by exercising its various organs, produce any sort of mental hallucination he may invent.

"Should you aim to produce those effects of mind upon mind called 'psychological,'" says a writer, "it will not be necessary to go through the tedious process of the passes. If you can succeed in rendering the mind of your patient so fixed for several moments upon a coin or a spot on the wall, or any point, it matters not which, provided

FIG. 267.



A MAGNETIZED CANE DANCE.

that he brings himself to the requisite degree of susceptibility—you will be able to slip your *influence* between his brain and his physical system, and so be able to control his sensations and perceptions. If it is desired that you make him believe himself an orator, musician, or monk, have in your mind a clear conception of the character, and make an effort to *impart* the impression."

Now, what is this *influence* but the nervo-electricity which the psychic power of an individual employs to perform the various phenomena of animal life?

Mesmeric or hypnotic power is possessed to a wonderful extent by some persons, who can impart their nervo-electricity to inanimate matter, and make it exhibit the appearance of life for a few moments. I can never forget an experiment I once saw performed before I understood the philosophy of mesmerism. I was on a trip up Lake Michigan. A veteran vessel captain was a fellow-passenger—a jolly tar, full of good jokes and anecdotes. I formed one of a social group who gave him audience. I had a favorite hickory cane in my hand, and the old captain proposed to make it dance “Yankee Doodle.” The deck was cleared sufficiently to allow room for the incredible exploit, when the old necromancer (as we all thought him) made several rapid passes from the top to the extremity of the stick—then stood it off at a distance of three or four feet. He immediately commenced whistling, and the cane commenced dancing, *i. e.*, hopping up and down a distance of half to three-quarters of an inch. It performed this motion only a few moments, however, not long enough for the captain to go through with his tune. His music was accompanied with a violent motion of the hand, which the cane imitated, in a measure, just so long as it remained charged with the old man’s electricity; when that left, as a matter of course the stick, in obedience to the laws of gravitation, fell. At each repetition of the experiment he stopped to manipulate the cane. It is not at all probable the old tar knew the philosophy of his feat, or for a moment imagined that he possessed the requisite qualities to make a good mesmerizer or a psychologist. The oldest hieroglyphics indicate that the production of mesmeric phenomena was known to the ancient Egyptians long before any book was written. Perhaps their philosophy was understood, though it is doubtful.

The power of individual electricity is manifested in the successful public speaker, and distinguished military hero. “Every age,” says a newspaper writer, “has exhibited manifestations of man’s electric powers. Behold the generals of Greece and Rome! See that untutored enthusiasm which but a few words to the soldiers would create with manifestations of a magnetic power of man over man. Behold, too, in the force of Napoleon Bonaparte, an illustration of the same principle. Even a movement of his hand toward the enemy, when the conflict was doubtful, seemed to beget new energies.

“Take another class in a different field. Imagine yourself in the forum at Rome, listening to the soul-stirring eloquence of Cicero. Behold that living mass of minds swayed by his magnetic power as the bosom of the deep is tossed by the winds of heaven—made to heave and swell with agitation and commotion. See the more mild and pathetic and elevating appeals of his eloquence calming their troubled bosoms like the sun bursting from a storm-cloud and calming its fury.

“At the moment when his soul was inspired by its own energies

and the inspiration of his theme, his whole system evolved an immense amount of electric force. He should say more in ten minutes in that condition than in an hour—yea, two hours, in a negative state.”

But we need not go beyond the limits of our own country or turn to past ages for illustrations. We have had in our Congress, our army, and in our pulpit, men who have soared head and shoulders above all the rest, all of whom have given evidence of the possession of electric powers to an eminent degree. No man can distinguish himself as a public speaker, or a military chieftain, whose system has not the power to generate a large quantity of the electric element.

There are in the Christian ministry many distinguished sermonizers and writers, who can produce only an imperceptible effect on a congregation. Let such a man as the late Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who was a well-charged battery, take the productions of these men and enter the pulpit, out of place as he would be, the effect would be thrilling. He would psychologize every auditor. Reichenbach, it is said, has demonstrated that the hands are constantly sending off streams of what he calls “Odic force,” and what I term animal electricity; also that the eyes are foci for this influence. “Odic force” is but another name for electric force, sublimated animal electricity being the element which constitutes it.

The power of individual electricity is manifested in the successful libertine. His presence, his gaze, and his touch are magnetic. The innocent virgin and the reserved matron unconsciously fall victims to his singular powers. Aaron Burr was a distinguished illustration of this class. He could electrify and call into action the most latent passions of apathetic women; only those who possessed a powerful *will* to repel electrical influences could resist his licentious advances.

All great men may be successful libertines, by perverting their electrical powers. The mental or phrenological organization of a man decides his electrical character. If his intellectual faculties predominate, he will employ his electric forces in the pursuit of honorable avocations and professions; if the intellectual and animal faculties are nearly equal in their development, then will he make both good and bad use of the forces, unless the brain is well controlled by the organ of conscientiousness; if the latter is small and the animal organs are larger or more active than the intellectual, then will the man use the subtle element generated in his system in vicious pursuits. John Randolph's head was mainly before his ears, in consequence of which he had no disposition to use his electrical power for sensual purposes. Indeed, he was said to be a “woman hater.” Many of his political compeers, however, presented very different phrenological organizations, which, in some instances, produced a marked and injurious influence upon their distinguished careers.

Again, the power of individual electricity is manifested in social life. We often meet with persons of both sexes, whose features and forms are not pretty, nor their mental endowments striking, but still very attractive. We say of some lady, "She is very fascinating, but not at all handsome; there is something about her very agreeable, although she is far from being mentally or physically prepossessing." Now, what is this mysterious *something* but her individual electricity which she unconsciously uses in commanding the respect and admiration of her acquaintances? She, in fact, hypnotizes everyone she meets, and makes them admire something, and they do not know exactly what. Others are repulsive at first sight. Their magnetic influence is unpleasant, and we dislike them without being able to give a definite reason. They cannot hypnotize us into respect for them, and the electrical radiations from their bodies and minds are uncongenial to our feelings.

Finally, individual electricity is strongly manifested in the sexual embrace, when the masculine and feminine forces are focalized and blended in the sensitive nerves which concentrate in the sexual organs. In a *congenial* embrace, the mind of each party summons all the available electric powers of his or her organization, and employs them to the fullest extent in exciting in each pleasurable emotions. The greater the dissimilarity in the nature

of their individual electricities, the more satisfying is the effect. Hence, persons of similar physical organizations, whose electricities, in consequence, are of a similar nature, have not the power to gratify each other to the extent those have whose temperaments are unlike. Some persons are so dissimilar in their physical organizations that any contact, such as the shaking of hands, imparts to each a pleasurable magnetic effect. The reader should peruse with attention this essay on individual electricity, as it is the basis of some of the most important original theories and suggestions of this volume, and the discoveries in science are day by day verifying them.

2D. CHEMICAL ELECTRICITY.

I term that chemical electricity which is produced by a galvanic battery, a voltaic pile, or the union of acids and alkalis. I have explained in Part I. that experiments have proved the fact that if an acid and alkaline solution be so placed that their union be effected through

FIG. 268.



RANDOLPH.

parietes of an animal membrane, or through any porous diaphragm, a *current* of electricity is evolved. Now, what is it that affords the *current*? simply the porous diaphragm. But what produces the *electricity* which forms the current? I reply, the union of the acid and alkali. Then the interposition of the diaphragm is only to establish a medium for a definite current, while electricity is *produced* by the commingling of acids and alkalies, whether a porous diaphragm intervenes or not. This leads us to the conclusion that electricity is produced when tartaric acid is added to soda, the latter being an alkali, and that it is altogether probable the titillating effects of a glass of soda are produced in part by the electricity generated by the combination of a positive and negative fluid. I know the effervescent property is claimed to be produced by the liberation of carbonic acid; but Dr. Bird says: "*It is impossible that any two elements can be rent asunder without setting free a current of electricity.*" In the commingling of acid and alkali, the carbonic acid "is rent asunder" from the elements with which it was united; and may we not then attribute a part of the visible effect produced to the electricity generated?

Admit that electricity is generated by the union of acid and alkali, and we find that chemical electricity is produced in the act of copulation. It has been shown, in the first chapter of this work, that the whole extent of the mucous membrane, excepting the stomach and cæcum, is bathed with an alkaline fluid. The vagina of the female is superabundantly supplied with this fluid. And, also, that the external surface of the body is constantly exhaling an acid fluid. The penis of the male, except the glans-penis, exudes an acid fluid; and in the act of copulation, I am inclined to think, the secretion of the alkaline fluid by the female, and the exudation of the acid fluid by the male, are greatly augmented. I have before adverted to the pleasing sensations produced in the mouth and on the palate in drinking a combination of an acid and alkali, called soda; now, what must be the effect produced on the sensitive and highly excited nerves in the sexual organs, when animal alkalies and acids are united? True, these fluids are not supplied in sufficient quantities to produce any marked effect; but still the electricity so generated adds to the excitement of the sexual organs, and the sensations induced. In order that the male may not be insensible to the influence of the chemical electricity generated during copulation, the male organ is supplied with a sensitive membranous apex called the glans-penis, which not only serves this purpose well, but also constitutes an electric, as will be shown by and by. (The term "electric" was formerly much used to designate a substance capable of being electrified by friction.) Our investigations thus far, therefore, indicate that individual and chemical electricities are employed in the act of copulation. Next we will consider—

3D. FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

This may be produced in various ways. The rubbing of a piece of glass, amber, or sealing-wax, with a piece of flannel, silk, or fur, will so charge the former with electricity, that, when held near light bodies, they will be attracted and adhere to them. Many persons, by sliding the feet with rapidity over a Brussels carpet, can accumulate so much frictional electricity in their bodies, as to be able to light gas by snapping the fingers over the burner of a gas chandelier. I have a relative who frequently performs this interesting experiment. He can also administer quite a perceptible shock with electricity thus accumulated.

"It is a general truth," remarks a Lowell newspaper, "that friction develops electricity, and most workmen know that a machine belt at high speed, by its friction with the air, is highly electrified. It has for years been a common experiment for a workman to light gas-burners by holding one hand to a fast-going belt and the other to the open burner. This matter was curiously demonstrated in the Appleton Mills of this city recently. A strong smell of fire being noticed, the premises were carefully searched, and a small quantity of cotton lint, inside a belt casing, was found on fire. The lint lay upon a beam which was within four inches of a belt some fifteen inches wide, and moving some two hundred and twenty revolutions a minute. In the beam was an iron bolt, the head of which was toward the belt. From the belt to the bolt was passing a stream of electric sparks, which had set the cotton lint on fire. After attending to this case, Mr. Motley, the agent, opened the casing of a similar belt in another mill. The beam in this case was fourteen inches from the belt, but the stream of electric sparks was at once seen jumping across the beam, although it had not set fire to anything."

Frictional electricity may be produced by rubbing the hands together with rapidity, or by rubbing any part of the body. Every external part of the system may be, in a measure, electrically excited by rubbing; but no part of the animal organization is so susceptible to this influence as the glans-penis of the male and the clitoris of the female. It is by the excitation of these organs that masturbation is performed—a vice which is daily ruining the health of thousands of young men and women. They think that the warnings of physiologists are only intended to frighten them—that occasional secret indulgence is no more injurious than sexual intercourse. To the victims of this vice let me say, that in the act of masturbation, only one form of electricity is employed, and that *is drawn from the nervous system* and returned with frightful loss. Nature designed that the generative organs should be acted upon by individual, chemical, and frictional electricities; you employ only the latter, and that is not *produced* but ex-

tracted from your nervous organizations. In a natural and moderate gratification of the passions, the electricity produced by the commingling of the animal acids and alkalies, coition and the interchange of individual electricity, compensates the nervous systems of both sexes for any losses which would otherwise be sustained.

The pubes, I am disposed to think, are useful in perfecting the curious electrical machinery of the generative organs. Hair being a non-conductor of electricity, may aid in confining the element generated and exchanged during the act of coition, to the sensitive nerves; or, in other words, serve to insulate the external parts of the sexual organs. Everything has been created and given its appropriate place for some wise purpose, and this may be the office of the pubes. Be this so, or not, the generative systems of both sexes are the very perfection of mechanism, admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were created. Ignorance of their philosophy and physiology has ever led to their serious perversion, both by the married and unmarried. In this case, ignorance is not bliss, nor wisdom folly. Mankind should learn to make good use of them, but knowledge so desirable cannot be obtained unless their philosophy is correctly understood. For this reason I have indited this essay.

How They Are Made Instrumental in Perpetuating the Race.

In the opening of this essay, let me say to the reader that the amative or sensual function of the sexual organs is really separate and distinct from the procreative. This fact is not announced for the first time in this place, but was first promulgated, I believe, by the Rev. J. H. Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community. It stands out as a self-evident fact the moment it is presented. On one side, at least (the female), impregnation often takes place without amative excitement; some men affected with seminal weakness or involuntary losses of semen, if the spermatozoa be viable, may impregnate women by simply momentary connection, without remaining long enough to induce pleasurable emotion. These are facts well known to the observing and experienced of the profession. In the fishes the distinctive character of these two functions is more marked, for their pleasure is simply in the emission—the female, of her eggs, and the male, of his impregnating germs; there is no physical connection between the male and female at all, and unless the former emits his germs among the deposited eggs of the latter, reproduction cannot occur.

I will give in brief outline, some description of the wonderful processes of reproduction, by which the perpetuation of the human race, and, indeed, of most animal life, is accomplished through the operations of the sexual or reproductive organs. The anatomy and physiology

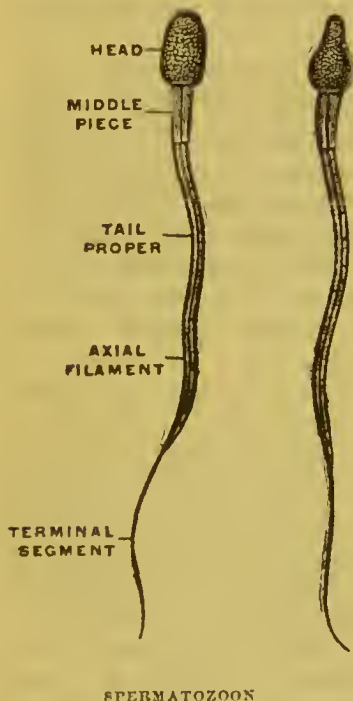
of these parts in the two sexes has in previous chapters been presented, beginning on pages 530 and 616. Readers of those chapters have already learned that the testicles of the male and the ovaries of the female produce the germs of life, the spermatozoa and the ova, and that it is in the meeting and union of these two different elements that a new being originates. Students of physiology have spent weeks and months in experimentation and close observation in order to answer the questions how, when, and where do these elements meet, and what happens when they do meet? Yet these questions have not been answered to their complete satisfaction. The essential facts which have been pretty definitely ascertained will be herein presented.

Let us start with the ovule, and, without debating whether there is authority for it or not, we will call it an ovule until it shall have become fecundated or impregnated by the spermatozoa. It is first discovered in the ovule factory, or ovary, an elongated oval body, of soft, spongy feel, which, when cut in slices and put under a microscope, shows a fibrous texture enclosing numerous spaces called follicles. It is estimated that an ovary contains about 36,000 follicles, and each follicle contains the germ of one or more ovules. After the age of puberty, and during the childbearing period, the ovary presents a rough or uneven surface, comparable to a pimply face; and though the simile is not elegant, it is useful in explanation, to say that periodically, at least once a month, one or more follicles acts like a pimple, in that it projects, points, softens at the surface, and finally discharges its contents, consisting of an ovule embedded in mucous or granular matter. Leaving its abode in the ovary, the ovule is wafted by fluid currents to the Fallopian tube, which is lined by myriads of whip-like threads, called ciliæ, and the motion of these ciliæ is such that the ovule is borne along toward the womb. The Fallopian tube is the connecting link between the ovary and the womb, about three or four inches long, and has a calibre that will permit the passage of a small straw. It is generally agreed that the meeting of the ovule with spermatozoa occurs somewhere in the Fallopian tube, and it occasionally happens (an accident and misfortune) that the ovum goes on to develop here, instead of passing on to its proper abode, the womb. It is both claimed and denied that the meeting (fecundation) may occur in the womb or in the ovary, but the infrequent accident of ovarian pregnancy (the development of the fœtus in the ovary) would indicate that spermatozoa may travel as far as the ovary, and there impregnate the ovule before its escape from its follicle.

The ovule when it leaves its follicle is a typical but minute cell, or egg, consisting of an outer membrane containing a semifluid, albuminous (white-of-egg-like) substance called the vitellus, in which floats a similar but firmer substance called the general vesicle, which itself con-

tains a dark nucleus called the germinal spot—in short, a wheel within a wheel. At the beginning of its journey through the Fallopian tube the ovule ripens, loses its germinal vesicle and spot, becomes a homogeneous body, and takes on an extra layer of albumin, or protoplasm, which it picks up in the tube as a snowball gathers substance in rolling. It seems probable that the blood-congestion and nervous excitement attendant upon coition is often the cause of the rupture of

FIG. 269.



Of the human species greatly magnified. Two views of the same one.

an ovarian follicle, and that it so happens that an ovule escapes about the same time that the seminal fluids of the male are deposited at the mouth of the womb. Then, while the ovule is being gently wafted toward the womb from above, there are millions of spermatozoa starting at the mouth of the womb and fighting their way, in a vigorous contest for speed and supremacy, through the channel of the womb's neck and cavity, in the eager search for that one infinitesimal little egg. The ovule measures only about one-two-hundredth of an inch in diameter, but the spermatozoon is still smaller. The latter may be compared to a tadpole, having an oval, flattened, wedge-shaped head, or body, with a long, slender, filiform, or thread-like tail. The head measures about one-six-thousandth of an inch, and the whole length is one-six-hundredth to one four-hundredth of an inch. Dr. W. T. Lusk writes of them: "The spermatozoa do not simply float in the seminal fluid, but possess the capacity of moving from place to place, as though

endowed with volition. Indeed, as the observer sees them advance, now singly and now in shoals, now diving down and then rising again to the surface, now avoiding some obstacle or skilfully picking their way between masses of epithelium, it is difficult to resist the conviction that they are really what they were long supposed to be, distinct organisms, capable of a certain degree of voluntary action; but there is little doubt at the present day that the undulatory movements of the tail, which furnish the propelling force, are due to purely molecular changes, similar to those which give rise to the amœboid movements of

protoplasm or the oscillations of the hair-like processes of ciliated epithelium." Thus their motion is compared to that of the ciliæ of the tube, which bear along the ovule toward the womb, for such ciliæ, when detached, will move about free as spermatozoa; but since spermatozoa are very numerous and very vigorous in their movements, and, further, since it is possible for them to continue these movements several days under favorable conditions (as in the womb), it is not difficult to understand how, when a million are striking out in all possible directions, a few should discover even so small a body as the ovule. One observer has calculated that a spermatozoon can travel one inch in seven and a half minutes, and at this rate, assuming that it follows the most direct route, not more than thirty minutes would be required for it to reach the ovule and produce conception. The meeting and coalescence of these two elements constitutes fecundation, impregnation, conception or pregnancy. Considering the coadaptation of delicate and intricate parts and functions necessary to make fecundation possible, it becomes easy to suggest many causes for sterility, as inactive or diseased ovaries, strictured or obstructed Fallopian tubes, dislocation of parts, constriction of the neck of the womb or plugging of its opening by dried mucus, or the presence of acid or acrid secretions that may impede the progress or destroy the activity of spermatozoa. It is also known that spermatozoa may lack the vigor necessary to fecundation, and it is not only supposable but demonstrable that sterility may be due in some cases to molecular incompatibility between ovules and spermatozoa. (See discussion of "Temperaments" on page 601.)

The ovule and spermatozoa have been traced to their place of meeting in the tube; what next? One or more spermatozoa find their way into the ovule (probably through pores in its outer membranes, for such have been discovered in ova of fishes and insects), and become lost or dissolved in its substance. The ovum, now fecundated, develops a new nucleus, this soon divides into two, the two become four, four make sixteen, and so on until there is a thorough "segmentation" of the yolk. The cells thus produced condense under the egg-membrane, leaving a clear fluid within. These cells agglomerate in what is called a "blastodermic membrane," composed at first of two, and later of four, strata or layers of cells. On one part of the sphere (ovum) the cells thicken in a germinating area, in which soon appears the "primitive trace" of an organized being. Then follow changes, evolutions, contortions, transformation scenes, extremely difficult to follow or describe, and wonderful beyond any other process of life. In short, the ovum depends for awhile, like a hen's egg, on its own internal substance and vital resources, and in eight to ten days from the time of conception finds its way into the womb, where it finds a nidus in the soft, tumefied mucous membrane, that makes a sort of nest for it. The

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION, Embryonic Life or Foetal Development.

[PLATES ARRANGED TO ACCOMPANY PLAIN HOME TALK.]

DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 1. Spermatozoa—the vital, reproductive elements of the male, as seen in field of microscope.
- Fig. 2. The ovule or the unimpregnated ovum of the female.
- Fig. 3. Fecundation, or the union of the female and the male germs.
- Fig. 4, 5 and 6. Segmentation of the vitellus or internal mass of the ovum, forming what is called the “mulberry mass” of cells.
- Fig. 7. The blastodermic membrane, composed of contiguous polygonal cells, on one part of which there appears a “germinating area” and primitive trace—the first indication of an embryo.
- Fig. 8. An embryo located in the mucous membrane of the womb, and being inclosed by projected portions of it—the “decidua.”
- Fig. 9. An embryo at three weeks exposed by dissection of its membranes, of which the outer one is the chorion with its projecting suckers or villi.
- Fig. 10. An embryo at four weeks, showing disproportionately large head.
- Fig. 11. Head and face of embryo at four weeks.
- Fig. 12. Embryo as it lies in womb cavity, attached by umbilical cord and placenta.

[Figures 1 to 7, inclusive, are greatly magnified,—the originals being only visible by aid of microscope. Figures 8, 9, and 10 are about “life size.”]

PLATE XVII.

- Fig. 13, 14 and 15. Development of face; fifth, sixth and seventh week.
- Fig. 16. Embryo of dog at sixth week, comparing it with the next figure, and showing striking similarities.
- Fig. 17. Embryo of human being at eighth week. The position and shape of brain and spinal cord are indicated in light blue tint.
- Fig. 18. Embryo of human being at ninth week, one-third actual size.
- Fig. 19. Embryo of twelfth week—chorionic membrane dissected off, leaving it in the amniotic membrane.

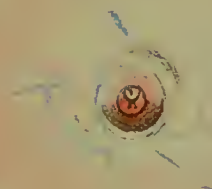
PLATE XVIII.

- Fig. 20. Fœtus at “full term,” just previous to time of birth.
- Fig. 21. Twin pregnancy, each fœtus in its own membranes.

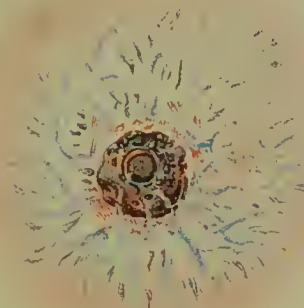
PLATE XV.

P. H. T. PART III.

BREAST CHANGES.



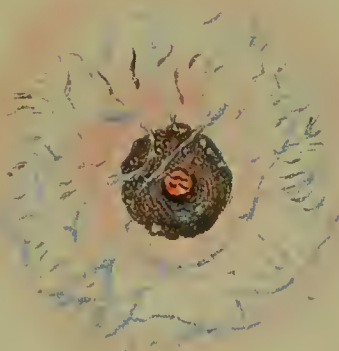
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3



4

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY IN THE BREASTS.

1. VIRGIN BREAST OF THE BLONDE TYPE.
2. VIRGIN BREAST OF THE BRUNETTE TYPE.
3. CHANGES SEEN AT THIRD MONTH IN No. 1.
4. CHANGES SEEN AT THIRD MONTH IN No. 2.

THE CHANGES CONSIST IN DARKENING OF AREOLA AROUND NIPPLE, ENLARGEMENT OF VEINS AND PROMINENCE OF NIPPLE AND OF THE FOLLICLES SURROUNDING IT.

PLATE XVI.

EMBRYONIC LIFE.

PLAIN HOME TALK.

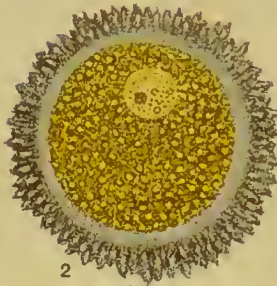


PLATE XVII.

P. H. T. PART III.

FOETAL DEVELOPMENT.



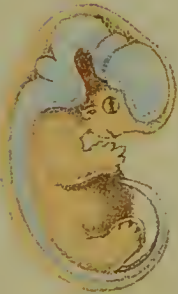
13



14



15



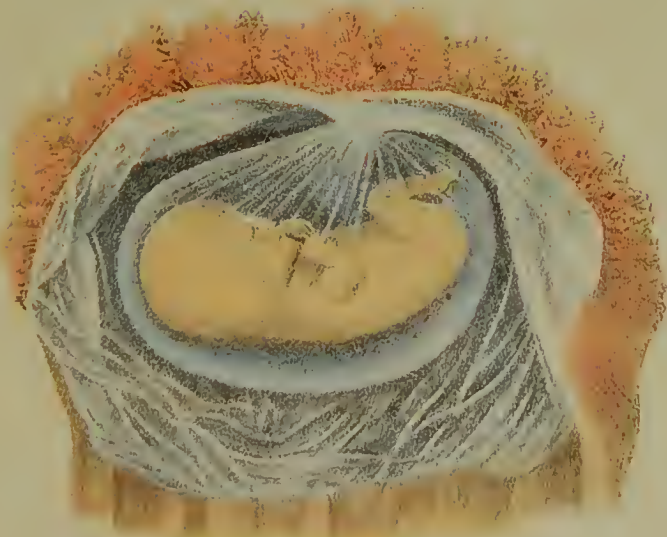
16



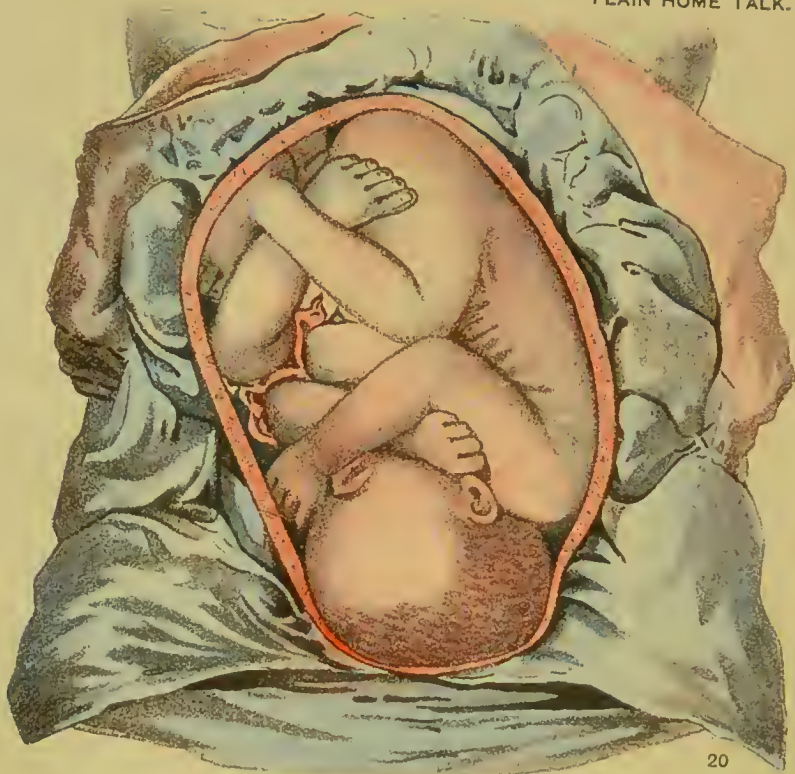
17



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21

primitive trace becomes an embryo, which very early begins the development of a nervous system and a system of blood-vessels, and puts forth a sac-like projection with which to establish a relationship with the mother.

The first attachment between the ovum and the womb is effected by hollow, slender projections from the outer membrane of the ovum, called the chorion, and these tendrils or rootlets are called the villi or villosities of the chorion. By the third week the whole surface of the chorion is covered with a dense mass of these rootlets, which take root or hold in the soft mucous membrane of the womb, for this in the meantime has been accommodating itself to its charge, the ovum, by projecting itself in all directions about it, enveloping or surrounding it with what is called a "decidua," and thus providing a soil or ground from which the absorbent villi of the chorion may draw nourishment. This is, however, but one of the temporary expedients by which the ovum is enabled to gain material for growth; for when the embryo has put forth its sac-like projection, containing two arteries and a vein, the villi are provided with capillary blood-vessels and take on unusual growth in one part while disappearing elsewhere, so that the ovum becomes bald, or smooth, except in the one spot where it forms a pretty close attachment to the lining of the womb, and this is called the "placenta" and makes the bulk of the "after-birth," which, having served its purpose, is thrown away (burned) when the child is born. The attachment of the embryo to the placenta by means of the umbilical cord is illustrated in Figs. 12 and 19 of the color plates. The blood-vessels from the embryo, when they reach the placenta, do not run into those of the womb, but there is a close commingling of the two, comparable to clasping of hands; the mother's blood is not pumped directly into the circulation of the fœtus.

In the fourth week the embryo is about one-third of an inch long as it lies, but is nearly an inch from top of head to tip of tail; first traces are shown of eyes, ears, arms, and legs. By the twelfth week it has grown to three inches in length and weighs about an ounce; the placenta is well formed, and to it the embryo is attached by the "umbilical cord;" the ovum fills and distends the womb, and its outer membranes have coalesced with the membranes of the womb, forming one sac, in which the embryo floats in the "amniotic fluid" during the rest of "gestation" and until the "waters break" and labor begins. During the fifth month the fœtus becomes fully formed, though its head remains disproportionately large; it weighs about a pound, and its movements begin to be felt by the mother. In its further growth the head waits for other parts of the body to attain well-proportioned dimensions, and the tissues become firmer. If prematurely born, during the seventh or eighth month, life may, in some cases, by extreme

care, be preserved, but "full term" is reached at the end of the ninth month, or in about two hundred and seventy-five days, when, if all goes well, the fœtus is born into the world head first, though still attached by the umbilical cord and placenta. These come away as the "after-birth," the child is separated from them by cutting the cord a few inches from its body, after tying the cord to prevent bleeding, and in a short time the part of the cord left on the child withers away, leaving the navel. The child at birth averages about seven pounds in weight and twenty-one inches in length; but there are all sizes, from one pound to sixteen.

And thus is seen how "fearfully and wonderfully we are made." The processes from the moment the two germs are permitted to unite are wonderful beyond description or illustration. They can be but feebly portrayed by either words or the pencil of the artist.

Their Influence on the Social Position of Women.

"Might makes right," or rather might overpowers right in every community where the moral standard is not sufficiently elevated to make might the conservator of right. We have seen in the essay on the influence of the sexual organs on physical development, how the ovaries of woman eliminate from her the qualities we find in an athlete, and how the testicles of man secrete and prevent the wholesale waste of those qualities, by which physiological law woman is made less physically powerful than her brother—man. Could "angels of light, or ministers of darkness," have believed that man would have taken advantage of the fact to oppress and ever keep in a secondary position his less powerful companion? Yet such is the disgraceful spectacle presented in all history. Where we find even a partial exception, it is not due to the supposed humanizing influence of what is improperly called Christian civilization. In the traditions of the past, we read of a race of Amazons who maintained an ascendancy over, and isolation from, men by their practice in arms. "They lived," says a writer, "near the river Thermodon (now Termah), in Cappadocia, just south of the Black Sea." "They never had any commerce with the opposite sex, except for the purpose of propagation, visiting the neighboring people for a few days at a time when necessary for this. The male children were given to their fathers, but the females were carefully educated with their mothers in warlike labors; their right breast was burned off that they might hurl the javelin more effectually." Brave women! I wish their spirits, clothed in their pagan bodies, and armed with the javelin, might descend to earth to-day and enfranchise their sex, who, after many centuries of pagan civilization before Christ, and nearly nineteen hundred years of Christian civilization, have yet to per-

manently attain the position of equality which they enjoyed among the barbarous tribes of ancient Germany and Scandinavia, before Christian teachers ever penetrated their wild abodes. Look at the facts which history presents, my fellow-men, and blush for the honor, the magnanimity, the humanity of our sex.

Aristotle, the great Greek philosopher, said: "There are three classes of persons who cannot act for themselves: these are the slave, the child, and the woman. The slave has no will, that of the child is incomplete, and that of the woman powerless." But long before Aristotle's time, accepting the narratives of the Old Testament, behold how the rights of women were ignored! The patriarchs of old treated woman with less consideration than they did their herds. Among the early oriental tribes, and in many of the nations of Asia to-day, she was and is sold like a cow or an ass; not by some supernatural being, but by *man*. She descended with the estate of man to his nearest relative, and was in all essential respects the property of man. In the early history of Rome and Greece she was treated as a child; man was her sovereign. In the later periods of the Roman republic, when she was allowed to participate in a measure in legislation, when, in brief, she was attaining equality with man, the latter, jealous of his declining supremacy, tamely submitted to the ambition of Augustus, and allowed him to change the republic to an empire, doubtless, among the knowing ones, with the view of once more grappling woman, and replacing her under his tyrannical control. At least one of the first developments of his "policy" was to make regulations curtailing the rights and privileges of women. As if to "add insult to injury," men said then, and our sex publish it occasionally to-day, that the debauchery of women caused the fall of the republic. Probably some, may be a great many, of the women were publicly and notoriously "bad." If so, what must the men have been? There are certain vices and excesses which women cannot practise without the *equal* participation of men; but supposing woman had not yet learned to make good use of freedom and partial equality, we nevertheless find that her temporary elevation produced the most noteworthy crop of great men of any country or age.

"In the *beginning* of the empire," says Ricord, "Rome was at its height and splendor; its dominion had been extended over all the nations of Europe, excepting some powerful northern tribes that still maintained their independence. Within the limits of its empire were England, France, Spain, and all the states of Italy, Greece, the country now occupied by Turkey in Europe, and many other nations; its sway extended over Syria, Asia Minor, Palestine, Arabia, Parthia, and the northern part of Africa; over Morocco on the west; and to Ethiopia on the east. Throughout all this country the people of Rome had extended the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, so that a

multitude of cities in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, were filled with costly temples, palaces of marble, beautiful statues, and valuable paintings; but Rome, itself, was, of all cities in the world, the most wonderful. It was fifty miles in circumference, and contained four millions of inhabitants. * * * In polite learning the Romans made proficiency, which has never been excelled. Besides Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, poets whose names are familiar to every one, Livy, the historian, graced this period. *In short, the glories of this age reflect a lustre on Human Nature itself.*"

Now, this remarkable prosperity, this unexampled proficiency in knowledge and art were the products of the republic; these great men were conceived and cradled by the women who lived just previous to, or at the time of the fall of the republic. Ovid was born in the very year which witnessed the fall of the Roman consuls. Cicero perished in the same year, and to the gradual elevation of woman during the last century or two of the republic, alone can be attributed that development of the human mind which led to the glory of Rome; for was it not in the wombs of her matrons, under the inspiring influence of female culture and liberty, that these great men were conceived, and the elements of their greatness formed? Although not allowed equal opportunities with the men of those times, women never before nor since enjoyed so much political liberty and personal freedom, and to this freedom is attributed by some writers the decline of the republic! What evidence is there of it? Men are willing to grasp this weapon and flourish it in the faces of those who advocate the enfranchisement of women.

THE REAL CAUSES OF ROME'S FALL.

I imagine that I can see the more probable reasons for the fall of the Roman republic, and the rise of the empire. One of them has been already incidentally stated; another may be given, as the ambition, the shrewdness, and powerful influence of the Cæsars; but there is one other which may possibly be mightier than all the rest. It is this: Rome was an attractive republic, just as ours is to-day. You see what Ricord says of her, and what historians generally say of that great nation. Her greatness, her prosperity, her comparative freedom, attracted not only other peoples, but other nations to her. Those who did not fall into her lap voluntarily, were one by one brought in forcibly; for Rome was aggressive—ruinously so. These peoples—these nations had not been schooled as the early Romans had been in the political wisdom necessary to maintain such a republic; they were indeed like young profligates who inherit wealth instead of making it; they do not know how to preserve it as those who gather experience with their material accumulations; and when Rome became so sick with an overloaded

stomach, with diverse opinions, incongruous political elements, vices, and personal ambition, that it could no longer survive, it perished just as our republic will, if it does not possess a sufficiently powerful political stomach to digest the influx of foreign and heterogeneous elements which are entering it, not only from the civilized nations of Europe, but from those which have for ages isolated themselves from the rest of mankind in China, Japan, and the islands of Asiatic seas.

FIG. 270.



SOME OF OUR NEW AMERICAN CITIZENS.

As a physician, accustomed to the study of constitutional peculiarities and diseases, I have a good deal of faith in our national strength, and think she will survive the engorgement, if she only takes that which voluntarily falls into her mouth, without glutton-like reaching for all the outlying nations and islands which present exterior attractions! But if she does, and then falls, it can hardly be laid to the possession of too great liberty by American women, unless a radical change comes over the sentiments and customs of the people. But more about American women by and by. For the present we will look farther back.

In the patriarchal days of Rome, woman was regarded as morally and physically inferior to man. This sentiment was in striking contrast to that of the northern barbarians, who regarded her as simply physically inferior to her masculine companion; and as one traces back the origin of the customs and sentiments of to-day, he will be surprised to find that what share of liberty the women of Europe and America now enjoy, is mainly a legacy from the rude people of Northern Europe. True, the Romans became infected with the "heresy" of woman's rights at an early day, and gradually—very slowly—improved the condition of the sex. Then, as before related, women grew more intelligent, more influential, and Rome grew mightier. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? Were not the women the mothers of her sons? The first symptom of jealousy of the rising power of woman, if I mistake not, appeared in the family of the Catos, who were disposed to abridge her pecuniary independence. This small cloud which arose in the republic grew into a storm of sufficient magnitude, at the beginning of the empire, to overwhelm woman in the reign of Augustus. This reaction was nearly at its height under Tiberius, considering which, it was not strange that the apostles were infected with the prevailing anti-woman's rights mania. Saint Paul, according to his own admission, occasionally gave forth a sentiment "on his own hook;" the following must be one of them: "Let your women keep silence in churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the law. And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home; for it is a shame for a woman to speak in church."

Now, if old Saint Paul were a Methodist, or a superintendent in any Sunday-school in the present century, he would be mortally ashamed of the above. Indeed, all that was written derogatory to the true position of woman by the Apostles may be directly traced to the popular and all-pervading sentiment of the times in which they lived. Nor did these prejudices die with them. Tertullian, one of the distinguished Latin fathers, born after Christ one hundred and fifty years, after his conversion and ordination as a presbyter, said to women: "You ought always to be clothed in mourning and in rags, presenting to the eyes only a penitent, bathed in tears, thus atoning the crime of having lost human kind. Woman, thou art the daughter of the devil. It is you who have corrupted the one whom Satan dared not attack face to face; it is on your account that Jesus Christ is dead."

The Church of the fourth century decided that woman should be subordinate to man, and that man only was created in the image of God. The canonic law excluded her from all but strictly domestic avocations. She could not even appear as a witness; her word could not be accepted under oath. Thus woman was debased even by the

church, until she became almost a slave. Gradually, as Roman civilization became mixed with northern barbarism, after the disintegration of the empire, the sentiments of civilized Europe in regard to woman slowly changed. The adoration which the intelligent Germans and Scandinavians exhibited for the physically weaker sex entered little by little into the social life which overspread the continent and tempered the prejudices of the people and the Church. We are far from being up to the old Germanic standard as yet in Europe or America, but let us hope that we are moving steadily toward it. If we will but add the progressive spirit of the twentieth century to the old barbaric sentiment, woman will emerge from her thralldom, and will stand morally, socially, and politically equal with man; for no *birth-mark*, be it variation in bodily conformation, or in color of skin, can justly fix a limit to the development and social freedom of any member of the human family. All such distinctions are arbitrary and self-evidently unjust; they cannot exist in a true republic; they die with kings. If woman is morally equal to man, it is simply upon the savage rule that "might makes right," that she occupies a subordinate position to him. I will not occupy time and space here with the presentation of woman's wrongs. Some of them will find place in other portions of this volume. It seems hardly necessary to allude to them at all, as they are presented in the every-day drama and tragedy of life. Those of my sex who are so blinded by selfishness, and of the opposite sex who are so contented with empty flattery that they cannot see them, must slumber on for the present, unconscious of the fact that one of the prime causes of crime and human misery is attributable to imperfect propagation, and that we can never hope for strong-minded sons, until the world is filled with strong-minded mothers. No reasonable mind will question that if a certain degree of progress is made when only one-half of a people are permitted to develop themselves mentally and physically up to their highest possible culture, just twice that progress may be made when the other half is allowed equal advantages. It is a popular delusion that American women have many, if not the same privileges as men. The conservative man exclaims, "We worship them as angels;" and thoughtless women of affluence, and less favored women in humbler positions, bidding for masculine applause, respond, "We have all the rights we want." Gallantry is mistaken for justice, and soft soap for equity. Even these exist only on the surface. They compose the cream that rises to the top of polite society, and this is fed only to the handsome, rich, and otherwise fortunate; all below is skim milk, and this is dealt out sparingly and grudgingly to toiling women, unhappy wives, and to all, indeed, who most need sympathy and help. But let no man who suddenly awakens to this injustice, suppose in his arrogance that he can *give* woman her rights. The very

fact that men talk of *allowing* women this or that liberty is evidence in itself that authority has been usurped. As well might a pickpocket talk of giving a porte-monnaie to somebody from whom he had clandestinely filched it. I tell you, reader, we men have no rights to *give* woman; she possesses naturally the same rights that we do. If she does not enjoy them, someone is a robber. Who is the thief? Let him make restitution with the full understanding that he is entitled to neither reward nor thanks. With all her physical disabilities, as compared with man, woman can accomplish more for herself and her sex in this competitive world *without* his sympathy and *with* her freedom, than she can without her freedom and with his sympathy and support. But whether she can or not is none of our masculine business, nor have we any right to stand in the path of her progress, to discuss the possible effect upon society, if she be allowed to pass. Here again might is interposed to trammel right. There can be no question of expediency where one of justice is involved. The establishment of impartial rules of justice can never overthrow a social system that is grounded in truth, nor imperil the permanency of a true republic. Let it be impressed upon the minds of the rising generation that man holds his superior position wholly in consequence of his greater physical strength; that the same brute force which made her a salable commodity in the early history of the world, makes her the plaything and foot-ball of man to-day; and if our children in the light of the twentieth century have any justice, any filial love, or, both being absent, any sense of shame, the time draws nigh when the world-wide oppression of woman will exist only as a disgraceful blot on the pages of human history.

Their Influence on Civilization.

The origin of man is one of the great questions which agitates the scientific mind, and, while avoiding its discussion in these pages, it is necessary for a starting-point that I state two or three of the prominent prevailing opinions. The popular conviction among the church people of Christendom is, that the race sprang from one pair—Adam and Eve. Among the philosophers, there are divers opinions—some accepting the Bible history, others holding that there must have been, originally, various tribes of men created at the outset, just as there were varieties of lower animals, vegetables, fruits, and flowers, each adapted to the latitudes in which, since the beginning of the historical period, they were found; others believing that the human being was the product of gradual development from animal life beneath him. Whichever opinion is entertained, I believe that it is conceded by all that there is no very connected or consecutive history of the human family as a whole from the time of his creation, down, at least, to the days of

Moses. At the very outset of Bible history we find Cain taking to himself a woman of whom no previous account was given.

The first traditions that historians gathered up presented a variety of tribes living without law or morals. According to the testimony of Herodotus, five hundred years before Christ, and Diodorus and Solinus, the first century before Christ, as given us by Paul Gide, "among the wandering tribes of Africa marriage was unknown. Men and women lived together like beasts of the field. When a child reached maturity the people caused him to be delivered to the man whose disposition most resembled his, as this resemblance was thought to be sufficient evidence that he was the child's father. These savage customs of the tribes of Africa were also found on the shores of the Euxine (Black) Sea, and on the great plateau of Seythia. Here women and children, according to Strabo, were held in common. Xenophon and other writers, flourishing between two and three hundred years before Christ, speaking of other people of Asia, present them as holding to the same customs." *

"In ancient Europe," continues Paul Gide, substantially, "traces of this barbarity seemed to have been rapidly effaced. At the time of the classic writers we find them in only a few remote regions at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains, on the shores of the Euxine (Black) Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia (east of the Adriatic Sea in Southern Europe), and in some of the remote islands, as the Balearic Islands (now Majorca and Minorca), Brittany, and Ireland. But in the more civilized nations, Greece and Italy have preserved in their traditions the memory of a state of promiscuity which might have preceded the institution of marriage. At Athens, according to Cleareus, writing the fourth century before Christ, the relations between the sexes had been without rule and without law; prior to the invention of marriage by Ccerops, no child could recognize his natural father. The historian, Theopompus, three hundred and fifty years before Christ, speaks in about the same terms of the early inhabitants of Italy: 'Among the Tyrrheni,' says this writer, 'the custom willed that all women should be common; all children were also trained in common, for no one could tell of which child he was the father.' Testimony to this effect is abundant, and what is most remarkable, it is unanimous." "All writers agree," continues Gide, "that marriage did not exist at the earliest stages of human society, but has been the work of civilization, and its first great gift." The closing part of Monsieur Gide's statement may

* It should not be inferred by the reader that the periods in which these historians wrote were cotemporaneous with those in which the historical facts presented by them occurred. As will be seen by and by, we have the history of marriage for over five thousand years. What they presented were the early traditions which they were able to gather up in the times in which they lived.

meet with some dissenters, unless the spirit of progress and civilization make the institution more perfect than it now is.

It appears from the foregoing that the human family, like the birds and the beasts, at the beginning of creation, held all things in common; exactly when some smart people first took it into their heads to fence off a portion of the planet they inhabited, history does not tell. But the moment it was done, and this patch of ground was understood to belong to Joshua, that to Jeremiah, and the other to Ezekiel, it became necessary to institute regulations governing the intercourse of the sexes; otherwise, man would occupy a more advantageous position than woman. He could plant the germ of a new being with as little care as he would drop a kernel of corn in the mellow earth for germination; but for weary months she must carry about in her body this growing, living freight—must lie down in the fulness of time and give forth the fruit of her womb, and then for many months thereafter nurse and take care of the helpless product. Here, then, we first begin to see the influence of the sexual organs making itself felt in the invention and development of civilization.

From the best sources of information attainable, it seems reasonable to infer that no ideas of the rights of women, further than those relating to her support, entered into the undeveloped heads of the early fathers of the race, for the first constituents of family organization, revealed by tradition or history, were found to present one man and just as many women as he could maintain. He counted them by the hundreds, as he did his flocks and herds. This monopoly of the women by the opulent caused so great a scarcity, that the female sex became a merchantable commodity—part of an estate. Hence polygamy among the successful tribes resulted in compulsory monogamy (the union of one woman to one man) among those who were less so. As these family associations became more thoroughly organized, and as the expenses of living increased, they were inevitably confronted finally by men who could not support one woman. Hence there arose at that early period two customs of which ancient history gives an account, namely,

POLYANDRY AND PROSTITUTION.

The former consisted of one woman and several husbands, and attained no very permanent foothold, although there are relics of this sort of family organization still existing, as will be seen in a subsequent chapter. The latter was inaugurated by the advent in every community, where customs or laws protected the family association, of a class of women who would gratify the amative appetites of men for a pecuniary consideration. No doubt, originally, the women adopting this profession were mainly the homely or ugly ones who were not

available in the matrimonial market at any price. In the lapse of ages, however, prostitution has incomparably outgrown polyandry, having increased so steadily that wherever the laws of civilization maintain with the greatest rigidity the institutions of marriage, prostitution is found side by side with it. Not only so, but in early times prostitution was openly encouraged by the heads of families as necessary for the protection of the chastity of their own women. In Rome, under Augustus, the laws did not punish prostitution, but visited death upon the adulterers; they also held out rewards to the fathers of large families, and this combination of circumstances actually led ambitious husbands who were physically incompetent of becoming fathers to cause their wives to become public prostitutes, in order that numerous progeny might be obtained, and therewith the promised political favor and reward. In ancient Greece, in the days of Socrates, courtesans "were the honored companions of their statesmen and philosophers." "That distinguished philosopher," says the writer, "not only visited them himself, but took his wife and daughters, that they also might have the advantage of their superior elegance and refinement; for these courtesans, who were foreigners, were rich, educated, and highly accomplished, and in these respects superior to the secluded and uncultured wives of Greece. They occupied the same social position in ancient society that is now occupied by our distinguished female poets, novelists, actresses, singers, and artists."

Lady Augustus Hamilton, who wrote in the beginning of the nineteenth century, spoke of public-houses in the Netherlands which were licensed by the state for the reception of girls of the town. To these places, remarked this writer, "people of character resorted openly without fear or shame; there was as little scandal in being seen in one of them as being seen at a play-house or any other place of amusement. The entertainments at these places were music and dancing; those not engaged in dancing were seated around the room with their paramours. For any one choosing to retire with one of them, there were small rooms adjoining, furnished with a bed and other conveniences. Their entrance to and exit from these rooms attracted no more attention than if they had stepped out to speak with a friend. It was the opinion that if they did not indulge the people in this particular, they should never be able to keep their wives chaste, and therefore of two evils they chose the least."

In Japan, to-day, as will be seen farther on, public women, or courtesans, may contract honorable marriage or return to the family hearth. Society does not point the finger of shame at them, and I make bold to say that if, as some contend, "prostitution is a *necessary* evil," this treatment of this unfortunate class is just as it should be. If our civil institutions cannot be so amended as to overcome the evil, or

to put the proposition as it practically presents itself—if prostitution is an inevitable companion of our civilization—why, then, it is enough that the doomed women who must fill this social chasm be physically cursed, without being morally and socially condemned. For reasons presented in the essay on Prostitution in Part I., it is hardly possible that they can avoid becoming the victims of disease. Must they, in addition to all this physical misery, be social outcasts—candidates for physical, social, and moral damnation—coupled with the certainty of election by the action and voice of both sexes and the decree of a merciful Providence? All this, too, with the preservation of the personal respectability and possible sanctification of the souls of the men who have reduced them to this condition, and retain them in it? Poor women! Until mankind learns how to redeem you, the tears of sainted mothers will so whiten your stains that our gracious Father will not put His finger upon them.

In our civilization we have a heterogeneous mixture of the elements of past social organizations. We practically adopt the old Scandinavian idea that woman is physically the inferior of man—the old patriarchal Roman sentiment that she is morally inferior, for we attribute all her short comings, physical and moral, to the alleged fact that she is the “weaker vessel.” In law governing our family relations, descent of property, etc., we partly adopt the old Scandinavian rule; in the complexity of all law, and our adhesion to it without too fine regard for equity, the peculiarities of the Roman empire under Augustus and Tiberius; in our sexual practices, privately—not publicly—the Greeks at the time of Socrates; in our prodigality and display, the Romans of the “Augustan” age; in our personal adornments, the rings and furbelows of the pagan world; in our religion, a mixture of the morals of the Mosaic dispensation, the word rather than the spirit of the Christian dispensation, and the idolatry of the worshippers of the *golden calf*. In our marriage customs we have the monogamy of the ancient Romans, the polygamy of the old Israelites, the omnigamy of the second century; and in our prostitution, practically the polyandry of some of the ancient communities of Africa. In our languages, with one common Latin root, we have as many branches and bendings as ever graced a water willow. Then we have gathered up all the bad habits of early oriental and European life, and added to them the chewing and smoking practices of the aborigines of America. While it may not appear on investigation that we have, in forming our civilization, gathered only the dregs of the past, it is certain we have not taken the cream. We have not fallen further short of the vices of oriental nations than we have of the virtues of the ancient Germans.

In conclusion, allow me to remind the reader, that to fully observe the influence of the sexual organs on civilization, it is necessary to

peruse the second essay in this chapter, and the one immediately preceding this. In the light of the three essays we see that they gave to man physical power over woman—that these powers were used to make woman hardly more than a slave in the early ages, and a “second fiddle” to man in nearly all ages and countries. When at any period she seemed likely to take an equal place with man, a reaction came in the masculine mind that remanded her to a secondary position. His advantage in physical strength has made him her master in the organization and continuation of unequal marriage regulations; in the formation of every plank in our social system; in the construction and working of our political machinery. And in this injustice is undoubtedly the concealed wormwood that embitters social life so extensively wherever our so-called Christian civilization prevails.

At the present writing (the closing year of the nineteenth century) there is some reason to hope that the time is not far distant when women may take part with their fathers, husbands, and brothers, in making the laws by which they are governed. Elizabeth Cady Stanton tells us in her interesting work entitled “Eighty Years or More,” that “municipal suffrage has been granted to women in England and some of her colonies; school

suffrage to women in half our States; and full suffrage in four States of the American Union!” In some of them, women may be elected as representatives to the State Legislatures, and in the United States of Australia, or some of them, they may become members of Parliament. In our own country, the first woman to be called upon to fill the chair of speaker in the State Legislature, was in Colorado recently. Speaker Smith had something to present on a measure before that body, and he called upon Mrs. F. S. Lee, a duly qualified member from Denver, to take the chair. It is said that she presided “for the whole day, and created a most favorable impression by her cool-headedness and her impartial rulings. Many difficult parliamentary points came up, and Mrs. Lee proved herself equal to every emergency” in a body composed of sixty-five members, three of whom were women. May we not hope that before the end of the twentieth century woman may occupy as commanding a position in all civilized communities as her lordly brother?

FIG. 270A



MRS. FRANCES S. LEE.

The first woman to be distinguished as Speaker of any House.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF MARRIAGE.



THE customs governing the intercourse of the sexes previous to the establishment of any arbitrary rules, are given in the last essay of the preceding chapter. We now come to the first attainable historical accounts of social or legal regulations appertaining thereto. The first man to inaugurate any civil code for the governance of man and woman in their sexual relations that the author is able to trace out was Menes, the first king of Egypt, who flourished about three thousand five hundred years before Christ. Some historians say three thousand eight hundred years. Previous to this epoch we have no account of marriage whatever, excepting that given in the Old Testament, at which period men *took* to themselves wives and concubines, according to their individual proclivities, without legal restraint. The next law-giver we encounter is Fu-hi, who invented a marriage system for the Chinese, two thousand six hundred and fifty years before Christ. Next we find Moses, the leader and legislator of the Israelites, about the sixteenth century before Christ, laying down a variety of rules for the regulation of intercourse between man and woman. Cecrops, 1550 B.C., concocted a code for the Greeks; and the Romans, at the very outset of their birth into the family of nations, are said to have had some stringent social—not legal—regulations for the governance of the sexes. Most of the northern nations of Europe were also discovered at the period of the Roman conquests to have had rules as inviolable as law in the construction and maintenance of the family. In the New World we cannot go far back in this investigation; but we find that the early Peruvians attributed the origin of their marriage system to Manco Capac, in the twelfth century after Christ; and the Spanish invasion

of Mexico, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, revealed the existence of a marriage institution sustained by law in the then most powerful empire in America.

In this chapter I shall endeavor to give as brief and connected a history as possible of the rise and progress of the principal marriage systems which started with the dawn of civilization, and which have been handed down to us through successive ages. In collecting the facts upon which the essays given in this chapter and those contained in the one which follows on the marriage customs of to-day are based, I beg leave to say that neither time, patience, nor expense have been spared to make the historical matter complete, and though it is not as much so as I could wish, owing to the scarcity of reliable works giving information on the subject, it is probably more succinct, comprehensive, and connected than can be found in any volume printed in the English language at the present writing. Possibly some inaccuracies may occur, for most of this volume has been written in the intervals of fatiguing professional labors. I am greatly indebted to the industry of my wife for translating from the dry legal pages of a new and able French work, some of the most valuable facts herein presented. This work is entitled "Study upon the Private Condition of Women in Ancient and Modern Law," etc., by Paul Gide, and was undoubtedly written for the legal profession. The work having received the approval of the French Academy of Science, it may be regarded as reliable authority. I am under great obligations to a clergyman of this city, for having called my attention to this work, and for the use of probably the only copy in this country at this time; also to the same gentleman for commending to my perusal a work entitled the "History of European Morals, from Augustus to Charlemagne," by William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M.A.

Many facts have been obtained from the American Bureau of Literary Reference, Mr. Frank H. Norton, formerly connected with one of our large city libraries, having been employed by that useful institution to collect them especially for these pages. Many more have been extracted from standard works, musty old books, magazines, and newspapers, by the author, who has endeavored to arrange all these detached fragmentary facts into a connected and entertaining history. With the foregoing introductory and explanatory words, the reader's attention will first be invited to the

History of Polygamy.

In writing any history of marriage, whatever, it is difficult to avoid the controversy going on between theologians and scientists as to the origin of man, the unity of the races, etc., and yet be thorough in its

presentation. But the author pleads lack of ability, preparation, time, and space to enter into this limitless arena of debate. Whether or not the reader accepts the belief entertained by so many in Christendom of the descent of the whole human family from one pair, traditions both sacred and profane point to polygamy as the oldest form of marriage. If Adam had but one wife, "circumstances over which he had no control" (!) might have prevented him from having more, for we do not descend far in the history of his family before we find Lamech with two. Then, in Noah's time, we find, according to Genesis (Chapter VI.), that "the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose." These matrimonial arrangements, too, it seems, gave birth to children which became giants, as we read a little farther on. Following the old Scriptural story, the world became so wicked, that a deluge came, which destroyed all but the family of Noah; then followed another forced period of monogamy among this people, the exact length of which cannot be ascertained from the account given in Genesis, which simply speaks of the descending heads of families down to the time of Abraham, the father of the Hebrews, who, we find, without question, was a polygamist; nor is there any doubt that those who preceded him were, for at that period of the world's history women had no rights which men, white or black, felt bound to respect.

Reaching Abraham, we come to a period only about two thousand years before Christ, and we must therefore go back a few centuries, for Egyptian civilization dates back considerably farther than this era. Menes is said to have been the founder of marriage among the Egyptians three thousand five hundred years before Christ. I have found it a little difficult to obtain any positive information as to the character of this early Egyptian marriage system, but feel justified in placing it in the history of polygamy, because, if a plurality of wives was not allowed, concubinage unquestionably was, and this, of course, is practically polygamy. The fact that early historians speak of the *wife* of an Egyptian king, indicates the existence of ostensible monogamy. That those kings at least were allowed concubines, would inferentially appear, from several facts which might be quoted if necessary, but perhaps it is sufficient to state, that Mr. Samuel Birch, the distinguished hierologist, speaks of one of the early Pharaohs as having married an Asiatic princess, giving her the title of "Ra-neferu, the king's *chief* wife." Then, again, we may judge something of the habits of the Egyptians at a later date, say fifteen hundred years after Menes, from the Scriptural account of Abraham going down into Egypt to avoid famine, filled with terror, lest he should be killed by them, on account of the personal attractions of his wife Sarai. To avoid this peril he passed her off as his sister. So soon as they entered Egypt, sure

enough, Pharaoh's eyes fell upon Sarai, and she was at once installed as a member of his household. But it so happened that every thing went wrong with the king, from the moment he kidnapped this Hebrew woman, and when, on investigation, he found she was the wife of Abraham, having been plagued sufficiently on her account, he seemed glad enough to restore her to her husband, and get rid of the whole family without further molesting them.

There is reason to believe that concubinage gradually grew unpopular in Egyptian civilization; for, at the time Alexander the Great

FIG. 271.

penetrated Egypt with his conquering army, about three hundred and thirty years before Christ, it is said of concubinage, "though it may have been lawful, it was not common," and, though the "kings sometimes indulged in it, polygamy was at that time expressly forbidden."

"According to Alexander, this system of marriage presupposes women to be slaves."

(Query: Was Alexander the first woman's rights man?)

"Harems," remarks Mr. Norton, "which always formed a portion of the Persian and Turkish household, were unknown in Egypt; nor were the females secluded from public observation, as in other Oriental countries."

All this last quoted matter, however, relates to Egypt at a comparatively recent period. We have passed the history of neighboring people with old Fu-hi, the originator of Chinese civilization and marriage, and the story of Hebrew polygamy in early times.

We read that Fu-hi established civilization among the Chinese, and founded a system of marriage two thousand six hundred and fifty years before Christ. It seems to me, in the light of all the Chinese history we possess, and the well-known marriage customs of China to day, there can be no reasonable doubt that the marriage system instituted by Fu-hi was polygamous, at least practically so. From the earliest information we obtain in regard to the customs of the Chinese, we find that while the law allowed them but one wife, they could have as many concubines as they chose.



THE POLYGAMIC FAMILY.

HEBRAIC POLYGAMY.

Having, in a few words, disposed of Fu-hi, who lived before Abraham, we will now return to the "Father of the Hebrews," about two thousand years before Christ. The Bible account in the sixteenth chapter of Genesis is as follows: "Now Sarai, Abram's wife, bare him no children; and she had an handmaid, an Egyptian, whose name was Hagar. And Sarai said unto Abram, Behold now, the Lord hath restrained me from bearing; I pray thee, go in unto my maid; it may be that I may obtain children by her. And Abram hearkened unto the voice of Sarai. * * * And he went in unto Hagar, and she conceived." After awhile, we find that Abraham marries another, according to chapter 25th of Genesis: "Then again Abraham took a wife, and her name was Keturah," by whom he had six sons. We find, too, that Abraham's posterity on the masculine side rather enlarged than restricted the plurality system. We perceive also that these family arrangements sometimes gave rise to feelings of envy and jealousy among the wives. We read that "Reuben went in the days of wheat harvest, and found mandrakes in the field, and brought them unto his mother Leah. Then Rachel said to Leah, Give me, I pray thee, of thy son's mandrakes. And she said unto her, Is it a small matter that thou hast taken my husband? and wouldest thou take away my son's mandrakes also? And Rachel said, Therefore he shall lie with thee to-night for thy son's mandrakes. And Jacob came out of the field in the evening, and Leah went out to meet him, and said, Thou must come in unto me; for surely I have hired thee with my son's mandrakes," etc.

During the period between the times of Abraham and Moses, the marriage customs of the Hebrews were not materially altered, and according to Nicholas, in his book on marriage, "the description of patriarchal life in the book of Genesis would apply with little alteration to the customs of most oriental countries." The second Hebrew patriarch was Isaac, and his son Jacob had a favorite son named Joseph, who was sold in Egypt by envious brothers. But, from the position of slave, Joseph was raised to be the prime minister to one of the Pharaohs, who allowed him to bring all his father's family, numbering seventy males, and probably ever so many females, into the land of Goshen, where they multiplied so rapidly, that the land was filled with them—according to Scriptural account—which seems likely under the then prevailing system of polygamy and concubinage. At the death of Joseph, the Egyptians commenced a series of oppressions of the Israelites, for by this name were the children of Jacob called. A new king, too, arose over Egypt, who knew not Joseph, and consequently felt unfriendly to his people, and jealous of their increasing number

and power. After trying various ways to limit their increase, with no other result than a more rapid multiplication of them, the same as we find it in our day, in our treatment of the Mormons, this king ordered the midwives to slay all the sons born to the women of Israel; but this proved ineffectual, for, according to the complaints of the midwives, the Hebrew women were too healthy and too smart for them, so that an opportunity was not offered the midwives to smother the Hebrew sons. Finally the king, about one thousand six hundred years before Christ, charged all his people, that every son that was born should be cast into the river. About this time, Moses, who was to become the future law-giver of the Israelites, was born, and his mother, after hiding him for three months, made a little boat of bulrushes, slime, and pitch, and laid him in it among the flags, by the river. Here his sister watched him afar off, and one of Pharaoh's daughters, happening to visit the river-side, espied the little fellow, and, taking compassion on him, carefully removed him from his perilous position. The anxious sister, unable to control her solicitude, made her appearance and asked to know if she might not obtain a Hebrew woman to nurse it. The daughter of Pharaoh, much to her gratification, responded favorably to the singular proposition, and providentially Moses's own mother was employed, and paid wages by the daughter of the king. The further history of Moses may be read in the Old Testament, by those who are interested. I have quoted so much to show how indebted Moses was to woman for his preservation. First, the untiring efforts of his mother; then, the watchfulness of his sister; and, finally, the compassion and motherly care bestowed on him by the daughter of a king. Surely Moses, under these circumstances, would be just to women, when he should become a ruler in Israel! But was he?

According to Numbers (Chap. XXX.), a woman had no power to obligate herself by oath, by vow, or otherwise; her husband or her father must in all cases act for her. In brief, he says, "every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it void." According to the Mosaic law, a man could repudiate his wife for the slightest cause. The wife constituted a part of the estate, and reverted to heirs the same as property. Moses looked upon women as only an instrument of procreation. Under his laws, polygamy prevailed to a greater extent than in all oriental Asia. In his expedition against the Midianites, an immense number of prisoners were taken, and he directed that every male among the little ones, and that every woman who had known man by lying with him, should be killed, while those female children which had not known man should be kept alive, and be divided among the people, the army, the priests, etc.; and it seems that there were thirty-two thousand women who had not known man. From a humanitarian standpoint all this

looks like shocking cruelty and injustice, and so indeed it was ; but in justice to Moses, it may be said, that some of his laws were more favorable to women, and it may be that at that age of the world he was kinder to the abused sex than any other ruler. We find, for instance, in Exodus (Chap. XXI.), that, "if a man sell his daughter to be a maid-servant, she shall not go out as the menservants do. If she please not her master, who hath betrothed her to himself, then shall he let her be redeemed ; to sell her unto a strange nation he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her. And if he have betrothed her unto his son, he shall deal with her after the manner of daughters. If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage shall he not diminish. And if he do not these three unto her, then shall she go out free without money."

The number of wives was not limited by Moses, but the rulings of the rabbis subsequently fixed it at four, after the example of the patriarch Jacob. He forbade the kings to have many wives, which injunction was disregarded by nearly all of them. He forbade the Israelites to marry aliens ; and this law was violated by Moses himself, who espoused an Arab.

Some four or five hundred years after Moses, we find that King David, "the man after God's own heart," disobeyed the Mosaic law in various ways, and besides having concubines, he committed adultery with Bath-sheba, the wife of Uriah, the Hittite, and, causing her husband to be slain, married her, and this woman became the mother of Solomon. He shut up ten of his concubines until the day of their death, because of their infidelity with his son Absalom.

Solomon flourished about one thousand years before Christ. We find that he loved many strange women, together with the daughters of Pharaoh ; women of the Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Sidonians, Hittites, and of other nations. He married an Egyptian princess, and it is further related of him, that he had seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines. It was probably his excessive matrimonial experience which led him to say, in Ecclesiastes (Chap. VII.)—"I find more bitter than death the woman, whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands ; whoso pleaseth God shall escape from her, but the sinner shall be taken by her. * * * Which yet my soul seeketh, but I find not : one man among a thousand have I found ; but a woman among all those have I not found."

Solomon was certainly in a very close corner, surrounded by one thousand women ! Artemus Ward when shut in a room with only seventeen widows of a departed saint at Utah, was excessively frightened, and begged to know if their intentions were honorable !

In subsequent times there were various modifications of Mosaic law among the indwellers of Palestine. Samai, according to Gide, "had

held that one could repudiate his wife only for adultery," but this rule was disregarded. When the people of Judea became subject to Roman law, a woman was allowed a dowry, and a wife without a dowry was considered only a concubine.

According to Norton, wives and concubines of foreign origin were after a time "excluded from the large cities, as Jerusalem, and were driven to live in booths and tents on the high roads, where they plied the trade of the prostitute. At length they gathered around them male companions, and to offer inducements to the traveller, they instituted rites and ceremonies of the most disgusting character to Moloch, Baal, and Belphegor, who, represented by lewd images, were worshipped with forms which clearly indicated the existence among them of the worship of Priapus."

"Polygamy," remarks Gide, "was more largely permitted in Judea than in all Eastern Asia; not only was a man permitted to have many lawful wives, but also concubines; and to divorce one he had only to address her a letter of divorcement." Even after the Jews became subject to the Romans, polygamy among them to a considerable extent continued. Herod the Great, if I remember rightly, is said to have had seven wives. Those who had fled to Europe after their dispersion by Titus, A.D. 70, held tenaciously to their customs, including polygamy, as long as they could. According to Maimonides, a distinguished rabbi, the Jews of Europe had a plurality of wives as late as the thirteenth century.

GRECIAN CONCUBINAGE.

Again we will return to an age fifteen hundred and fifty years before Christ, and follow Cecrops out of Egypt to Athens, where the civilization and marriage of ancient Greece first took root. The system introduced by him was unquestionably a second step toward a national recognition of monogamy, the Egyptians having made the first. It was more monogamic than the marriage of Egypt at that time, and yet a man was allowed one legal wife and one concubine, so that it cannot be placed under the head of "History of Monogamy," though many writers, nearly all, in fact, treat of it as a system of monogamy. It might perhaps be classified as a connecting link between polygamy and monogamy. But really such were the practices of the ancient Greeks, that it is difficult to determine under which head in this chapter their marriage system should properly find place. It almost requires a separate one. When Athens was founded, women in that part of the world were undoubtedly scarce. They were monopolized by those who could afford to carry out the practice of polygamy on a large scale. Whether this scarcity, or some advanced ideas entertained by Cecrops, influenced him, he made it a rule, that a man should have but one lawful wife,

whose children should be regarded as legitimate—such was the marriage system first inaugurated at Athens. Concubinage being permitted to such as could afford it, or, in other words, a man having been allowed a plurality of women, if not of wives, was it not, indeed, practically polygamy?

After the lapse of several centuries, however, we find a new feature in Greek civilization. Concubinage died out; the wife was kept at home for raising children and attending strictly to household affairs, while foreign women, taking the part of courtesans, assumed great liberty and received extraordinary attention. Speaking of them, Paul Gide says: "There was, however, a class of women, who, free from all domestic restraint, could mingle with the men, share their labors and their pleasures. They were the courtesans. The ancients presented them to us, as applying themselves with earnestness to the loftiest studies, and equaling men by the strength of their mind, as well as the extent of their knowledge. Their society offered to the Greeks those intellectual pleasures they could not find among their wives or sisters. Thus the Athenian courtesans knew how to appropriate that influence which women always exert among a free and intelligent people. The courtesan filled, in Athenian history, the *rôle* which the chaste matron took in the annals of Roman history."

When Grecian society reached this stage, and concubinage disappeared, perhaps their marriage deserved the name of monogamy as much as ours does to-day. Nichols, speaking of Greece at this period, remarks: "In Athens, the most refined city of Greece, prostitution was as common as in New York, or London, or Paris; but the Athenians were too honest to disgrace and degrade their courtesans, who were the public and honored companions of their statesmen and philosophers. The Athenians did not differ from our civilizees in fact so much as in pretension. They were, in this respect, less hypocritical. The Aspasia, Phrynes, and Laïses of Greece have their counterpart in every modern capital; but we have a conventional standard of morals, which, though everywhere disregarded, imposes upon us the meanness of a continual hypocrisy of a very depraving character. It was not so in the age of Pericles and Alcibiades. Solon, the great Athenian lawgiver, six hundred years before Christ, commended the young men who kept accomplished mistresses." One of the most virtuous of the Greeks, it is related, admitted an Aspasia to his philosophical entertainments, and she was even allowed access to his bedside to attend him in his last moments, when his own wife was excluded.

"In the time of Pericles," remarks Dr. S. Paneoast, "there appeared and flourished at Athens a class of females who gloried in their wild excesses. In the Greek colonies of Asia, temples were erected to the *earthly* Venus, and courtesans not merely tolerated but honored as

priestesses of that condescending divinity. The wealthy and commercial city of Corinth was a nursery of courtesans. In the temple of Venus, as we are told by Strabo, there were no less than one thousand beautiful damsels, who, to gain the goddess's favor, prostituted themselves for hire. Hence arose the saying, 'to act the Corinthian is to commit fornication.' * * * Beauty and talents often raised great estates. A remarkable instance is that of Phryne, who offered the Thebans to rebuild the walls of their city when demolished by Alexander on condition that they would engrave on them this inscription: 'These walls were demolished by Alexander, but raised by Phryne, the courtesan.' * * * In Athens, the number of brothels was incredible. Solon found it necessary to allow the courtesans and prostitutes to enter the temples and forums for the purpose of public prostitution."

While the freedom and power of the courtesan were almost illimitable, those of the wife were no less circumscribed. In fact, the native women of Greece, those who constituted the legitimate wives and daughters, were treated as children. Before marriage they were governed by the will of the father; after marriage, by that of the husband; if without a male protector, they were taken care of by the state. They were not allowed to participate with the men in public festivities. They were instruments simply for bearing children. Men were compelled to marry; a reward was offered to those who would rear large families. A husband was required by law to cohabit with his wife as often as once a month, and she could enter complaint at the public tribunal if he failed to comply therewith.

"Grecian laws concerning divorce," writes Lady Hamilton, "were different in many places. * * * The Athenians permitted divorce upon very slight occasions, but it was not permitted without a bill specifying the reason of their separation, which the magistrate must see and approve. The Athenian women were allowed to separate from their husbands upon any just ground for complaint; but they were under the necessity of appearing in person and publicly exhibiting their complaint to the archon, that, by so doing, their husbands might have an opportunity of seeing and prevailing on them to return. Plutarch relates that Hipparete, the wife of Alcibiades, being a virtuous woman and very fond of her husband, was at last induced, from his debauched life and continued entertainment of the courtesans, to leave him and retire to her brother Callais's house. Alcibiades still continued his loose manner of living; but his wife being obliged, before she could obtain a divorce, personally to appear before the magistrate, her husband came and took her away by force, and carried her home through the forum, where she remained with him till her death, no one daring to interfere between man and wife.

"It was not unusual," continues this writer, "to dissolve the marriage tie by mutual consent; in which case the parties were at liberty to dispose of themselves as each thought proper. Nor was it unusual in some parts of Greece to borrow each other's wives." A practice which continues under some modifications in modern times in every civilized community. Even in our own country there are occasional exchanges of wives.

A great variety of singular customs prevailed in various parts of Greece, which I have neither time nor space to relate. The period when the courtesan was so much honored, was, I think, mainly the fourth and fifth centuries before Christ. Gradually, as Grecian and Roman civilization met, there became more or less a blending of national characteristics, the Greeks becoming somewhat less prominent in their sexual excesses, and the Romans less exclusive and loyal to matrimonial ties. And when Greece became a Roman province, about one hundred and fifty years before Christ, their system of marriage, like that of the Romans, became what might be called a loose form of monogamy; less monogamic than that of the first Romans, and less polygamic and omnigamic than that of the Grecians at the time of Pericles.

PERSIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN POLYGAMY.

In ancient Persia, whose empire was founded by Cyrus about five hundred and sixty years before Christ, the system of marriage was undoubtedly polygamous. At the very beginning, indeed, Persia, prior to its becoming an empire, and the empire, ancient and modern, may be placed among the countries where polygamy has been sustained by law, religion, and custom. Its earliest condition may be inferred from the fact that Zoroaster, the founder of the religion of the Persians, many centuries before the empire (the most authoritative writers placing his time somewhat over twelve hundred years before Christ), allowed polygamy among his followers, and further, by a perusal of the book of Esther in the Old Testament; and its later condition, by what is said in the "New American Cyclopaedia" of the Golden Age of modern Persia, in the sixth century after Christ, when the monarch Chosroes II. had "fifty thousand Arab horses and *three thousand* beautiful women, the most lovely of whom was Shirin, or Irene, a Greek and a Christian, whose beauty and whose love formed the subject of a thousand poems." "Persian monarchs," remarks Norton, "never had less than four hundred wives and concubines." The ancient Parthians were also polygamous before they became subject to the Persians, and continued to be after they became independent of Persia, and made for themselves a powerful empire. They were allowed marriage with sisters and mothers. The ancient Scythians, who were contemporaneous with the Persians, practised polygamy.

Outside of these larger ancient nations, there were any number of communities and kingdoms, large and small, where polygamy was the popular form of marriage ; but it will hardly interest the reader, while it will greatly consume time and space, if even a brief history of each one of them is given. I will therefore pass from the domestic history of various peoples before Christ, and come down to a period comparatively more recent, simply reminding the reader that oriental polygamy has not only passed around, but bridged over, the times of Christ and his apostles, who were supposed by many to have been inimical to the polygamic system of marriage.

The most extensive religious body springing up after Christ and sustaining the ancient institution of polygamy was that originated by Mohammed. This man was an Arab ; born about the year 570 after Christ ; nursed for two years by a Bedouin nurse who had fits, attributed to evil spirits ; married at twenty-five to a rich woman of forty. He visited a cave frequently between his thirty-fifth and fortieth years, and therein had fits and visions. Mohammed and his wife were puzzled to know whether these visions were from good or evil spirits ; but a Christian priest, named Waraka, related to Mrs. Mohammed in some way, told them how to decide this matter, and by the test he gave them, it became evident that the visions were of divine origin, whether the fits were or not. So Mohammed hired some secretaries, and straightway made up the book of Koran.

Like Joseph Smith of our times, Mohammed met with much opposition ; but he was personally as invincible as Smith's religion is inextinguishable. An amiable gentleman, by the name of Omar, went out to slay Mohammed ; but instead of Mohammed falling a victim to his blade, he fell a victim to Mohammed's religion. Next, a whole caravan of Christians, from Nadjaran, taking with them one skilled in casting out evil spirits, went forth unto Mohammed, to relieve him of the devil ; but instead of their possessing a sufficient number of good spirits to overcome Mohammed, he seemed to have a devil apiece for all of them ; for when they met the prophet, they, too, became converts to his faith. An enraged Jewess fed Mohammed on poisoned lamb, but it only took away his health. He continued to live and extend his religion by persuasion and force of arms, till he was able to visit Mecca at the head of forty thousand pilgrims !

Some may imagine that he incorporated polygamy into his religion and practice, in consequence of his first wife being fifteen years older than himself. This is not so. It was not till after the death of his first wife, Kadijah, that he married several wives, and it seems that at his death he only left nine widows !

The religion of Mohammed, with its polygamy, has penetrated Europe and spread over Asia and Africa, until, as estimated by Hay-

ward, in his "Book of Religion," his followers number not less than one hundred and forty millions. It appears from statistics that the spread of Mohammedanism has been proportionately greater than that of Christianity; for in the seventh century there were only about forty thousand accepting the religion of the Arabian prophet, while there were twenty-five millions accepting that of the "lowly Nazarene." In the eighteenth century, according to M. Laffon de Ladebat, there were two hundred millions of Christians, by which it appears that the followers of Mohammed have been more active in proselyting than those of Jesus of Nazareth. Hayward attributes the rapid increase of Mohammedanism to its remarkable adaptation to the peculiarities of Eastern nations, and then he remarks: "To these causes of the progress of Mohammedanism we may add the bitter dissensions and cruel animosities that reigned among the Christian sects—dissensions that filled a great part of the East with carnage, assassinations, and such detestable enormities that rendered the very name of Christianity odious to many. Other causes of the sudden progress of that religion will naturally occur to such as consider attentively its spirit and genius, and the state of the world at this time."

The same writer, after describing the Mohammedan heaven with all its luxuries, remarks, "But all these glories will be eclipsed by the resplendent and ravishing girls of Paradise, called, from their large black eyes, *Hur-al-Oyun*, the enjoyment of whose company will be the principal felicity of the faithful. These, they say, are created not of clay, as mortal women are, but of pure musk, being, as the prophet often affirms in his Koran, free from all natural impurities, of the strictest modesty, and secluded from public view in pavilions of hollow pearls, so large that, as some traditions have it, one of them will be not less than sixty miles square." One of these pearls would suit the writer better than the women of musk! The Turks and Persians, as is well known, are mainly Mohammedans.

In the turnings and overturnings of nationalities and sects after the Christian era, there was a grand mixture of polygamy, polyandry, omnigamy, and monogamy. "Polygamy," remarks Mr. Norton, "seems not to have been entirely eradicated among the Christians of the sixth century, as we find it then enacted in the canons of one of their councils, that if anyone is married to many wives, he shall do penance. Even the clergy themselves in this period practised bigamy, as we find it ordained at another council held at Narbonne, that such clergymen as were bigamists should only be presbyters and deacons, and should not be allowed to marry and consecrate.

"In the eighth century," says the same writer, "Charlemagne had two wives. Sigebert and Chilperic had also a plurality, according to Gregory of Tours. But we even find an instance of bigamy and poly-

gamy as late as the sixteenth century. Philip, a German prince of Hesse Cassel, obtained permission from Luther and a synod of six Reformers, to marry a second wife during the life of his first one, and he accordingly did so. In this remarkable case Luther exercised an authority which even the most daring of the popes in the plenitude of his apostolic power had never ventured to attempt."

Again this writer remarks, "that the celebrated John of Leyden (a leader of the Anabaptists in Münster, Germany, in 1533) announced his right to marry as many wives as he chose, following the custom of the kings of Israel, and put it in practice so far as to marry seventeen." He was evidently very much of "a ladies' man."

POLYGAMY IN THE NEW WORLD.

Passing over the bigamy or polygamy of very dissolute kings of Europe, open polygamy had made no progress in the nations of Christendom until early in the nineteenth century, when Joseph Smith founded his religion which he claimed to be Christian and based on the Bible as well as upon the Book of Mormon, which he interpreted from the golden plates excavated from a hill in Ontario County, New York, where he found his first revelation salted down.

The Mormons, however, were not the first to inaugurate polygamy on American soil. "It was," says Norton, "practised among the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians, as well as the more barbarous tribes in both North and South America. Montezuma, the Emperor of Mexico, at the time of the Spanish invasion, had three thousand women. The Incas in the twelfth century married only their own sisters, but were allowed a great number of concubines. The Peruvians, before the coming of the Incas, are said to have had their women in common, with no recognized marriage relation, but subsequently adopted polygamy.

"The Brazilians practised polygamy in ancient times, and I believe now do in portions of their empire. In Nicaragua, polygamy was formerly allowed, and adulterers were simply divorced. In Carabani, caziques had as many wives as they wished, and, when they made long journeys, had them stationed along the road, like post-horses, for their convenience. The other inhabitants had as many wives as they could support. Polygamy, indeed, seems to have obtained among the ancient inhabitants of the whole of Central and South America, and, as a result, little adultery or violence was committed. The aborigines of North America, though generally content with one wife, sometimes took two or three. In conclusion," remarks this writer, "it is stated on good authority that, from the creation of the world, polygamy has been the rule with four-fifths of the human race." Its eradication is no small part of "the white man's burden."

History of Mormon Polygamy.

In the Territory of Utah, from the time of its settlement by the Mormons in 1847 until 1887, open polygamy of what was claimed to be of a *Christian type* existed. A lengthy account of this social experiment was given in the earlier editions of "Plain Home Talk" and, as an interesting economic study, I shall permit it to remain with some abbreviations and additions.

A man by the inevitable name of Smith—Joseph Smith, not John Smith—was born in 1805, and, during his boyhood, was said to have had many visions, and soon after emerging from his "teens" was directed by an angel of the Lord to a place where he found some gold plates bearing an unintelligible record. But apples never grew without hands to pick them, and beautiful landscapes were never made without eyes to see them. Fortunately for Smith, a pair of gold spectacles were found in the same earth, with which he could read all the gold plates had to say, and the stones of the spectacles were called the "Urim and Thummim;" the characters on the plates were "Reformed Egyptian," but sitting behind a screen where no one could see him and with the aid of the aforesaid spectacles, Joseph, surnamed Smith, was able to read and interpret them, while a man outside the screen took down all that Joseph read to him.

The manuscripts were printed in 1830, making a volume of several hundred pages, and this publication was straightway called the "Book of Mormon," and by some the "Golden Bible." This work now consists of sixteen distinct books, professing to have been written at different periods by successive prophets.

The Mormon Church was first organized in the State of New York, but soon after removed to Kirtland, Ohio, where an immense temple was built. Here Smith was joined by Brigham Young and several others, who became prominent in the Mormon Church. Pecuniary disasters finally drove them from Ohio to Missouri, and the incensed people of the latter State made such war upon them that they were expelled from its borders. Their next foothold became more permanent. They built another costly temple at Nauvoo, Ill., and finally a considerable city; and Smith the Great was not only the prophet of the church, but the mayor of Nauvoo. Polygamy had not been thought of however until about 1838, when Smith "persuaded several women to cohabit with him, calling them his spiritual wives." This occasioned a matrimonial rumpus in Smith's family, for his legal wife was made jealous by the conduct of the prophet; but the family fracas ended by the complete surrender of the incensed wife, who, "to pacify her, Smith received, in the summer of 1843, a revelation author-

lizing polygamy." The church first disputed this, and proclaimed itself opposed to polygamy, but ten years later it openly accepted the revelation and defended the new order of things. There was, however, a large number of dissenters, between whom and the prophet there arose a sharp conflict, resulting in the death of Smith by a bullet from a mob. Finally Nauvoo was cannonaded for three days, and all the Mormons were driven out. In the autumn of 1847 Brigham Young, who succeeded Smith as prophet and leader, found himself surrounded by the faithful at Salt Lake, Utah, where the church has flourished and received accessions till its numbers, at this writing, two hundred and fifty-nine thousand members. For the facts from which I have made up the foregoing brief narrative of the Mormons up to the time of their settlement in Utah, I am indebted to the new "American Encyclopedia" and to Baneroff's "History of Utah." The subjoined information, with all the quotations, is derived from an interesting book by William Hepworth Dixon, entitled "New America." Mr. Dixon was hospitably received by the "Saints" in 1866, and consequently enjoyed unusual opportunities to observe for himself the domestic life of these strange people.

"'Look around you,' said Young to me, 'if you want to know what kind of people we are. In 1847 this valley was a desert, growing nothing but the wild sage and the dwarfed sunflower; we who came into it brought nothing but a few oxen and wagons and a bag of seeds and roots; the people who came after us, many of them weavers and artisans, brought nothing, not a cent, not even skill and usage of the soil; and when you look from this balcony you can see what we have made of it.'

"These people are gathered from all quarters of the world, for when Young wants a 'missionary' he picks his man, whether he finds him in the street, workshop, or field, and dispatches him at once with an empty purse into the Gentile world to preach the Mormon gospel; the saints boast that when they go out to convert the Gentiles they carry with them no purse, no scrip; that they go forth naked and alone, to do the Lord's work in the Lord's way; trusting in no arm of flesh, in no power of gold, taking no thought of what they shall eat and where they shall lie down; but put their lives and fortune wholly in the hands of God. Thus these enthusiastic missionaries have started out for Liverpool, Damascus, Delhi, and Peking, and reach those localities, too, by resorting to all sorts of labor on the way. At Utah to the craftsman they promise mills; to the peasant, farms. The heaven of which they tell is not placed wholly beyond the grave; earth itself is, in their opinion, a part of heaven; and as the earth and all that is in it are the Lord's, they announce that these riches of the earth are the true inheritance of His saints."

On their arrival the new converts are in reality taken care of. "A bishop's main function is to see that no man in his ward or in his county, is in want of food and raiment; in the Lord's name he takes from the prosperous what is necessary 'for the needy, for the whole earth is the Lord's.' There is also a tithing office which extracts from the rich a reasonable share of their revenue, whether of money or produce, and at this place the poor may obtain succor; the wants of

FIG. 272.



JOSEPH SMITH, THE PROPHET.

the poor take precedence of the wants of the church. A special fund is raised for the relief of necessitous saints, and Young himself, the servant of all, discharges in person the troublesome duties of this trust."

Labor is provided for all; Mr. Dixon visited a meeting of the bishops called for the purpose of attending to the welfare of a fresh lot of Mormons from the Gentile world. "The old men," he says, "gathered in a ring; and Edward Hunter, their presiding bishop, questioned each and all as to the work going on in his ward, the building, painting, draining, and gardening; also as to what this man needed and that man needed in the way of help. An emigrant train had just come in, and the bishops had to put six hundred persons in the way of growing their cabbages and building their homes. One bishop said he could take five bricklayers, another two carpenters, a third a tinman, a fourth seven or eight farm servants, and so on through the whole bench. In a few minutes, I saw that two hundred of these poor emigrants had been placed in the way of earning their daily bread. 'This,' said Young with a sly little smile, 'is one of the labors of our bishops.' I confess," says Dixon, "I could not see much harm in it. The ministry is unprofessional and unpaid. Prophets, presidents, bishops, elders, all pursue their vocations in the city and on the soil." With all their industry, however, they take time for amusement and recreation. "The earth, according to the Mormon idea, is a paradise made for their enjoyment. Young may be described as a minister of mirth; having built a great theatre in which his daughters play comedies and interludes; having built a social hall in which the young of both sexes dance and sing; and having set the example of balls and music parties both in the open air and under private roofs. Concerts and operas are constantly being given. Water-parties, picnics, all the contrivances for innocent amusement, have his hearty sanction. Care is bestowed on the ripening of grapes, on the culture

of peaches, on the cooking of food ; so that an epicure may chance to find in the New Jerusalem dainties that he would sigh for in Washington and New York."

The information which the reader has a right to look for in this place, however, is that which appertains to the marriage relation, and this I can gather better from Hepworth Dixon's book, than from any other source at my command. (This account was printed before my

FIG. 273.



BRIGHAM YOUNG.

personal visit to Utah.) "The Mormon Church," he remarks, "puts marriage into the very front of man's duties on earth. 'Neither man nor woman,' says Young, 'can work out the will of God alone ; that is, all human beings have a function to discharge on earth—the function of providing tabernacles of the flesh for immortal spirits now waiting to be born—which cannot be discharged except through that union of the sexes implied in marriage.' To evade that function is, according to Young, to evade the most sacred of man's obligations. It is to commit sin. An unwedded man in Mormon belief is an

imperfect creature; like a bird without wings, a body without soul. Nature is dual ; to complete his organization a man must marry. 'Love,' says Young, 'is a yearning for a higher state of existence ; and the passions properly understood are feeders of our spiritual life.'

"Instead of denying to their popes and priests the consolation of woman's love, they encourage them to indulge in a plurality of wives ; and among their higher clergy—the prophet, the apostles, and the bishops—this indulgence is next to universal. Not to be a pluralist is not to be a good Mormon. They may also secure not only wives for earth but those for heaven. A strange peculiarity which the saints have intruded into the finer relations of husband and wife is that of continuity. Their right of sealing man and woman to each other, may be for either time or eternity ; that is to say, the man may take the woman as his wife either for this world only, as we all do in the Christian Church, or for this world during life and the next world after

death. Thus the earth-wife of one man may be the spiritual wife of another. The right of choosing a celestial partner is not confined to the men, however, for among these saints the female enjoys nearly the same power of selecting her celestial bridegroom, as the male enjoys of selecting his mortal bride.

"Another peculiarity," continues Dixon, "not less strange, which the Mormons have introduced into these delicate relations, is that of sealing a living person to the dead. The marriage for time is an affair of earth, and must be contracted between a living man and a living woman; but the marriage for eternity, being an affair of heaven, may be contracted, say these saints, with either the living or the dead, provided always that it be a real engagement of the persons, sanctioned by the Prophet, and solemnized in the proper form. In any case it may be a genuine union; a true marriage in the canonical sense, and according to the written law, not a platonic rite, an attachment of souls, which would bind the two parties together in a mystical bond only. This is done by the machinery of substitution. Substitution! Can there be such a thing in any marriage as either one man or one woman, standing in the place of another? Young has declared it! A woman may choose her own bridegroom of the skies, but like the man who would take a second wife, the woman who desires to marry a dead husband, can do it in no other way than on Young's intercession, and by his consent. By a religious act he can seal her to a dead man, whom she has chosen to be her own lord and king in heaven; by the same act he can give her a substitute on earth from among his elders and apostles; should her beauty tempt his eye, he may accept for himself the office of proxy for her departed saint. In the tabernacle," says Dixon, "I have been shown two ladies who are sealed to Young by proxy as the wives of Joseph; the prophet himself tells me there are many more; and of these two I can testify that their relations to him are the same as those of any other mortal wives. They are the mothers of children who bear his name.

"In the Mormon Church, polygamy is not a right of man, but a gift of God. A saint may wed one woman without seeking leave from his prophet; that privilege may be considered one of his rights as a man; but beyond this limit he can never go except by permission of his spiritual chief. In every case of taking a second wife a special warrant is required from heaven, which Young alone has a right to ask. If Young says Yea, the marriage may take place; if he says Nay, there is no appeal from his spoken word.

"Every priest in the higher grades in Salt Lake Valley has a plural household, the number of his mates varying with the wealth and character of the elder. No apostle has less than three wives. Of the marriages of Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, and Daniel Wells, the

three members of what is here called the first presidency, no accounts are kept in the public office. It is the fashion of every pious old lady in this community, who may have lost her husband by death, to implore the bishop of her ward to take measures for getting her sealed to one of these three presidents. Young is of course the favorite of such widows, and it is said that he never makes a journey from the Bee-hive

FIG. 274.



A PART OF THE LATE PRESIDENT SNOW'S FAMILY.

He had forty-nine children in all.
He is in the upper part of the picture.

without being called upon to indulge one of these poor creatures in her wish. Hence a great many women hold the nominal rank of his wife whom he has scarcely ever seen, and with whom he has never held the relations of a husband as we should understand the term. The actual wives of Brigham Young, the women who live in his houses, in the Bee-hive, in the Lion house, in the White Cottage (who are the mothers of his children), are twelve, or about twelve in number." (Later reports put the number at seventeen, all above that number being "unofficial," as we may say.)

When men "are married so much," as "Artemus Ward" used to say, there are of course large households of children. Young told Mr. Dixon he had forty-eight now alive. "Every house seemed full; wherever we saw a woman she was nursing; and in every house we entered two or three infants in arms were shown us. The valley is indeed the true baby land. One merchant was unable to tell how many children he had. Could not quite remember!" It seems that some of the Mormons have their wives and children all under one roof, while others keep them in separate cottages. When this is the case they may dine at one table. Every man arranges his household to suit himself, so long as he maintains the peace of his family.

After a pretty thorough, and, it would seem, impartial criticism, which is omitted to save prolixity, Mr. Dixon paid them the following very flattering compliment: "Among the Mormon presidents and apostles we have not seen one face on which liar and hypocrite were written. Though we daily meet with fanatics, we have not seen a single man whom we can call a rogue." Their doctrinal notes are stated as follows:

"1. God is a person with the form and flesh of man.

"2. Man is a part of the substance of God, and will himself become a god.

"3. Man is not created by God, but existed from all eternity.

"4. Man is not born in sin, and is not accountable for offences other than his own.

"5. The earth is a colony of embodied spirits, one of many such settlements in space.

"6. God is President of the immortals, having under Him four orders of beings: 1, Gods—that is to say, immortal beings, possessed of a perfect organization of soul and body; being the final state of men who have lived on earth in perfect obedience to the law; 2, Angels—immortal beings, who have lived on earth in perfect obedience to the law; 3, Men—immortal beings, in whom a living soul is united with a human body; 4, Spirits—immortal beings still waiting to receive their tabernacle of flesh.

"7. Man, being one of the race of gods, became eligible, by means of marriage, for a celestial throne; his household of wives and children being his kingdom, not on earth only, but in heaven.

"8. The Kingdom of God has been again founded on earth; the time has come for the saints to take possession of their own; but by virtue, not by violence; by industry, not by force."

To clearly understand these peculiar people it is necessary to know something of their religious views, and for this reason the foregoing

interesting matter is given. With such doctrinal features it is difficult to see how the Mormons can sustain their religion or progress to their highest estate without what they choose to call "plural marriage." They do not seem to like the term "polygamy." Their position in Paradise would appear, according to their idea, to absolutely depend upon the size of their families. Nevertheless they have been compelled by the National Government to outwardly relinquish their favorite marriage system. What they may do in their private lives under the influence of the religious views they entertain may be easily imagined when it is no secret that in every Gentile city of the United States, where polygamy is under the ban of the church and the statutes of the land, where, indeed, it is considered highly immoral for any person to indulge in the sexual relation outside of monogamic marriage, there are more plural wives, practically speaking, than there are in Utah. If the "Gentile" will cater to outward public opinion, law and conscience, while leading a dual life, what can be reasonably expected of a people whose religion and morals justify such social relations? In the one case the innocent fruits of illicit amours falling victims of abortionists or "Baby Farmers," or growing up in the slums of a big city to fill our work-houses and prisons, and in the other, the offspring reared under the fostering care of affectionate mothers who have not lost self-respect nor the social recognition of their neighbors. All this must look quite unaccountable to an outside barbarian.

Ineffectual efforts were made at various times by Congress to put a stop to plural marriages in Utah, the first law having been passed in 1862, but the most sweeping and effective measure was called the Edmunds-Tucker Act, passed in 1887. It was not only severe in its penalties and carefully guarded in every provision relating to the marriage system, the legitimacy of children, the inheritance of property and the right of dower, but it provided further that women should not vote. To the credit of the Mormons it may be said that Woman Suffrage was first introduced on this continent by them. But under the Edmunds-Tucker Act all this was changed and even men who disregarded the statute by having more than one wife were not permitted to cast a ballot. Many of the foremost Mormons were not only disfranchised but were sent to prison for bigamy. Brigham Young had died some ten years before this stringent bill was passed, or he would probably have had to suffer disfranchisement and imprisonment with other prominent prophets of the church. All open violations of the law came to an end, and in September of 1890 the late Wilford Woodruff, the then president of the Church, "yielded and declared that to save the people from ruin he himself would obey the law against the plural marriages and advised his people to do the same." His advice was ac-

cepted by the vote of the Church and after various efforts to obtain Statehood, Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896. Since her admission woman suffrage has been restored and women have been elected to the State legislature! Polygamy, under national enactments, has no legal existence.

WHY NOT LET WOMAN SUFFRAGE SETTLE THE PROBLEM.

I cannot conscientiously close this brief history without making a plea for the persecuted Mormons. Having twice spent some time in Salt Lake City I feel compelled to bear testimony that I heard less complaint from Mormon women about the hardships of married life than I have heard in the same time from women who are living under a monogamic system. As a physician I have had unusual opportunities for hearing the murmurs of the disaffected in the state of matrimony. Among us marriage is by many declared a failure, even by pious women, and patients who have large experience in monogamic marriage have confidently said the same thing to me. No Mormon woman consulting me in Salt Lake City ever admitted as much. In New York I hear of dissatisfaction of Mormon women with their condition. I heard no such complaints in Utah. There are doubtless cases of hardship and perhaps cruelty among the families of the "saints;" we know there are many such with us.

Polygamy in a community where women can vote, have an equal voice with the men in the making of laws, and even hold office, is a very different institution than that which exists in a country where all the affairs of state are monopolized by what are aptly called the "lords of creation." Indeed in a community where women have the ballot the odds are greatly against the men. If there be more than one wife to each man the women really hold the balance of power and can enact and enforce such laws as they choose for the government of the Commonwealth. If each man has two wives he will have just half the law-making power that is possessed by one of his sex in a monogamic community where woman suffrage exists. If he had three or a half dozen, his power as a law and social usage maker is proportionately reduced and woman is placed in the ascendant. In States where female suffrage does not exist woman has no rights nor privileges except those voluntarily bestowed by her self-appointed protector—man. This being the case it looks strange enough to see women living in States where they are denied the ballot rising up with indignation to protect the women of Utah who can vote and protect themselves against the aggressions of man. If Mormon women were to be disfranchised as they were under the Edmunds-Tucker Act, the situation would be widely different. They not only have the ballot, but can out-vote the men two to one and in many instances better still. If every

man have a dozen wives the latter can give a plurality of eleven against him and his measures. In a true democracy where free educational advantages prevail and individuals of both sexes enact the laws, each local community may safely be left to take care of its affairs. If the National Government interferes with the State, or the State with the county or township or municipality in its domestic arrangements genuine democracy ceases to exist. Suppose, for instance, in the early days of our American Republic the slaves of the Southern States had possessed the same advantages for education as their masters, and then, in addition to this they had had also the privilege of voting for their law-makers; what excuse could William Lloyd Garrison and his co-workers in the abolition movement have reasonably urged for their interference with that institution in the South? Even as it was, the majority of the Northern people insisted that they had under their democratic form of Government no power to interfere with the domestic concerns of their Southern neighbors. It was not until war broke out between the two sections that interference was deemed possible, and even then it was only justified as a necessary war measure. How then can we excuse ourselves for meddling with Polygamy in the State of Utah?

FIG. 275.



A UTAH STATE SENATOR.

Certainly if Monogamy cannot rid itself of prostitution running side by side with it in every monogamic community and in every State of the Union it ought not to find fault with the polygamy of its neighbors, for the latter is by far the least of two evils from every point of view. While in command in the Soudan, General Kitchener, backed by the English Government, would not allow Christian missionaries, at the present writing, to go among the polygamic Mohammedans, lest trouble should ensue. He seemed disposed to let time and contact with his own people work out the problem. For the present even the religion of the natives will be not only protected but fostered while their polygamy is to remain undisturbed.

It is quite unnecessary to look to Great Britain for an example of wise toleration in dealing with a people who, in religion and morals, differ

from those living under the British or American flag. Our own Government has entered into a treaty with the Sultan of the Sulu group of the Philippine Archipelago, containing about 100,000 inhabitants, to tolerate not only their polygamy and slavery, but their Mahometan religion and its usages. Not only so, but the Sultan has been promised \$250 per month, with which to maintain his harem! Under such circumstances it appears not a little strange that we cannot allow the plural wife system to exist in one of our numerous States when such a

FIG. 276.



THE SULTAN OF SULU.

system is consistent with their religion and morals, and more than that, a part of their religion, if left free to practise the doctrine of its prophets and devotees.

It has been considered that our system of government as founded by our Fathers was the acme of statecraft. The township or municipality was to have entire charge of its domestic affairs; the authorities of the County were to take cognizance of such matters as the townships, or villages, or cities comprising it, could not well attend to; the State was to take in charge such functions as the local communities could not well handle, and the National Government was to exercise

a kind of protectorate over the States and conduct their relations with other nations by treaties and otherwise, in a way to promote the well-being of all concerned. This, indeed, is what constitutes a true Democracy. As Mr. Lincoln tersely expressed it, "A Government of the people, for the people and by the people." Each community under this arrangement is expected to manage, without hindrance or interference, its own domestic affairs and without molestation so long as its people are orderly and law-abiding under such local statutes as their regularly appointed law-making bodies enact.

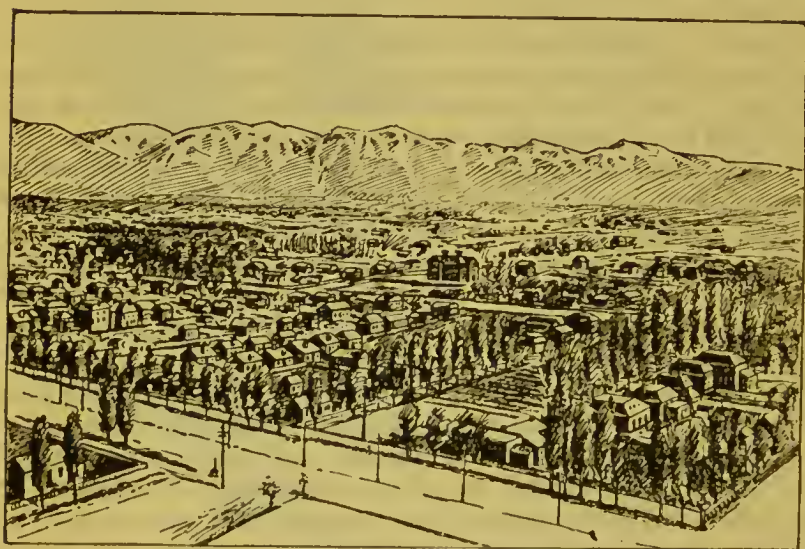
It seems especially unjust to interfere with the institutions of the Mormons in the light of history. Persecuted as they were in the States they betook themselves to another country—Mexico. The Salt Lake Valley was then a trackless waste in Mexican Territory in what was



called the "Great American Desert." Confronting grave perils and hardships they created a garden of great beauty in those barren lands ; they built their Temple ; established their plural marriage system and were a flourishing and orderly community. After our war with Mexico our national map was greatly enlarged. The territory occupied by the "Latter Day Saints," and much more besides, came into the boundaries of the United States. More than that, at the outset of the war with Mexico the Mormons patriotically sent a battalion of five hundred fighting men against the Mexicans to assist our Government in that conflict. These volunteers, marching through a wilderness of great magnitude to California, encountered greater hardships and privations than our soldiers endured in the late war with Spain. They were so reduced in rations that even "embalmed beef" would have been to them a delicious luxury. Failing to have a sufficient supply of meat they pieced out with the entrails as well as the carcasses of the animals they killed on the march. They did not reach the enemy in time to take part in the conflict, but they patriotically responded to the call of this Government. They were ready and willing to fight for those who had persecuted them and driven them from the States. When the war was ended and Utah was added to the map of the United States the "Gentiles," so-called, began to flock there. The latter were not obliged to settle among the "hated Mormons." Their supposed individual interests led them to cast their lot with the "People of Zion." Had it been the reverse of this—had the country been occupied by monogamic people and had the interlopers been composed of men with a plurality of wives, the former might with good reason have felt justified in calling upon the general Government to find it in some way possible for them to be saved from enforced comradeship with neighbors having a plurality of wives and a still greater plurality of children. Even in that event if the Mormons outnumbered and outvoted the "Gentiles" the United States Government could not consistently under our Constitution have interfered. The spirit of the age favors local self-government. Local option in controlling the liquor traffic is a popular measure, and it would seem that local option in all domestic concerns would, under a pure Democracy, be the true method of managing all local affairs. If the submission of all questions of public interest were to be governed by the system of the "initiative and referendum," so strongly advocated at this time, plural marriages for the nonce, at least, would be upheld in Utah, not only by the votes of the men but by those of the women, as well, from present indications. So, what could then be done about it ? The sincerity and patriotism of the followers of Joseph Smith cannot be seriously called in question, if we may judge them by such views as the following. During the Spanish war the *Deseret Evening News*, published at Salt Lake City, said :

“ ‘Mormonism’ exalts the marital relation by its doctrine of eternal marriage and its sanctity as a divine institution. It upholds the national Government and *now has a host of sons of prominent ‘Mormons’ fighting its battles with honor and renown.* There are no more patriotic people in the land than the ‘Mormons,’ and this they have demonstrated in their entire history. To call ‘Mormonism’ ‘an exotic,’ when it is the only religious system in America indigenous to the soil, is to exhibit dense ignorance or stupid denial of a self-evident fact. All other denominations in this country claiming to be Christians are exotics, while it alone originated in form in the United States.”

FIG. 277.



A GLIMPSE OF SALT LAKE CITY AND THE WAHSATCH MOUNTAINS.

(From C. R. Savage's "Pictorial Reflex".)

As related in the chapter on "Doctors" (see page 371), I spent about two months in Salt Lake City in 1885, for the purpose of exposing and dislodging a "Gentile" who was engaged in the practice of medicine under the assumed name of Dr. Foote, Jr. I formed the acquaintance of a number of Mormon families and I can truthfully say that I saw nothing offensive or disorderly resulting from their plural wife system. They seemed like sincere, industrious, and thrifty people. Dr. Clinton, who had been the city physician for twenty-five years, took me in his carriage and showed me the city with its pretty homes surrounded with umbrageous trees, abundant fruits and fragrant flowers. I saw no Mormon beggars! This was probably due to the economic conditions so well described in another place by William Hepworth Dixon.

The poor, if any such enter Utah, are taken care of by the Elders who are sent out to meet them and give them advice and aid that will enable them to earn an honest living; that is, if they are Mormons. The Mormon children will compare favorably with those found in monogamous families. "It would be difficult to find," remarked a writer who says he had been ten years among them, "finer types of manhood and womanhood than many of the adults who are the offspring of the polygamist Mormons, and if we are to judge the tree by its fruits the Mormon tree is a nonpareil." My personal observation would justify this remark. In entering Utah on my first visit I dined at a hotel in Ogden where there were young women waiters. After a sumptuous meal I repaired to the office to inquire where were found such intelligent girls to serve in the dining-room. "Oh," remarked the boniface, "these are the products of our Mormon families. They are Mormon girls." The writer I have before quoted says "that in 1888 there were 460 non-sectarian schools in Utah, and 89 denominational schools, of which only four were Mormon." Also that "according to the United States census for 1880 the percentage of persons in Utah of ten years of age and upward who could not read was five. In Rhode Island it was seven, and in the United States at large thirteen!" This was within only thirty-three years after the community had taken possession of the barren waste! In 1888 there were 32,988 school children enrolled, of which 30,721 were Mormons. While I was there, either on my first visit or the subsequent one in 1890, I attended a concert at the Tabernacle. "Pat Gilmore," as he was familiarly called, had made a combine with a Mormon choir composed of five hundred trained voices. The Gilmore band numbered one hundred. The Tabernacle, seating over 12,000 people, was crowded to the doors. When, in the choruses, the tones of these one hundred instruments were added to the five hundred voices, my ears were enraptured with the most charming music it was ever my good fortune to hear. Gilmore, himself, was in ecstacy and fairly danced on tiptoe, flourishing his baton as I had never seen him do before, when the volume of harmonious sounds, both vocal and instrumental, issued from the lips of the five hundred trained singers and from the instruments of one hundred performers. People who can make such a creditable exhibition are entitled to some respect and consideration. I can see no reason why such a community cannot be permitted to flourish under the Stars and Stripes so long as it is honest and decorous in its daily conduct. A Democracy such as ours ought to be able to take in all intelligent communities and nationalities that are willing to adopt our system of government without any National Governmental interference with their domestic concerns. We ought to be broad enough to be the nucleus for a universal republic. We must preserve the common schools, the

inviolability of the ballot-box, and where woman can exercise the full rights of citizenship the same as the men (which should be the rule in every Democracy) we can leave them to take care of the system of Polygamy wherever it may exist, for, don't you see, where the wives outnumber the husbands three to one the latter will be taken care of and made to conduct themselves properly? If not why not? A man with one wife usually has to comport himself as she directs! What kind of a chance, pray, would he have for individual misconduct with two, three, thirty or possibly three hundred wives with the ballot? If there is to be any protest it should come from the men in Utah instead of 100,000 women in the East who are not permitted to drop a ballot. In Utah in 1897 three women were elected to the State Legislature! What other State has thus recognized and honored woman? When women become law-makers can they not look out for the interests of their sex? A typical Yankee would say—"I guess so."

History of Monogamy.

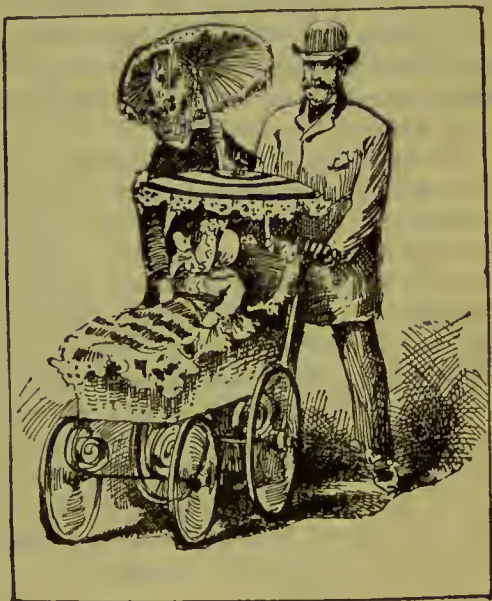
If the marriage institution of Greece, as originated by Cecrops, can be regarded as monogamic, then its adoption as a national institution dates back to fifteen hundred and fifty years before Christ; and if Grecian marriage was monogamic, why may not that of the Egyptians also be regarded as such? Admitting Egyptian marriage to be monogamic, we are carried back some thirty-five hundred years before the Christian era in search of the age when this system of marriage commenced. The marriage of one man to one woman, with the license of concubinage, was doubtless one step out of polygamy, and another step toward monogamy, and in this light we must view the marriage of the ancient Egyptians and Grecians, instead of adopting it as legitimately belonging to the monogamic system.

Having placed the early Egyptian and Grecian marriages under the polygamic head, because of their concubinage, it may be said that monogamy originated in Italy between seven hundred and one thousand years before Christ, unless it can be shown that it was first practised by the barbarous tribes of Northern Europe. Traditions place its origin at least as far back as the foundation of Rome, seven hundred and fifty-three years before Christ. Monogamy, unquestionably, was originally the offspring of masculine poverty and female scarcity. The opulent polygamic tribes held the world's wealth, and bought up all the handsome women in those early times in Asia, Northern Africa, and Southern Europe. In Northern Europe, the climate was too inhospitable, and the soil too sterile, to favor the luxury and extravagance which polygamy engendered. Hence the northern tribes of barbarians, and the poor people of African, Asiatic, and Southern European civilization, were obliged to be content with one woman, while

many a luckless sealawag (then as now) was compelled to pursue "life's thorny pathway" with only a "semi-occasional" glance at one, which momentary diversion rendered him liable to stumble into the inferential briar-bushes aforesaid. It is presumable that, from the agonized experience of one of those unfortunate bachelors, originated that trite adage, "There never was a rose without a thorn;" and to this day the removal of this thorn is one of the commonest feats of our profession.

The founders of Rome were poor, hard-working people; but industry produces its fruits, and, in a little while, we find in its traditions mention made of a rich as well as a poor class, known respectively by the designation—patrician and plebeian. At this early age of Roman civilization, the civil law had nothing to do with marriage; it was an affair of the family. Custom, rather than law, took charge of the function of family organization; but custom was then, as it now is, an arbitrary ruler in all things it presumed to regulate. In the oldest form of Roman

FIG. 278.



THE MONOGAMIC FAMILY.

marriage, according to Paul Gide, the woman gave up all family ties on her side, on becoming a wife, and entered with all her effects into the family of her husband. After a time, there sprang up a party which opposed this absorption of the daughter and her property into the family of the husband, and custom began to allow the woman to remain at home after marriage, in consequence of which her family was aggrandized by the industry and prosperity of the husband. For many generations these two customs coexisted, some abiding by the first, and others governing themselves by the latter one, and eventually the former became extinct in all cases, excepting those wherein the woman was an heiress in her own right, or otherwise possessed of property belonging wholly to herself; a woman thus situated was allowed, if she chose, to become a member of the household to which her husband belonged.

When the wife remained at her father's house, she was mainly subject to his control. He could take her from the husband, punish her, or even take her life. The husband, too, had the right to whip, kill, or sell her. When the will of the husband came in conflict with that of the father, the difficulty was submitted to a tribunal composed of the relatives of the parents and friends of the wife, and finally, if necessary, to the censor, who was a public functionary, acting under no rules of law, but simply upon principles of equity. Webster defines a censor as "an officer in ancient Rome, whose business was to register the effects of the citizens, to impose taxes according to the property which each man possessed, and to inspect the manners of the citizens, with power to censure vice and immorality by inflicting a public mark of ignominy on the offender."

In the original marriage customs of the Romans, when the wife went, with all her personal effects, to the house of the parents of the husband, her own father forfeited control, and she was also removed from the influence of her relatives. Neither her family nor the censor could interfere, excepting in cases of unjust chastisement or threatened repudiation. At the death of her husband she was placed on a level with her children as an heir to the estate, sharing equally with each one of them, as if she were a sister, rather than a mother.

Even at this early day, it was almost as necessary for every marriageable girl to have a dowry as it is to-day, in France, for her to have her *dot*. She might, if she chose, before marriage, hire her services out for the purpose of acquiring a dowry. Falling short of this in her girlhood, she was in many instances allowed to hire out after marriage, and the fruit of this labor constituted her dowry, which belonged exclusively to herself.

It has often been said that there were no divorces in Rome for the first five hundred years of her national existence. It is true that while her laws did not interfere with the liberty of divorce, it was forbidden by religion and by custom. "A man who repudiated his wife," remarks Gide, "was dishonored by the censor, and excommunicated by the priest; and the only way atonement could be made was by placing upon the altars of the divinities who presided at the union, a portion of the husband's goods. This moral penalty was more efficacious than the laws have ever been. Divorce was not illegal, but morally impossible, and," reiterating the common statement, this writer avers that, "according to all antique authors for five centuries, there was not a case of divorce." While this may be so, it is difficult to see how these antique authors can speak positively on this point, for, according to this same writer, "under the republic of ancient times, a case of adultery and *divorce* was tried in the family to *hide the shame*." Now is Monsieur Gide, or any writer, prepared to demonstrate the supposed

fact that no divorce occurred for five hundred years, when domestic records were treated with the utmost privacy? It is certainly to be inferred from the last-quoted statement, that cases of divorce were tried; and the tribunal having been made up of the immediate family of the parties interested, with the possible intervention of the censor, is it not quite probable that occasional divorces did occur, all publicity of which was avoided, in obedience to the well-known sentiment of the people in favor of concealing matrimonial infidelity or disruption? The censor and priest, if kindly disposed to the families involved in trouble, could prevent a case from becoming public, and, of course, those pagan divinities of wood and stone, "who presided at the union," could at least be bribed to "keep *mum!*" Nevertheless, from all the light we are able to obtain concerning the early Romans, they were a pretty respectable people, or would have been, if they had treated the women as equals rather than as children, subject to the same discipline and punishment as the juvenile element of the household. [Query: If condign punishment was fashionable in those days, were the women spanked?] "Never," remarks Paul Gide, "did the Christian legislators better define marriage than did the lawgivers of ancient Rome. It is," he says, according to the pronounced Roman idea, "the union of two lives, the joining of two patrimonies, the putting in common of all temporal and religious interests. This was in the first four centuries of Rome. In this ancient notion of marriage," continues this writer, "already appear the two principles which are the foundation of modern Christian marriages, the indissolubility of the marriage tie, and monogamy."

Under the republic, the Romans were a progressive people, for before its fall, we find, according to the language of Paul Gide, "woman was no longer powerless and oppressed; she was the matron, the mother of the family; respected by the slaves, her children, her own husband, and cherished by all; mistress of her own house, and extending her influence outside to the heart of popular assemblies and councils of the senate; while allowed to go everywhere, her habitual place was at home; all treasures were under her care; she educated her children, and governed her family. The father was the lord of the household; the daughter had equal rights with the son; this was the first time in woman's history that we have discovered that she had any rights. Over her was a guardian whose authority only related to her property and not to her person. She had the liberty to choose her own husband, guided by the advice of her parents or friends."

During this period the growth of the republic made her a neighbor to Greece, and she soon began to feel the influence of Grecian civilization. In fact, an interchange of laws and customs gradually took place. The Greeks learned from the Romans how to treat their wives with greater consideration, and the Romans contracted from the Gre-

cians the vice of concubinage; but, not so just as the Grecians, they treated the children of these concubines with disfavor. The Romans adopted Grecian law as originated by Solon, and gradually it crept into the management of the family. Originally, in Rome, "law," says Gide, "did not interfere with family government as in Athens, for it was thought that the family hearth was too sacred for public tribunals. * * * Roman legislation did not wish to touch the independence of the family, nor confine by legal restraint the ties which natural affection had formed." In time, however, law "penetrated the bosom of the family. It insured the woman a dower, and it constrained her to marry. It established various regulations concerning marriage and divorce; it overwhelmed with favor the couple that gave birth to the most children," and in all family matters it took an impertinent interest. I am not sure though, that, like the law of the Greeks, it required the husband to cohabit with his wife as often as once a month!

MARRIAGE BECAME A PASSING UNION.

Finally, in a little less than a century and a half before Christ, Greece was wholly absorbed by the Roman republic. During those one hundred and forty-six years Rome was overrun with "new men—strangers—and her aristocracy disappeared." Radical changes from ancient usages were subsequently greatly accelerated by the conquests of Julius Cæsar. "Marriages became only passing unions of passion and convenience. Children no longer submitted to parental authority, and parricide was common." Rome grew rapacious as she grew larger, and surrounding nations that would not come voluntarily to her standard were made to submit to her rule by the sword of the conqueror. Glutton-like, she devoured all the smaller nationalities within her reach, and became sick. She would gladly have made Julius Cæsar emperor, but he fell by the hand of an assassin, 44 B. C. Then came Octavius, on whom the senate conferred the title of Augustus, which title was afterwards assumed by Roman emperors. With him came new laws, and, as Paul Gide ironically remarks, "A man who would judge the Romans after their laws, would not fail to think morality and the private virtues had progressed with this people from age to age, and had never shone more brightly than at the times of Augustus and Tiberius." Under Augustus, law pretended to repress divorce and punish adultery; a father was obliged to dower his daughter, and she could enter complaint against him if he did not find her a husband. The state undertook to avenge the honor of the husband. If the latter killed his wife for adultery, he was punished as a murderer; but the father could kill the guilty daughter and her paramour. She might be tried by a judge, but seven witnesses were required to convict her. Under the empire, the personal freedom which woman acquired under the re-

public was, in a legal point of view, subverted ; but the subversion of many of woman's privileges began to take place long before the birth of Cæsar. It remained for the latter to complete what had been undertaken in a measure by the legislators before the change of the republic to an empire. During the reign of Augustus and Tiberius the atmosphere was foggy with law respecting woman, marriage, and divorce, and at the same time never in the whole history of Rome had there been so much matrimonial infidelity and sexual promiscuity. It was during the reign of the former that Jesus Christ was said to have been born, and within that of the latter that he founded what is now known as the Christian religion. It was during the reign of these two emperors that Rome sought to rigorously maintain, by *law*, the exemplary matrimonial life which had in the early days of the republic been sustained without law. It had swallowed the most heterogeneous mixtures of laws in absorbing and conquering other powers, so that, while its sick stomach was "throwing up" some laws, it was gobbling down any quantity of others, and nothing scarcely was talked of by the people of those times excepting the question as to the true status of woman, the proper relations of the sexes in marriage, divorce, adultery, and the law—law—law ! Then the anarchy among the Jews, which was inaugurated by Augustus, at the death of Herod the Great, by the division, among Herod's three sons, of the territory ruled by the father, was at its very height.

This bit of history will account, in the minds of those not before acquainted with it, for the continual harping of the scribes and Pharisees, Sadducees, and all sorts of eees, upon the *law* in these matters, as found in the New Testament. Jesus of Nazareth was set upon by them as soon as he began his ministry, and while repeatedly telling them that there would be no marriage in heaven, he taught them to respect the laws of the Cæsars, and, above all things, the compacts they solemnly entered into with women when assuming the marriage relation. He evinced a disposition to avoid, as far as possible, the consideration or promulgation of rules bearing upon the *details* of human action, for such was the bigotry and intolerance of the people, that their already inflamed passions would only have been more furiously manifested against him, if a word inimical to the Cæsars or their laws could have been seized upon for his condemnation. Hence, he was content to enunciate principles broad enough to cover all the rules which should govern the conduct of the human family, well knowing that, in process of time, the seed of truth which he was planting would spring up, and grow and ripen from generation to generation, as the human race progressed. When pressed to answer impertinent questions, his answers were then, as they are to-day, variously interpreted. Some claim now that he did not prohibit polygamy, and that the exam-

ple of Moses and the prophets favored it ; others, that he commanded the people to observe the monogamic principle ; still others, that he believed marriage to be simply a necessary evil, which time and progress would remedy.

MARRIAGE AMONG THE NORTHERN BARBARIANS.

It will be interesting to stop at this point in Roman history, and take a peep at a few domestic views from the northward, through the historical stereoscope furnished by Tacitus. Judging from the accounts given by this historian in the first century, monogamy, or the marriage of one man to one woman, was probably in vogue among the northern barbarians prior to the Christian era, and possibly at the very time the Romans, many centuries before Christ, were making an experiment of this system of marriage.

It seems the ancient Germans attributed the origin of their marriage system to "Odin." The American Encyclopedia tells us that he was the principal "god of Scandinavian mythology," and that he was "connected with Odin, the Conqueror, who ruled, according to tradition, in the time of Pompey over the portion of Scythia near the Black Sea. Driven out of this territory, he is said to have advanced to the northernmost country of Europe and Asia, and to have conquered Denmark and the Scandinavian Peninsula." In view of the ancient German appreciation of women we may infer that the former was something of a woman's rights god, for while in oriental countries woman was considered incapable because of moral weakness, in Germany she was simply regarded inferior to man in physical strength, and was admitted to the councils of the father, husband, and brother. If she could not with her own hand defend herself, she could command the masculine hand of some relative or friend to do so, and while she could not be the guardian of her children, she was consulted on all the acts appertaining to the governance of her offspring.

The ancient Germans had a superstitious confidence in the moral if not supernatural power of woman ; so much so, indeed, that when in peril if they found their wives and daughters near them, they were inspired with new confidence. Hence, the women accompanied them to the field of battle, and though they did not physically participate in the contest, they gave to their fathers, husbands, and sons, moral support. Not alone in the battles of contesting tribes were they the cherished companions of men. They mingled with them in all their amusements and exercises, and at the beer-tables filled their cups and drank with them. We see in this the origin of the custom now common among the German people, of men, women, and children congregating at the beer gardens in this country as well as in Europe. On festive days this is especially noticeable,

In their marriage usages the father disposed of the hand of the daughter ; if he were absent or dead, then the elder brother officiated, the mother participating with him ; if the mother was a widow without sons, it was her exclusive prerogative to give her daughter's hand in marriage.

Family matters were not regulated by the state. Families organized and defended themselves, and the state was composed of these distinct families. Those only who could bear arms were allowed to rule. The monogamic system of marriage exclusively prevailed among these people. "The ancient Germans," remarks Norton, "were such strict monogamists, that they held it as a kind of polygamy for a woman to marry a second husband after the death of the first." If a husband did an injury to his wife, he was pursued by her family, and, if taken, was compelled to pay damages. The wife could have a separation from her husband if his habits were corrupt, and her parents defended her from any abuse of the marital power ; these barbarians abhorred adultery, and the women were so chaste that their virtues were celebrated by their husbands and fathers. As Christianity, clothed in the civilization of the Romans, permeated these people, they were as much shocked at the vices of the Romans as the latter were surprised at the virtues of the Germans.

We might take a peep up into the cold regions of Scandinavia, where, also, monogamy was strictly practised ; but we will reserve the picture of Scandinavian domestic life for a future paragraph, for such was her aversion to the Romans, she would not accept anything from them—not even Christianity, until about the tenth century, and then it made little headway for several centuries after. We will therefore return, like the oft-snubbed Romans, from the honest but barbarous shores of the Baltic, and see

HOW MARRIAGE IN THE OLD EMPIRE FLOURISHED.

Here we find little change. The national marriage system remains practically the same, although there may be greater local diversities than formerly. However ostensibly rigid the laws may be, sexual excess and matrimonial perfidy were never more rampant than during the reign of Nero, commencing A.D. 54. In the latter days of the pagan empire, some measures are adopted to repress the profligacy that so extensively prevails. Domitian enforces the old Scantianian law against unnatural love. This refers to the love of a man for a man, or a woman for a woman, or of those of either sex for animals below them. Vespasian moderates the luxury of the court. Macrinus requires those who have committed adultery to be bound together and burned alive. Hadrian condemns the practice of men and women bathing together, but it remains for Constantine to suppress this prac-

tice altogether. Christianity is slowly spreading, though encountering great opposition. During the first century, according to the "New American Cyclopedia," "it enters into nearly all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, especially in Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, and the north of Africa," but we must go down to the beginning of the fourth century before it is strong enough to give to the nation a Christian emperor.

Constantine the Great begins his rule in 306, and five years thereafter embraces Christianity; in twenty years more transfers the seat of government from Rome to Byzantium (now Constantinople). "Transformed by the Greek law," remarks Gide, "Roman law *had* become the prevailing rule of all nations. Finally transformed by the Christian law, it was about to become the common law of all civilized peoples." But how do we find marriage under the new Christian *régime*? Strange enough! The old pagan law urged marriage; the new Christian law urged celibacy.

St. Jerome, who flourished in the fourth century, and to whom the Christian world is mainly indebted for the early translations and revisions of the Old and New Testaments, and other Christian works, said: "Let us put the hand to the axe, and cut by its roots the sterile tree of marriage. God had well permitted marriage at the commencement of the world, but Jesus Christ and Mary have consecrated virginity." "It was," says Gide, "the accepted opinion of the Fathers of the Church of the fourth century, that marriage was the consequence of the original sin, and that, without the first transgression, 'God' would have provided otherwise for the perpetuation of human kind." This doctrine would hardly have suited the modern old lady, who was told that a Yankee had invented a machine for manufacturing babies, and thereupon responded, that she thought the old-fashioned way was the best; nor is it exactly in harmony with the law governing nearly the whole animal kingdom, only the human portion of which ate of that troublesome apple. But let us resume.

"From the fourth century," continues Gide, "such was the doctrine of the universal church, and the sanctity of the conjugal union had for defenders only some heretics. From the writings of the Fathers this doctrine soon passed into a law. The Church forbade marriage to its clergymen, and, not being able to control the simple faithful, they applied themselves to restraining them. For though they allowed it was permitted to marry once, all second marriages, they claimed, were at the bottom only adultery. But ecclesiastical canons finally tempered this a little. They tolerated, though with marked disfavor, a second union in case of the death of the first wife, but they forbade absolutely this course in case of repudiation or divorce. To employ modern language, they substituted for divorce the separation of body,

“Later, the interpreters of the canonic law make one step more in this dangerous path ; the law imposes restrictions to the relations of the couple, and starting always from the principle ‘that marriage is a necessary evil,’ they deduce from it, with the subtle logic familiar to casuists, the proposition that licit conjugal relations are those which have for their object only the procreation of children.” It was unfortunate for the early Christians that old St. Paul, through some love-disappointment in youth, probably, was an old bachelor, and always threw his influence in favor of celibacy. He was like the fox who lost his tail, and would have preferred that all other foxes should get along without this caudal extremity. He wrote to the Corinthians : “It is good for a man not to touch a woman.” Again he said, “For I would all men were even as I myself ; but every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner and another after that. I say therefore to the unmarried and widows, it is good for them if they abide even as I. But if they cannot contain, let them marry ; for it is better to marry than to burn.” In giving this advice, however, he said he spoke by permission and not of commandment. There is a great deal of individuality in all of St. Paul’s writings, and it is not likely that this apostle was so much different from other men as not to have been considerably influenced by his personal experience and prejudice in giving advice to his hearers. The Shaker sect we have to-day, which advocates celibacy, was founded by a woman, Ann Lee, who married and had four children, all of whom, husband included, died ; and there can be no doubt that her disagreeable experience in married life so wrought upon her mind as to lead her to think intercourse with the opposite sex was sinful, or at least attended with trouble and sorrow ; and she thereupon organized a society which abjured marriage and all intercourse sexually with man. We will return, however, from this digression to our history.

It was under the Christian emperors that the patrimony of the family was made to descend to the children. It was the opinion of the Christian rulers that parents should benefit and enrich their children, instead of the latter laboring for the aggrandizement of parents as under ancient Roman usage. This idea carried in the right direction, *i.e.*, their proper propagation, and moral and physical development, rather than material advancement, would better represent the true humanitarian spirit.

The Christian emperors, according to Gide, “were the first to encourage the family to conceal the disgrace of adultery, or to take into their own hands the right to avenge it by the destruction of the invader. Constantine discouraged and tried to destroy the system of concubinage. He made bastards odious, and proposed to legitimatize the children of those living in this relation who would marry.” This, of

course, was simply to remedy one evil by the substitution of another, for, be it constantly borne in mind, celibacy was rewarded by the early Christian rulers as much as marriage was by the old pagan legislators. The spirit of those times was, first : if possible, make the people celibates ; secondly, if they married, the marriage must be regarded as indissoluble ; and thirdly, if separation occurred, the parties must not again marry. It was disposed to remove some of the disabilities which the earlier emperors had imposed upon woman so far as related to her control and power to sell property ; but comparatively little freedom was allowed to the sex. Cats were allowed to have kittens, and women, enjoying in a measure the same freedom, were allowed to have babies. In direct antagonism to the rules of the Church, however, were the practices of the clergy, for in 370 the Emperor Valentinian, shocked at the prevalence of their vice and licentiousness, found it necessary to enact a law visiting severe punishment "on every ecclesiastic who visited the houses of widows and virgins."

During the period from the fifth to the fifteenth century, known by the designation of the "Dark Ages," the civilization of the early pagans, that of the Christians, that of the Mohammedans, and the social and religious inventions of the northern barbarians, may be said to have been thrown into one immense heap of compost from which later customs and religious and political institutions sprung. Polygamy, monogamy, omnigamy, polyandry, prostitution, and all sorts of customs relating to the intercourse of the sexes, prevailed in Europe as well as in Asia and Africa. Even Christianity was almost obliterated ; the sexual morality of those ages may be inferred from one of the edicts of Charlemagne, which was as follows :

"We have been informed, to our great horror, that many monks are addicted to debauchery and all sorts of vile abominations, even to unnatural sins. We forbid all such practices in the most solemn manner ; and hereby make known that all monks who indulge in the gratification of such lusts will be punished by us so severely that no Christian will ever care to commit such excesses again. We command our monks to cease swarming about the country, and we forbid our nuns to practise fornication and intoxication. We shall not allow them any longer to be whores, thieves, murderers, etc. ; to spend their time in debauchery and singing improper songs ; priests are herewith forbidden to haunt the taverns and market-places for the purpose of seducing mothers and daughters," etc.

A newspaper critic, in a review of a work by Henry C. Lee, giving "An Historical Sketch of Sacerdotal Celibacy in the Christian Church," presents further evidence to the same effect at a still later period. "During a succession of centuries," this writer remarks, "the enforcement of the celibate discipline was attempted with various re-

sults ; but not until after the Fourth Council of Lateran, in 1215, do we cease to find frequent instances of marriage among those devoted to holy orders. At this date the triumph of sacerdotalism may be regarded as complete. In theory, at least, all who had assumed the sacred ministry were exclusively devoted to the solemn service. The effect was doubtless to strengthen the pretensions of the Church to spiritual supremacy ; but the influence on the morals of the clergy only repeated the deplorable vices of past centuries. There had not been wanting voices of awful rebuke to denounce the ambition of the Church in imposing such unnatural restrictions. St. Bernard, the most conspicuous ecclesiastic of the day, uttered a vigorous protest against the endeavor to enforce a purity at war with the instincts of human nature. Deprive the Church of honorable marriage, he insisted, and you fill her with concubinage, incest, and all manner of nameless vice and uncleanness. His warnings were fulfilled to the letter. Notorious illicit unions, or still more degrading" (and probably health destroying) "secret licentiousness, became the universal vice of the Church throughout Christendom.

"The degradation of the clergy became so complete that even an organized system of concubinage was welcomed by the friends of virtue as a safeguard against promiscuous licentiousness. It was deemed preferable to the mischief which the unbridled passions of the pastor might inflict on his flock. Even Chancellor Gerson, the celebrated advocate of mystical asceticism, did not hesitate to recommend concubinage ; which, though scandalous in itself, might serve as a preventive to greater scandals. In some of the Swiss cantons it was the custom to oblige a new pastor, on entering upon his functions, to select a female companion, as a necessary protection to the virtue of his parishioners, and the peace of the families intrusted to his spiritual direction. Indeed, it appears, on the authority of the Council of Placentia, in 1322, that such a practice was not uncommon in Spain. A dreadful encouragement to the wantonness of the clergy was presented by the example of the supreme authorities at Rome. Sacerdotal marriage had been scarcely driven entirely from the Church when the morals of the Roman ecclesiastics became the disgrace of Christendom. The removal of the Papal See to Avignon, during the period of the Great Schism, only made matters worse. We have a remarkable picture of society at that time by Petrarch. He could find no language of sufficient strength to express his abhorrence of that ecclesiastical Babylon, though he was restrained by fear from giving full utterance to his feelings. Chastity was a reproach, and licentiousness a virtue. The aged prelates surpassed their younger brethren in wickedness, as in years. The vilest crimes were the pastimes of pontifical ease. Juvenal or Brantôme describe no scenes of more shameless corruption."

According to Lecky, "An Italian bishop of the tenth century epigrammatically described the morals of his time when he declared that if he were to enforce the canons against unchaste people administering ecclesiastical rites no one would be left in the church except the boys; and if he were to observe the canons against bastards, these also must be excluded! A tax, called *cullagium*, which was in fact a license for clergymen to keep concubines, was during several centuries systematically levied by princes."

There was, however, throughout all this period, a class of ascetics, who held out firmly against not only marriage, but also against all carnal intercourse. "Thus St. Jerome relates an incredible story of a young Christian being, in the Diocletian persecution, bound with ribbons of silk in the midst of a lovely garden, surrounded by everything that could charm the ear and the eye, while a beautiful courtesan assailed him with her blandishments. Whereupon, he protected himself by biting out his tongue and spitting it in her face."

"The object of the ascetics," remarks Lecky, "was to attract men to a life of virginity, and, as a necessary consequence, marriage was treated as an inferior state. The relation which nature has designed for the noble purpose of repairing the ravages of death, which, as Linnæus has shown extends even through the world of flowers, was invariably treated as a consequence of the fall of Adam, and marriage was regarded almost exclusively in its lowest aspect. Whenever any strong religious fervor fell upon a husband or wife, its first effect was to make a happy union impossible. The more religious partner immediately desired to live a life of solitary asceticism, or, at least, if no ostensible separation took place, an unnatural life of separation in marriage. Saint Nilus, when he had already two children, was seized with a longing for the prevailing asceticism, and his wife was persuaded, after many tears, to consent to their separation. Saint Ammon, on the night of his marriage, proceeded to greet his bride with a harangue upon the evils of the marriage state, and they agreed, in consequence, at once to separate. Saint Melania labored long and earnestly to induce her husband to allow her to desert his bed, before he would consent. Saint Abraham ran away from his wife on the night of his marriage. Nominal marriages, in which the partners agreed to shun the marriage bed, became not uncommon. The Emperor Henry II., Edward the Confessor, of England, and Alphonso II., of Spain, gave examples of it."

We therefore see that the asceticism of the few was as extreme and as mischievous as the licentiousness of the many. "The extent to which the ascetic feeling was carried," says Lecky, "is shown by the famous vision of Alberic in the twelfth century, in which a special place of torture, consisting of a lake of mingled lead, pitch, and resin,

is represented as existing in hell, for the punishment of married people who had lain together during the church festivities of fast days."

MARRIAGE IN ANCIENT SCANDINAVIA.

The new social systems of Europe that emerged from the grand heterogeneous "stew" of the Middle Ages, mainly adopted ostensible monogamy. Ancient Scandinavia, however, was not involved in the European Salmagundi of those times, for she had all along possessed and maintained fixed institutions of her own. Her ice-bound coast isolated her from the war and carnage, and the social and sexual revolutions of her southern neighbors; and as she looked down upon their miseries she was content to remain in her isolation. Nor would she to any great extent accept Christianity, till, in the sixteenth century, it came to her cleansed by the reformation of Luther, and to-day Norway and Sweden are mainly Protestant.

The position of the Scandinavian women was rather lowered than bettered by the influx of the new civilization. In no country or age had she been treated with so much justice. With these barbarous people a period of majority was recognized among women as well as among men, and a woman could own and dispose of property after becoming of age; and although she could not defend or prosecute a legal action in person, she could choose or change her male representative at will. The property of the wife was not liable to be seized for the debts of the husband, unless she had jointly with him contracted the obligation. *What was earned by the husband, or by the united efforts of the couple, was one-half her property, and this much, or at least one-third, was set off to her in case of separation.*

Monogamy had been their system of marriage from earliest antiquity, and their marriages were preceded by betrothals of a most solemn and obligatory character. According to Gide, the man said to the woman: "To thee the honor and rights of wife—to thee the keys of my house—the half of my bed—the third of all that which I possess, and all that which we may acquire together." It is proper to remark that among some of the tribes one-half instead of one-third was stipulated to be the wife's portion. Although a man, on taking a wife, usually paid something to her guardian for his trouble in taking care of her during the period of her minority, wives were in no case bought nor women sold among these people. Although in marriage a woman surrendered the control of her property to her husband, in case of separation he was obliged to return it or its equivalent, together with half of the products of their mutual property.

The early Scandinavians had religious teachers and bishops, although they were neither Christian nor Hebrew. These religious functionaries had nothing to do with marrying people, but in case of matri-

monial infelicity, their interposition was sought. If a husband was dissipated, by appeal to the bishop, the wife might have separation of property without dissolution of marriage; or, by his decree, entire separation. There was no law or rule to prevent separation when it was mutually conceded to be best. The wife could return to her father's family if she wished, and with them make a united effort against any meditated wrong of the husband. If she became a widow by death or separation she had personal control of her property, and could again marry without the consent of her family.

The people of Norway and Sweden have changed but little in ages, and most of their institutions scarcely differ from what they were hundreds of years ago; in their social habits they have taken on the excesses and vices of Roman and Grecian civilization.

With this account of the early Scandinavians, I shall close the history of monogamy, as anyone at all familiar with modern literature can, with the aid of the next chapter, "Marriage as it is in Barbarism and Civilization," trace its further history to the present time. As the reader carefully peruses the foregoing pages, he will readily observe the origin of many of the customs of to-day, and the female reader will perceive quite as readily that what freedom her sex enjoys in the twentieth century is mostly derived from the institutions of the ancient Germans and Scandinavians, aided and supplemented by the efforts of what are derisively styled "woman's rights women."

History of Complex Marriage.

What can this mean? It has a peculiar sound which certainly suggests complexity. Be patient, and read on, if you would discover its true significance. You will think it interesting. The experiment was one which attracted the attention of sociologists in Europe as well as in this country. Probably most readers already know something of it.

The Oneida Community, to quote its own description of itself, "was an association living in Lenox, Madison County, New York, four miles from Oneida depot. Number of members, two hundred and two; land, six hundred and sixty-four acres; business—horticulture, manufacturing, and the printing of a newspaper called the *Circular*; theology—perfectionism; sociology—Bible communism. There were two branches of this community: one called Willow Place Community, which was located on a detached portion of the domain, about one and a quarter mile from the Oneida Society. Number of members, thirty-five; business, manufacturing. The other branch was the Wallingford Community, situated in a village by that name in Connecticut, and one mile west of the village depot. Members, forty; land, two hundred

and twenty-three acres; business, horticulture, publishing, and job printing. The Oneida Community and branches were not Free Lovers in the popular sense of the term. They called their social system COMPLEX MARRIAGE, and held to freedom of love only within their own families, subject to free criticism and the rule of male continence." This was substantially their card, as presented in their weekly paper, the *Circular*, a publication of interest even to those who entirely disagreed with them in their social and religious theories. Their history was presented by them in the following language: "As the pilgrim fathers fled from Old England to New England, so, in 1848, the leaders of the Oneida Community fled from New England to New York, and settled in Lenox, Madison County, on the banks of the Oneida Creek. There they were joined by other members from New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, till their numbers amounted to about two hundred and fifty. They were much despised in the first years of their settlement, but they prospered, and they went steadily forward, buying land, building houses, and establishing manufactures, till they were, after twenty years, in a fair way to be as respectable as their Puritan forefathers.

"The main religious features of the Community consisted in an inexpugnable notion that Christianity means the abolition of selfishness; that Jesus Christ came into the world as an emancipator from that kind of slavery; that whoever soundly believes and confesses him is thereby freed; that his kingdom was founded and his second coming took place eighteen hundred years ago; and that all progress, civilization, and reform have been the fruit of the heavenly organization of which he is the centre.

"The Community believed with Christ, that marriage ownership would be abolished when the will of God is done on earth as it is in heaven (Matt. xxii. 30); with Paul, that the marriage spirit is the greatest of all distractions and diversions from Christ (1 Cor. vii.); with Socrates, that the improvement of the human race requires scientific attention to breeding the same as in the case of other animals (Plato's 'Republic,' b. v., chap. 8); and they claimed to have discovered a new physiologico-moral principle, which they call *male continence*, by means of which the new state of society demanded by Christ, Paul, and Socrates, becomes practicable."

By male continence they meant the control and the prevention of the sexual orgasm on the part of the male in the act of cohabitation. The spermatie secretions were considered quite too valuable to be wasted except when offspring were desired, and the parenting of a child quite too important a matter to be left to chance. No child was permitted to be conceived unless both parties to the act were sound, mentally and physically, and properly adapted. According to Mr. Noyes, the sexual

organs have two functions, the social and the propagative; the latter he believed should be carefully guarded; man should be content with the social act except when offspring is desired. Conception should not be permitted to take place without due scientific regard to the physical, mental, and spiritual quality of the fruits of such indulgence. They were therefore content in their marital relations to indulge in what might be called magnetic interchange in sexual connection, unless offspring were desired, and in this case the utmost pains were taken that every

FIG. 279.



A GROUP OF ONEIDA COMMUNISTS.

condition bearing upon the welfare of the child should be scrupulously considered. Mr. Noyes told a lady visitor that there had been but two "accidental children" in the community of three hundred members during ten years and that at the end of that time twenty babies were born within twenty-four years; "children" as he expressed it, "born to live and not to die for want of vitality and proper care before reaching five years of age."

The women of the Community, as will be seen in the engraving presented of the Oneida Communists, were all attired in short dresses, a costume which enables them to mingle with and aid the men in all

their horticultural and manufacturing pursuits. The men assisted the women in all domestic work, doing those portions of household labor which required muscular strength. In the seasons of harvesting and gathering fruit, the work was done by "bees," composed of people of both sexes; under the gayety of which it was dispatched with pleasure and alacrity. As some of my metropolitan readers may not know what a "bee" is, I will tell them. In farming districts it used to (and may now) be the practice, when a large field of corn was to be gathered, to invite all the neighbors, male and female, on a beautiful night, to what they called a "husking-bee." In this way a task otherwise consuming many days of the farmer's time, would be speedily dispatched with crispy jokes, town gossip, and the merry laughs of the boys and girls, frolicking about among the corn-shocks. The "bees" of the Community differed from the old-fashioned kind, I suppose, in their being applied to nearly all descriptions of labor.

As all the members, male as well as female, were workers, and all necessities not produced by themselves purchased in wholesale quantities and at reduced prices; and, further, that there was no competition between them as to who should wear the finest apparel, and furnish a house the most luxuriously, it did not require eight or ten hours' labor on the part of any individual member to sustain the finances of the Community.

The age of manhood and womanhood was not considered a stopping-place in an educational point of view, but the old people were practically still attending school. A visitor could find among these peculiar people members of all ages pursuing a variety of studies, including music, languages, etc. They had a library, large reading-room, and a hall for lectures and entertainments. They also had, without calling on the outside world, an orchestra composed of competent performers on brass and other instruments. Concerts were often given by these musicians, and were extensively attended by the people from the surrounding country. Their women were modest, intelligent, and many of them personally attractive, and all of them apparently happy.

THE CHILDREN OF THE COMMUNITY.

The question will naturally arise in the minds of inquiring readers—"What of their children?" My personal knowledge of them was too limited to enable me to reply, as I visited but once the Wallingford branch. Some earping critics admitted that the Community was a success in all its business affairs, but insinuated, without submitting evidence, that in the propagation of children there were some signs of failure. T. R. Noyes, M.D., the son of the founder of the Community, refuted all such criticism with a table giving names, ages, weights, heights, size of head, size of chest, and health conditions of all children

under twelve years of age, numbering at that time twenty-five, making out a cleaner bill of health and a better average of brain than could be found in the best regulated neighborhood outside of the Community. Their teachers claimed that the children were naturally brighter, more studious, and better behaved than those of ordinary families. There were some remarkable prodigies among them.

Another table was given to demonstrate their assertion that nearly all the young men and the young women of the Community were physically

FIG. 280.



THE FIRST CHILD BORN IN THE ONEIDA
COMMUNITY.

superior to their parents. All these young people were born in the Community. The tables certainly gave a very creditable showing, both in regard to physique and mentality. In the earlier editions of this work these tables were presented in full, but it seemed difficult to make room for them in the revised and enlarged work. In all editions printed prior to the present century they appear, and the interested student in Sociology can find copies of earlier editions of the work in most libraries.

"We suppose," said *The Boston Commonwealth*, "the system as heretofore practised at Oneida was as free from grossness as such a practice could be. It was not promiscuous commerce be-

tween the sexes, at each couple's own sweet will, as many have supposed, but was regulated with care by a committee of experienced and wise men, to whom applications were made, and they decided as to the fitness of the intercourse—the health of the parties, compatibility of temperament, the likelihood of progeny, etc.—the whole having reference to the character of the children that might be the result; for these thrifty and sagacious Communists followed the same principle that they would in regard to choice stock, rare fruits, etc. They would have nothing but the best, and all the conditions must be favorable." "It is not to be denied," added *The Commonwealth*, "that the system produced healthy and handsome children."

Nellie Bly, while on the staff of the *New York World*, visited the Community, and in an article published in that paper June 2, 1889, said she was taken into the school-room where, to use her language

"she saw the handsome, bright, and clever children of the Community." Mrs. Heriek, the niece of Mr. Noyes, was quoted as saying: "The schoolmasters credit them with being very quick, obedient, and industrious. We have one boy at Cornell University, who, of the four hundred students, took the first prize. We have another in Hamilton College, who is also unusually clever. Another, and the first stirpicultural child, is wonderfully gifted in music, and is thought much of by musicians. He lives in Boston. Every child born was a great improvement on their parents, both mentally and physically. They are all, girls as well as boys, above the medium height and of fine physique." "The children," said Nellie Bly, "were all under twenty years of age. I saw several of them later and was charmed with them."

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SAW AT THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Readers who have thus far perused this account of a new and novel system of society, springing up right in the midst of our own, will unquestionably feel interested in the following extract of a letter by a physician respecting the health of the women of the Community, for it is well known to every reader how common it is for those living in our system of society to possess and exhibit physical infirmities of some kind. The letter was addressed to the Communists and published in their paper in 1868, and I transcribe it entire, with the qualification that while my observations during one visit to the smaller Community at Wallingford do not enable me to endorse all that he says, I saw nothing to cause me to doubt the correctness of his entire testimony.

"I too," writes the medical man, "would like to give my impressions on first visiting your family; that you may better understand me, I will tell you briefly the circumstances which led me to make my first visit. I had observed in my practice as a physician, that in all cases of chronic disease of women there was sexual derangement, and that physicians who ignored this would only alleviate present symptoms and not effect a permanent cure. Nor could they secure as good results as with men. I saw that I could have no success as a physician

FIG. 281.



A STIRPICULTURAL YOUTH.

by prescriptions that would produce present comfort without reaching the radical cause of the disease. If I relied upon hygienic means I must understand all the causes of derangement, as well as the physiological condition to be established.

“The most superficial observation convinced me that the cause of this frequent prostration of woman must be in her sexual experiences. All could not be congenital, or from any other cause that makes woman's life different from man's. It needed but little reflection to be convinced that the divine law was not sought—was habitually broken—and the consequences fell most heavily upon woman. The cause was soon apparent, and I became enthusiastic in my investigations and reflections, and they resulted in the conviction that the sexual relation has a double purpose—physical and spiritual—that both are ignored in the common practice of the world in cohabitation, in and out of marriage, and lustful desire, most frequently on the part of one, was substituted for divine law. I never thought of questioning the sanctity of marriage, but only of reforming its abuses. I had analyzed the consequences of the sexual love, seen the distinct spiritual and physical effects—knew that the one could be secured without the other. But how to educate men and purify the relations of marriage I could not see, and I was sure the diseases of women must increase till there was a change.

“While deeply exercised on these points, a young man from Illinois came into my family and school, then in Jamestown, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and showed me the first copy of the *Circular* I ever saw, and gave me the first knowledge of the O. C. I ever had. An article on Education, I think from Mr. Noyes, so interested me and was so in accord with an essay I had published, that everything about you interested me, and nothing more than the young man's statement that you rejected the institution of marriage on religious grounds. Crude as were his ideas of your motives and practices, they led me to say that, ‘*If I could once put my eye upon the women of such a community, I could satisfy myself whether or not my own theory was correct.*’ This was the sole object of my first visit, though I had held to a community of property for ten years. I was received hospitably, and spent three days very delightfully, asked few questions, and none about your social relations, but probably made as careful observations of all social and affectional expressions as have been made before or since. I am sure no one ever prayed more earnestly for light, for I felt that the whole human race was rushing into a terrible emergency.

“On my return I reported that the women of the Community seemed more healthy than the average—they showed more intelligence—they had more and better use of the physical faculties; but what interested me more than all, was that in their social intercourse, they

seemed very free and unrestrained, there seemed less of that morbid craving of one sex for the other, than I had ever known in any people I had visited. I had studied the effects on the countenance of uterine disease until I could often determine quite accurately from the countenance the phase of disease that afflicted the patient before me, and I was rejoiced at not finding *any of these signs in the countenances* of those I met while at Oneida.

"I was not blind to the advantages of varied occupation, better food than the average, extended social privileges and many other things that go to make up the advantages of community life, but I was sure the practices of the community in the sexual relation did not enfeeble women as in marriage. Still I had only the most general idea of your theory, and I have since learned that then I had not a correct idea. I was not ready to express my own convictions, nor did I care to bias my mind by the conclusions of others until I had further confirmed the result of my own previous observations.

"After four or five visits to the two Communities, I have frequently said to those who inquired of me, that I had never seen elsewhere, women that showed such harmonious and integral culture—so many indications of physical health—so cheerful and thoughtful expressions of countenance, and so much general ability to execute what they undertake.

"Since my first visit I have had much experience, medical and social, that has made this social question of more interest to me, especially while making insanity a specialty. I am satisfied the terrible wrongs resulting from the prevailing social state must soon be corrected. But I need not dwell on that. I wrote only to express my admiration of the effects of community life on all its members, but especially on women. My opportunity to judge of the relative condition and promise of the children has been limited, and I pronounce no opinion, but for myself I have no doubt."

THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY.

Next I will introduce the reader to a "Declaration of Principles" as held by the Communists and promulgated in one of the issues of their weekly paper. The article is headed "FREE LOVE." "This terrible combination of two very good ideas—freedom and love"—they remark, "was probably first used in our writings twenty years ago, and originated in the Oneida school of socialists. It was, however, soon taken up by a very different class of speculators scattered about the country, and has come to be the name of a form of socialism with which we have but little affinity. Still it is sometimes applied to our Communities; and as we are certainly responsible for starting it into circulation, it seems to be our duty to tell what meaning we attach to

it, and in what sense we are willing to accept it as a designation of our social system.

"The obvious and essential difference between marriage and whoredom may be stated thus :

"Marriage is a permanent union. Whoredom is a temporary flirtation.

"In marriage, communism of property goes with communism of persons. In whoredom, love is paid for by the job.

"Marriage makes a man responsible for the *consequences* of his acts of love to a woman. In whoredom a man imposes on a woman the heavy burdens of maternity, ruining, perhaps, her reputation and her health, and then goes his way without responsibility.

"Marriage provides for the maintenance and education of children. Whoredom ignores children as nuisances and leaves them to chance.

"Now in respect to every one of these points of difference between marriage and whoredom, *we stand with marriage*. Free love with us does *not* mean freedom to love to-day and leave to-morrow ; nor freedom to take a woman's person and keep her property to ourselves ; or freedom to freight a woman with our offspring and send her down stream without care or help ; or freedom to beget children and leave them to the street and the poor-house. Our Communities are *families*, as distinctly bounded and separated from promiscuous society as ordinary households. The tie that binds us together is as permanent and sacred, to say the least, as that of marriage, for it is our religion. We receive no members (except by deception and mistake) who do not give heart and hand to the family interest for life and forever. Community of property extends just as far as freedom of love. Every man's care and every dollar of the common property is pledged for the maintenance and protection of the women and the education of the children of the Community. Bastardy, in any disastrous sense of the word, is simply impossible in such a social state. Whoever will take the trouble to follow our track from the beginning, will find no forsaken women or children by the way. In this respect we claim to be a little ahead of marriage and common civilization.

"We are not sure how far the class of socialists called 'free lovers' would claim for themselves any thing like the above defence from the charge of *reckless* and *cruel* freedom ; but our impression is that their position, scattered as they are, without organization or definite separation from surrounding society, makes it impossible for them to follow and care for the consequences of their freedom, and thus exposes them to the just charge of licentiousness. At all events their platform is entirely different from ours, and they must answer for themselves. We are not 'free lovers,' in any sense that makes love less binding or responsible than it is in marriage."

Under the head of "A Social Analysis" they presented the following disquisition on marriage, prostitution, old maidhood and Communism: "Let us," they say, "analyze the position of women in ordinary society, and see what are the chances that are offered to them. Women require, like men, or perhaps more than men, two things for their proper existence, viz.: 1, A guarantee of bodily support; and 2, love, or social appreciation. These two things sum up, for women, the primary natural wants around which all others are grouped. Now the last-named necessity—the love part—would take care of itself if allowed to act separately. The attractions with which women are created would secure their due supply of affection, free from all conditions or exactions, if they could have independent play. But the weakness of women on the point of *support* enables society to complicate this matter with the love question, so as to enforce their being treated together; and the consequence is that man is placed in a position to offer women certain alternatives, one of which she must accept. Having appropriated to himself the learned professions and the lucrative industrial pursuits; having made it disreputable for women to pursue much other business than that of millinery work and attending the nursery, and having shaped their education accordingly; having in short got immensely the start of women in the opportunities of self-support and made her substantially dependent on him for her maintenance, he then comes forward with his proposal." (When this was written it truthfully depicted the condition of women.) "He says to women, I will furnish the two wants of your nature, love and support, if you will make yourself over to me, and become my property for life, be at my disposal, rear my children, and wear yourself out if need be in my service. This is the offer of marriage, which society sanctions and deems an honorable destiny for woman. As it is the best alternative that is offered, women generally accept it. Their youth

FIG. 282.



THE LATE REV. J. H. NOTES.

The Founder of the Oneida Community.

is spent in looking at marriage, as the crisis of their life, hopefully it is true, for it is to be the advent of love; but misgivingly also, for it is to be the end of their personal freedom. Their attitude reminds one too much of the wistful gaze of a party of slaves about to be sold, seeking to discover their future fate in the faces of their masters. Their lot is fixed by marriage—the die for them is cast—their liberty is surrendered—for better or for worse, their identity is sunk in that of their accepted lords. One cannot wonder at the solicitude with which such an event must be expected, or fail to admire the patient grace with which the sex has made the best of its hard conditions. Though in many cases the promises on the part of the man, of love and support, are left wholly unfulfilled, yet woman being married, disdains to complain, buries her wrongs in silence, and looks for happiness in the world beyond the grave.

“So much for the marriage alternative. But there are two others. Bear in mind that loving and being loved is a necessity of women, nearly as much as subsistence, and if for any reason they are deprived of the chance of securing both these wants by selling themselves in marriage, then they are under an inducement at least to try to gain one of them regardless of the other. To women in this situation men are always ready to say, We will offer you our love, or a passion which is its representative, providing it is to be temporary, and that you do not ask us to be responsible for your support. A class of women in every country take up with this second alternative, enjoying a *quasi* social existence, but generally ending life in the hospital or almshouse. This is prostitution.

“The third and last alternative of women is to reject alliance with man both in the respectable and the disreputable way, and consent to spend lonely, thriftless, anomalous lives, as old maids, living on the merest alms of society. These different arrangements comprise all the chances offered to woman by civilization as it is, and may be presented thus :

“I. Man *offers* woman LOVE AND SUPPORT (not always paid). He *exacts* of woman—sacrifice of maiden name and of independence; life-long servitude, personal surrender to his ownership, even to the ruin of her health if he pleases. STATE—*marriage*.

“II. He *offers* woman LOVE WITHOUT SUPPORT (of equivocal quality). He *exacts*—sacrifice of reputation; conditions tending to vice; final desertion, poverty, and misery. STATE—*prostitution*.

“III. He *offers* to woman TOLERATION AND ALMS. She realizes social insignificance. STATE—*old maidhood*.” (It may now be said, in 1900, that “bachelor women” are quite numerous and popular.)

“Of the three conditions, that of marriage is by far the best, and yet one cannot but see that it is imperfect. It savors of selfishness

driving a hard bargain. There is something essentially base in the act of society reducing women to dependence, and then taking advantage of their necessity to exact terms which obliterate their individual freedom and place them for a life-time at the mercy of the man who buys them. It is true the evil is not all on the woman's side; nature revenges injustice by giving man oftentimes but a barren empire over the person, while the heart that he seeks is beyond his reach. And it is true also, that the better nature of both parties often conceals the odious features of the contract under an affection which produces happiness in marriage. But the marriage institution itself, view it as we may, remains a one-sided, usurious transaction, extorted by man's strength out of woman's necessities.

"If men could lay aside for a moment tradition, ancient usage, and, above all, the selfishness which makes right of might, and look at their duty to women in the clear light of the golden rule, they would see a better way than to shut up their sisters to the hard alternatives which society now makes for them. A truly noble and generous man would desire to say to woman, You shall at least be free; you shall stand fair and equal with me in opportunities of self-support. I disdain forcing you to dispose of yourself by the compulsion of necessity. Whatever alliance is between us shall be that of pure and spontaneous affection, unbribed and unfettered. In fact a chivalric mind in man would go farther than this, and say to woman, I will offer you both love and support free from all conditions and stipulations, trusting to your affection and fidelity to reward my sex, if not me, individually. Such a compact, worthy of the spirit of Christianity, and which we may suppose regulates society in heaven, would be formularized thus:

"Man *offers* woman LOVE AND SUPPORT (unconditional). Woman, enjoying freedom, self-respect, health, personal and mental competency, *gives* HERSELF to man in the boundless sincerity of an unselfish union. STATE—*communism*."

In the foregoing brief history of the Oneida Community the reader can form a pretty correct idea of what this new civilization was. The aims of its founder can be in a measure comprehended and commended.

WAS MR. NOYES'S DREAM REALIZED?

Well no, it was not. The Community enjoyed a remarkably prosperous existence for over thirty years. The change which came over it is well presented in a letter received by the author from Mr. Theodore L. Pitt, of Vineland, N. J., and published in the *New York Tribune*, May 30, 1886.

"In 1879," said Mr. PITT, "the Community receded from its platform of social communism, and adopted one which allowed marriage but preferred celibacy. This change was made for two reasons:

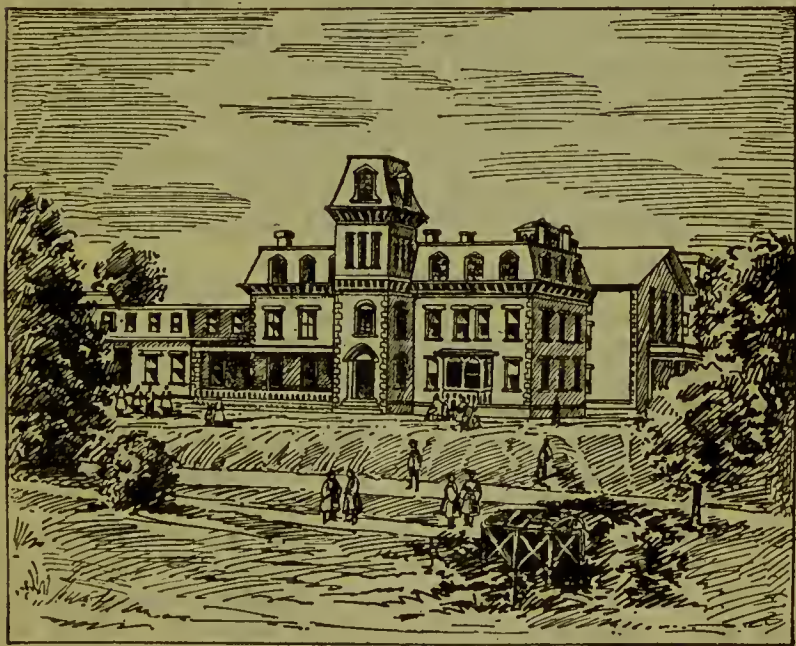
first, outside sectarian persecution of the Community for social principles which in no way violated the laws of the State or the good order of the neighborhood, but which were scientific divergences from some of the habits and prejudices of prevailing society ; second, the development inside of the Community of a large party holding religious and social views perverse of the original purpose and constitution of the Community. The outside persecution had been growing in bitterness and offensive demonstration for several years. The inside disturbances had a gradual growth during ten previous years, and matured simultaneously with the external persecution.

“When the change of social platform was made it was hoped that it would not only allay the outside persecution but also result in a harmonious reorganization of the Community, which would preserve the other co-operative, social, and religious features. The first of these results followed. Persecution entirely ceased, the change of social platform being made in good faith by those who had been most active in the opposition ; and neither in the respectable press nor in the sectarian pulpits has there been any further hostility to the Community manifested. The other result did not follow. The internal division into two parties—one of which held firmly to the religion and socialism and leadership of the Community, while the other substantially abandoned all three and wished to return to private ownership of property and conformity to the general fashion of outside society—had become so decided and intensified that it was found in the latter part of the year 1880 impossible to continue the community organization further. Accordingly a commission was appointed to devise a plan harmoniously to divide the property and dissolve the Community.”

“The plan agreed upon was to recognize the Community as a joint stock company,” and Mr. Pitt, after telling how each member was provided with his share of stock or paid off in cash according to his and her just deserts, proceeded as follows : “When the Community was dissolved there were in it of adult members and children nearly three hundred. Of these between twenty and thirty left the Community Home in 1882 and settled as private families at Santa Anna, Southern California. Some fifty have settled at Niagara Falls, part in Canada, and part on the American side, adjacent to the company’s factories. They form about twelve families, residing in ten separate homes. Two families reside in New York, and one family in Boston, Mass. Several families have settled near the Oneida Home and are in the employment of the company. About one hundred persons still reside in the Community Home buildings. Most of those residing in the Home buildings board at a co-operative dining-room, where meals are furnished at a little more than cost.”

John Humphrey Noyes, the founder, removed in 1880 to Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and died April 13, 1886. After the separation from the Community he devoted himself mainly to social and religious studies. The physicians said his death was due to over-work; but Nellie Bly, in her account published in the *New York World*, said he died of a broken heart. As this writer stated it "the serpent got into his Eden and turned some of his followers into selfish, worldly enemies

FIG. 283.



THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY MANSION.

(As given in the *New York Daily World*.)

and he could no longer bear to live in his unhappy garden. So with a little band, composed of his faithful followers he moved to Niagara Falls," where he spent the remainder of his days.

Turning again to Mr. Pitts' interesting account, he informed me that of the forty-five marriages which have taken place since the change of social platform in 1879, thirty-nine have been between members of the Community and six only between members and outside partners. Those who had been married previously—all who had living partners—have with one exception resumed the marital relation. Of the forty-two children the result of special stirpicultural mating born in the Community between 1868 and 1879, only one has died and only

one shows any special congenital defect. This one, born of parents somewhat weak in physical development, shows a slight nervous defect, which he is slowly outgrowing. He is otherwise healthy and bright mentally. The one who died at the age of seven was very bright and lovable. Of the others it may be said that they are not below the average of children from parents of similar physical and mental culture in monogamous society. The dissolution of the Community has somewhat marred the stirpicultural experiment by relegating the children to less favorable conditions of care, discipline, and education—physical, mental, and spiritual. In the Community both parents and children had all the advantages of large aggregate wealth and economies, and of common interest in all things. Under the joint stock system the parents have only the advantages of individualism, small private fortunes and their earnings under the wage system. Private families and separate interests being in competition, there results the decay of common sympathy, and the destruction of many large comforts and educational advantages which had grown up under communism.

“Among a large section of the old members the Community faith and sympathy still lives. Much voluntary communism is active between them. Their sick and aged are tenderly and faithfully cared for. Their faith in Jesus Christ and His sinless communism remains bright. They see the time steadily approaching when society everywhere, by Providence and evolution, will be forced to the study of problems which the Oneida Community honestly studied and sought to solve. The world-wide interest in socialism to-day has hidden connections with the history, ideas, and achievements of that Community during a third of a century. Discoveries were made there during that third of a century in social science and spiritual philosophy and relations which, when better and more widely known the civilized and scientific world will not willingly let die, and which may help in the progress of mankind to a better future.”

It is more than probable that if the Community had not been persistently persecuted by outsiders it would be in successful existence at this time. As the world is wide the disaffected ones could have easily withdrawn from conditions not suited to their tastes, leaving the “faithful” to work out their new scheme of salvation from marriage, selfishness, disease, and premature death. As Mr. Noyes expressed it “the two home spoilers are death and marriage.” To put far off the former he looked confidently to Stirpiculture. The social arrangements of the Community effectually disposed of the latter.

Nellie Bly said she asked the landlord of the hotel where she was stopping when on her visit to the Community, why the people interfered with it? To which he replied: “Why they did no one knows.

It was not the people about this part of the country that made any fuss, but ministers in other parts of the States, that only knew the Community by hearsay. They were of great benefit to this country. They employed a large number of people and annoyed no one. They were the most honest people on earth, and would rather give a man a dollar than take a cent from him, and there was nothing close or mean about them. For my part I can't see why they should have been interfered with."

"Their principles," said Nellie Bly, "were all claimed to be immoral by a minister by the name of Mears, who preached long sermons on the subject, and worked up a petition to have the Community abolished by a special act of the Legislature. He accomplished his purpose, for the Community, to prevent fighting, which had not before entered their happy home, announced that they would abolish their theories of stirpiculture, and would kiss the rod and accept the second 'home-spoiler'—marriage." And thus perished a most interesting departure from our social life which might have given us some valuable discoveries in not only better ways of managing our sexual relations but in the most important of all human interests—race culture.

What we need are many new methods, running in an orderly manner, side by side—new experiments in family life and in the conception and the rearing of children. Then let the fittest survive; or if more than one were found to be necessary to satisfy the various normal instincts of civilized man and woman let such as best fulfil the high purposes of the experimenters receive encouragement. The affairs of the family should not be interfered with by the state unless it can be clearly shown that they lead to disorder and to the production of offspring only suited for the poor-house, the asylum, the work-house, or the prison. Those which ripen the best human character, produce the greatest sum of happiness, and bring forth the most promising offspring should receive the tolerance and even the support of every well-wisher of the race.

Historical Chips.

When the pioneer builds his log cabin chips accumulate. In building this history of marriage, I find myself surrounded with entertaining facts which could not relevantly find place in the narrative. We will gather these up in one pile at the close, and call them the "historical chips." They exhibit the odd customs of various peoples in different ages, and may lead the reader to analyze our own, to see if some of them are not, to use a forcible expression, *ridiculous*. It may certainly be set down as a palpable fact, that everything in our customs which is in any way prejudicial to our moral and physical health, and true

happiness, may some day receive the just ridicule of posterity. I shall place quotation marks before and after each of the various facts presented, for though the phraseology is sometimes my own, the matter is derived and condensed from various sources, and to save space and the repetition of names, I will present my authorities in a lump. They

FIG. 284.



HISTORICAL CHIPS.

are, then, Gide, Picart, Montfaucon, Alexander, Lecky, Lady Hamilton, Nichols, Norton, etc.

“Betrothing and espousals were held at night or at day-break among the Romans, and never at a period of earthquake or stormy weather. The pledge given by the groom to the bride was an iron ring without a stone, a crow was often offered as a sacrifice among the ceremonies, it being considered a bird of good omen, from the popular belief that when it had lost its mate it always remained in a state of celibacy. Another ceremony was to comb the hair of the bride, and divide the locks with the point of a spear which had

been dipped in the blood of a gladiator, as an omen that she would be the mother of valiant offspring, and also that she was under the dominion of her husband. The Romans, too, washed the feet of their newly married women, as an emblem of that purity which was required of them when they entered the marriage state. At one time there was a law that restrained a Roman from marrying anyone who was not a Roman, or a denizen of Rome. Nor were senators allowed to marry their daughters to the sons of plebeians, nor nobles to freedmen.”

“The parable of the virgins—that at midnight there was a cry made: ‘Behold the bridegroom cometh: Go ye out to meet him,’ is explained by a custom of the nations bordering on Judea, which was for the bridegroom and bride to absent themselves from their house until midnight, when they returned, and were received with loud shouts, music, and rejoicing.”

“Formerly, among the peasants of Great Britain, when a bride was brought to the door of the bridegroom’s house, a cake was broken over

her head, for the fragments of which the attendants scrambled. These fragments were laid under the pillows of the young men and maidens, and were supposed to be endowed with a power of making them dream of their future wives and husbands. The latter part of this custom has come down to our times, and is commonly practised half in jest and half in earnest, after weddings."

"The custom of betrothal seems to have originated in the very earliest ages; children were betrothed in their infancy, to strengthen families by binding them together. According to the Talmud, there were three ways of betrothing. First, by written contract; second, by a verbal agreement in the presence of witnesses, and made more binding by the presentation of a piece of money; a third, by the parties simply uniting and living as husband and wife, which was considered as a tacit agreement. These three forms were the origin of the common law in regard to contracts and partnerships of every sort."

"Among the Romans, a long time prior to the rise of the empire, their manners were more rigid than those of our Puritan fathers. A senator was censured for indecency because he kissed his wife in the presence of their daughter. It was, moreover, considered disgraceful for a Roman mother to delegate to a nurse the duty of suckling her child. The courtesan class, at that time, though probably numerous and certainly uncontrolled, were regarded with much contempt. The disgrace of publicly professing themselves members of it was believed to be a sufficient punishment, and an old law, which was probably intended to teach in symbol the duties of married life, enjoined that no such person should touch the altar of Juno. It was related of a certain ædile, that he failed to obtain redress for an assault which had been made upon him, because it had occurred in a house of ill-fame, in which it was disgraceful for a Roman magistrate to be found. The sanctity of female purity was believed to be attested by all Nature. The most savage animal became tame before a virgin. When a woman walked naked around a field, caterpillars and all loathsome insects fell dead before her. It was said, drowned men floated on their backs and drowned women on their faces; and this, in the opinion of Roman naturalists, was due to the superior purity of the latter."

"An inundation of Eastern luxury and Eastern morals near the close of the republic and the rise of the empire submerged all the old habits of austere simplicity of the Romans. The civil wars and the empire degraded the character of the people, and *the exaggerated prudery of republican manners only served to make the rebound into vice the more irresistible*. In the fierce outburst of ungovernable and almost frantic depravity that marked this evil period, the violations of female virtue were infamously prominent. The slaves were chosen from the most voluptuous provinces of the empire; the games of Flora, in which

ances of naked courtesans were exhibited; the pantomimes, which derived their charms chiefly from the audacious indecencies of the actors; the influx of the Greek and Asiatic courtesans, who were attracted by the wealth of the Roman metropolis; licentious paintings, which began to adorn their houses—all these causes, combining with the intoxication of great wealth suddenly acquired, with the disruption through many causes of all the ancient habits and beliefs, etc., had their part in preparing those orgies of vice which the writers of the empire reveal."

"The extreme coarseness of the Roman disposition prevented sensuality from assuming that æsthetic character which had made it in Greece the parent of art, and had very profoundly modified its influence; while the passion for gladiatorial shows often allied it somewhat unnaturally with cruelty." "There have certainly been many periods in history," says Lecky, "when virtue was more rare than under the Cæsars; but there has probably never been a period when vice was more extravagant or uncontrolled."

"There was a disposition during the reign of Augustus to avoid marriage, which this emperor attempted in vain to arrest by his laws against celibacy, and by conferring many privileges on the fathers of three children. The disposition to avoid the annoyance and responsibilities of marriage evidently existed before the close of the republic. A singularly curious speech is preserved, which is said to have been delivered on this subject by Metellus Numicus. 'If, Romans,' he said, 'we could live without wives, we should all keep free from that source of trouble; but since Nature has ordained that men can neither live sufficiently agreeably with wives, nor at all without them, let us consult the perpetual endurance of our race, rather than our own brief enjoyment.'"

"The Romans admitted three kinds of marriage: 'Confarreatio,' which was accompanied by the most awful religious ceremonies, was practically indissoluble, and was jealously restricted to patricians; the 'coemptio,' which was purely civil, which derived its name from a symbolical sale, and which, like the preceding form, gave the husband complete authority over the person and property of his wife; and the 'usus,' which was effected by a simple declaration of a determination to cohabit. This last form of marriage became general in the empire. Cicero evidently regarded sexual intercourse necessary for the physical health of at least young men. He, of course, like every other masculine legislator, did not express himself as to the necessities of young women. 'If there be one of them,' he says, 'who thinks that young men should be altogether restrained from the love of courtesans, he is indeed very severe. I am not prepared to deny his position; but he differs not only from the license of our age, but also from the customs and allowances

of our ancestors. When, indeed, was it not done? When was it not blamed? When was it not allowed? When was that which is now lawful not lawful?" Alexander Severus, who of all the Roman emperors was probably the most energetic in legislating against vice, when appointing a provincial governor, besides providing him with horses and servants, if he was unmarried also procured for him a concubine, 'because,' as the historian very gravely observes, 'it is impossible that he could exist without one.'"

"The Romish Christian Fathers seem to have thought dissolution of marriage was not lawful on account of the adultery of the husband; and that it was not absolutely unlawful, though not commendable, for a husband whose wife had committed adultery to remarry. Charlemagne pronounced divorce to be criminal, but did not venture to make it penal; he practised it himself."

"After the triumph of the Christian Church, the intermarriage of Jews and Christians was made a capital offence, and was stigmatized by the law as adultery."

"It is related that at Babylon a law compelled every woman, at least once in her life, to make a public sacrifice in the temple of Venus; and that in Lydia and Cyprus, no woman was allowed to become the exclusive wife of one man until she had accumulated a dowry by public prostitution."

"The wives of Formosa, in olden times, were not permitted to have children until they were six or seven and thirty years old: this custom may have become modified through the advance of civilization; to enforce rigidly the old custom, certain women, delegated as priestesses, performed abortions upon those who became pregnant at an early age."

"The object of the laws instituted by Julian, in the fourth century, was to preserve the Roman blood from corruption, and still further, to degrade prostitutes. These aims were partially obtained by prohibiting the intermarriage of citizens with the relatives or descendants of prostitutes, by exposing adulterers to a severe penalty, and declaring the tolerant husband an accomplice; by laying penalties on bachelors, and married men without children."

"It used to be the custom of the Russians to crown the bride with a garland of wormwood, as typifying the bitterness of the marriage state. After the marriage, the bride and groom were allowed to remain together for two hours, when they were visited by a deputation of old women, who came to search for the signs of the bride's virginity; if these were apparent, the young lady tied up her hair, which before the consummation hung in loose tresses over her shoulders. She was then allowed to visit her mother and of her demand her marriage portion. It was the custom of both sexes of these people, a century ago, to bathe

together. A writer of those days related what he had seen as follows : "I am only just returned from being a spectator of one of their customs, at which I could not help being a little surprised ; it was a promiscuous bath of not less than two hundred persons of both sexes. There are several of these public bagnios in St. Petersburg, and every visitor pays a few copecks for admittance. There are, indeed, separate spaces intended for the men and women ; but they seem quite regardless of this distinction, and sit or bathe in a state of absolute nudity among each other. In those days, if a woman was barren, the husband generally persuaded her to retire to a convent ; and if he did not succeed by fair means, he was at liberty to whip her into submission. If a woman killed her husband while he was chastising her, she was buried in the ground with her head uncovered, and in this state left to perish ; in some instances they remained several days in this position before death relieved them. In the early part of the present century, however, the very attempt to procure abortion was esteemed a capital crime in woman ; if twins were born, it was required that one of the innocents should be destroyed."

"As has been before mentioned, the institution of marriage in China was originated by Fu-hi. He ordered that the men should distinguish themselves from the women by their dress ; and his laws against consanguineous marriage were so severe, that they could not marry a wife of the same name, though the relationship were ever so distant. This custom is said to be strictly observed to this day."

"In ancient Sparta the function of woman was to give strong and healthy children to the state ; and it was ordered that old or infirm husbands should cede their young wives to strong men who could produce vigorous soldiers for the Spartan armies. Young men and women ran races, wrestled, and in a nude state bathed together ; and it was adjudged that a man had the best right to a woman who was the most suitable to become the father of her children. Once, when a Spartan army had been absent for a long period, a delegation was selected and sent home to perform the duties of husbands for all."

"The Athenians bestowed no considerable posts, such as governors and ambassadors, on those who were unmarried, or who had not lands and possessions. January was the month when nuptials were mostly celebrated, and the fourth day was considered the most fortunate."

"Infidelity, among the Orientals, consisted not in going with other women, but in the husband neglecting his own wife, and not discharging toward her conjugal duties. The state not only required that a man should be a husband, but also a father."

"Under Hadrian, A.D. 117, woman first obtained the power to make a will. Under Marcus Aurelius, in A.D. 171, the children of a woman inherited her property by law. Among the Mussulmans the

husband is obliged to leave a dower to the wife he forsakes ; if the marriage is broken by the death of the husband, his heirs are obliged to protect and support the widow. Manon first prohibited the buying of wives in India, and later the prohibition extended throughout Eastern Asia, and later still the same thing was effected in Western Asia. In the Talmud, as in the Koran, it was no longer to the father, but to the girl herself that the man gave presents when about to become her husband ; and the price of a wife had been changed to a kind of dower."

"In China, it used to be the custom for one of the public officers to cause to be assembled, in a public square, all men who were thirty years of age, and all women who were twenty, who were not married, and have them punished."

"Polygamy is an institution which has remained unchanged throughout the whole East, through all changes of time, races, religion, and climate. Those who have given to Asia the purest laws—Zoroaster and Moses even—were obliged to make their rigid doctrines conform to this custom. Polygamy is an institution characteristic of Asia, as monogamy is of Europe. Montesquieu seems to admit that in warm climates it is natural to have many wives, and this for the following reasons : In these countries more girls than boys are born ; it costs less to support many wives and a numerous progeny. But that which proves that it exists in all climates and all zones, is, that it is found among the Indians of the two Americas, the Tartars of the two Russias, and Kamshatka, as well as in the heat of the tropics." "It is not," remarks Paul Gide, "the result of climate and circumstances, but a certain state of civilization, or rather of barbarism."

"Under the law of Moses, marriage, even with polygamy, and the facility of divorce, might be insufficient to give heirs to a family ; the union might be unfruitful through the fault of the husband." The Hebrews, however, claiming greater morality on the score of detesting adultery, but in reality feeling simply greater jealousy of their women than the people of India, did not allow sharing of conjugal rights, but if husbands, while living, could not give these rights to a brother, they transmitted them to this relative at death ; the widow passed with the property into the hands of the brother, who, it was thought, should marry her, and give posterity to the departed. If he failed in this, and refused to marry the woman, he was dishonored in the eyes of the people, and forfeited his inheritance, which went to the next nearest relative. If a widower left no wife, but did leave a daughter, she went with the property, in the same way, and the first male child took the name of her father. "Among the Romans," says the missionary Casalis, "the wife was the sister of the husband's children ; when a father spoke of himself and children, the wife was always considered among the latter."

Captain Cook, after his voyage around the world, said of the natives of Oceanica, "that although they were religious, and believed in the immortality of the soul, they seemed strangers to all notions of marriage, or of family, or to even any feeling of modesty." Other travellers confirm this account. "Among other savage tribes the women possess some authority. Among the tribes of the Tonga Islands, and among some of those of the West Indies, the children belong to their mother, and not to the father; the women participated in all manual labor: rowed the boats, waged war, and advised in council."

"The law of marriage among the Philistines was very crude and illy regulated, as appears from the fact that the father-in-law of Samson gave away his daughter Delilah to another husband, upon Samson being some time absent from her."

"The ancient Assyrians assembled together once every year all the marriageable girls, who were then put up for sale, one after another, by the public crier; the amount received from the sale of the prettier ones was divided up into dowries for those who, by deformity, or other reasons, could find no purchasers. These dowries, in turn, were employed by such unfortunates in the purchase of husbands, or in influencing men to marry them."

"Among all the nations of antiquity, marriage was looked upon as purely a civil contract, no priest or prophet having anything to do with its celebration."

"It used to be the practice of the Turks, during the festival of the Bairam, to give their wives the privilege of going abroad closely veiled, and without an attendant. This liberty they improved very extensively in illicit intimacies with the Christians at taverns and other public places, as they managed to take out under their clothes a change of attire, with which they disguised themselves. It is related that on one occasion a young Frenchman, whose acquaintance was thus formed by a Turkish lady of quality, was, by the aid of a bribed Jew, duly installed in woman's attire, in the household of the old Turk, as a servant, and while there, the favorite wife became a mother, much to the gratification of the husband, who had supposed himself incapable of becoming a father. When the young man's beard began to grow, he was compelled to escape to avoid detection, but, when he left, his mistress loaded him with jewels."

"Formerly, it was a custom to examine into a person's procreative abilities, either in the presence of a spiritual or secular judge, and several surgeons and matrons; but it was abolished in France in 1677, after having been observed for nearly one hundred and twenty years. Justinian, one of the early emperors, felt called upon to forbid this and other such customs enacted for examining candidates for matrimony."

“Lacedæmonians were remarkable for their severity against those who deferred marriage, as well as those who abstained therefrom. No man among them could live singly beyond the time limited by their law-giver, without incurring several penalties, as: first, the magistrates commanded such ones every winter to run around the public forum quite naked, and, to increase their shame, they sang a song, the words of which aggravated their crime, and exposed them to ridicule; another was to exclude them from those exercises in which, according to the Spartan custom, young virgins contended naked; a third penalty was inflicted upon a certain solemnity, wherein the women gifted with muscular strength dragged them around the altar, beating them all the time with their fists.”

“In Rome, during the empire, under the Cæsars, the Roman maidens could not walk through the streets without seeing temples raised to the honor of Venus; that Venus who was the mother of Rome, as the patroness of illicit pleasures; in every field, and in many a square, statues of Priapus, or, in other words, statues fashioned in the image of the procreative organs, presented themselves to view, often surrounded by pious matrons in quest of favor from the god.”

“The Jews thought so strongly of the importance of marriage, that they counted neither man nor woman complete alone, and the man who did not produce offspring was in their view a homicide. Among the Brahmins, the first three castes chose their wives before they had arrived at puberty, and it was considered a disgrace among them to pass that period without being married. Among the American Indians, in early times, particularly those located in Canada, and by Hudson’s Bay, barrenness was considered the chief grounds for divorce. In China the increase of population was thought to be of so much importance to the state, that a bachelor of twenty was pointed at and ridiculed as an object of contempt. Throughout the whole history of marriage, we find, in all countries, the desire of fruitfulness held up as the chief end, until later civilization, with its accompanying education of the female sex, brought other tastes into play: it would seem that the sole end of woman was to bear children; thus, at the marriage ceremonies in many countries, brides were strewn with hops, and other flowers and plants noted for fruitfulness; and the heads of bridegrooms were decorated with figs and other fruits known to be prolific.”

“In the Spanish dominions, in early times, females were reckoned marriageable at twelve, and males at fourteen; and nothing was more common in that country, than for a husband and wife to be met with, whose united ages would not exceed thirty. Every girl who had attained the age of twelve might compel a young man to marry her, provided he had reached his fourteenth year, and she could prove he had anticipated the rights of a husband with her.”

"A century ago, at Venice, the girls of pleasure received the protection of government. They belonged to the entertainments of the carnival, which could not do well without them. Most of these unfortunate females were sold by their parents in their tender infancy ; the agreement which the lovers or dealers in virginity made was done before a notary public, and was considered valid in every court of justice. These nymphs observed most strictly their fasts, went daily to mass, and had their special tutelar saint, under whose auspices they exercised their profession with a good conscience. The courtesans had often the figure of the Virgin in their bedrooms, before whose face they drew a curtain previous to sleeping with their gallants. In the matrimonial market, matches were commonly made between persons who had never seen each other. Concubinage was a common custom, frequently ending, though, with marriage performed at the death-bed of one of the parties."

"In ancient Peru the marriageable young maidens, nearly or distantly related to the Inca, were given in marriage by him, the age being eighteen to twenty for the maidens, and twenty-four for the men. This occurred annually on a certain day, after which the ministers appointed by him for the purpose in the same manner mated the sons and daughters of the inhabitants of Cuzco. The governors of provinces were obliged to follow the same rule in their own districts ; the heir to the crown married his own sister ; in default of one, he married his nearest female blood-relation. Among the ancient Peruvians a man felt himself injured if his wife had been chaste ; similar feeling is said to have existed in Thibet and some of the South Sea Islands. Women were freely offered to strangers by their husbands, fathers, or themselves among the natives of Brazil, Pegu, Siam, Cochin China, Cambodia, coast of Guinea and most groups of Polynesia. Indeed, the inhabitants of the Pacific groups, separated from each other and from all the world, did not appear to have the least idea that chastity was a virtue, or its opposite a vice. If women were constant to one man, it was simply from inclination, and not from the force of opinion, custom, or law. These usages still exist to some extent among the peoples mentioned in the foregoing."

"Among the Tartars, a century ago, a woman never saw her husband till she was just about to become his wife ; girls went to their marriage just about as culprits nowadays go to the gallows. Often they fainted, and so greatly did they dread marriage, that they would run out of the room when it was mentioned."

"The Zaporog Cossacks used to live in separate communities, the males in one place and the females in another. The women were not allowed, under penalty of death, to visit the residence of the men ; but each Zaporog had a right to go to the settlement of the women, and

select those he chose. No man gave himself any trouble to ascertain who was the father of the children that were born ; boys were early taken to the settlements of the men, and the girls retained in those set apart for the women. The women had no freedom in the selection of men, but were obliged to submit to the embrace of any free Zaporog who might take a fancy to cohabit with her. Four men always lived in the same hut together. If a man fell in love with a girl, he was allowed to marry her ; but he lost all right to share in the produce of the chase, and was obliged to till the land, and pay a certain tribute, which was divided among the Zaporogs of the settlement, who styled themselves free and noble."

"Among the ancient Mexicans, marriages were solemnized by the priests, and a public instrument was drawn up giving an inventory of the possessions of the wife, which, in case of separation, were returned to her. The hearth or fire was looked upon by these people with religious veneration, and considered as a mediator in all domestic disputes ; it answered to the domestic gods of the Romans. At Tlascala they shaved the heads of both bride and groom, to signify that in the married state they must put off all personal adornments. Divorces were very common, the only law being mutual consent."

"Perhaps the most remarkable instance in connection with the sale of women as wives was that of the Thracians, who put up their fairest virgins at public sale for the benefit of government, an important means of increasing the national revenue which has since been neglected."

"Among the Koreki, a people belonging to Russia in the seventeenth century, those not given to a wandering life were remarkably free from jealousy. The settled Koreki, always when one man visited another, presented the wife or daughter for him to lie with ; but those who led a wandering life were very jealous, and frequently put their wives to death if even suspected of infidelity."

"In the island of Mitylene there was, a century ago, a small town about three days' journey from the capital, where every stranger, upon his arrival, was compelled to marry one of the women, even though his stay should be for a night only. If the stranger had property, he had his choice of several females, as to which one he should espouse, but a traveller of inferior rank was compelled to accept the lady offered him, no matter how ugly or plain. In any case the husband could depart the next morning. The wife of the night always felt herself under obligation to the stranger for having delivered her from the reproach of virginity, which it was ignominious for her to retain, or to surrender to a native of the island."

"The early Christians, as is well known, were divided into nearly as many sects perhaps as now. Among these, the Adamites, as

they were called, a sect of the second century, who held that the merits of Christ restored them to a condition of Adamic innocence, appeared naked in their assemblies, and rejected marriage; they practised promiscuous intercourse, and held it as one of the surest means of salvation. This sect was twice revived, once in the twelfth century at Antwerp, and again in the fifteenth, among the Hussites, in Germany and Bohemia. The Gnostics and Manicheans, sects from the second to the sixth century, held the same tenets of promiscuous intercourse and rejection of marriage."

"In Wales, in some portions of Germany, and in our own country a century ago, a custom of courtship was quite common, known to us by the name of Bundling or Tarrying; the lover generally came under the shadow of the night, and was taken without much reserve to the bed of his sweetheart. Here he breathed to her his tender passion, and told her how truly he loved her." It is questionable, however, if there were any more illegitimate births under that system of courtship than occur nowadays.

As is usually the case, many chips are wasted, and the writer has picked up the last one of any interest which has been saved, in searching for historical facts, upon which to base this chapter, entitled the History of Marriage. Those who are interested in these fragmentary narratives of customs will be entertained by perusing the next chapter, which will be found to contain the prevailing customs of to-day. Much of the chapter which follows, however, will be found to possess something more than items for the curious. It will pay for every one to give it a thoughtful and careful perusal.



CHAPTER IV.

MARRIAGE AS IT IS IN BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.



So we have, in the perusal of the foregoing chapter, had our eyes turned so long to the past, we will rest them by looking awhile at the customs of the present day. We shall find many of them as strange as those of past ages. What remains of barbarism have their queer usages, and those of civilization are not such as are best calculated to promote the happiness of the human family. If children in Christendom are not betrothed before they are born, they are generally fettered by parental dictation when they arrive at a marriageable age; and if girls are not *sold* by the public crier, as in ancient Assyria, they are by ambitious mothers, and often by themselves, to men who carry long purses. Mankind has not yet ceased to traffic in virginity, nor yet have men learned to respect the rights of those who differ from them but little in those qualities which distinguish the human from the brute creation. I will not, in the outset, however, enter extensively into deductions, but proceed to present facts. Let us first take a "bird's-eye view" of

Marriage in the Old World.

In Egypt, where, over five thousand years ago, the first step toward monogamy was made by the institution of the marriage of one man to one woman—but with a polygamic admixture of concubinage—polygamy, under the auspices of the Mohammedan religion, is now the rule. After marriage, the women enjoy considerable freedom, but their abhorrence of those who do not hold to their religious faith, added to their fear of punishment, makes them extremely faithful. Then, too, they are usually attended by a eunuch whenever they leave

the harem. Emmeline Lot, writing from Egypt to an English newspaper, thus speaks of Egyptian women :

"The Egyptian women generally pass their time in frivolities, except on certain days, when they attend to their *menage*, as I have already explained in 'The English Governess in Egypt,' in pleasing and wheedling their husbands, studying their gastronomic tastes, and satisfying their whims and caprices. They delight in relating stories of themselves to their ladies of the harem, slaves, and eunuchs, congregated of an evening *en famille*, a kind of *conversazione*, or in listening to the songs of the almehs and their own slaves, having their horoscopes cast, and asking their mothers of the harem to interpret the dreams they have had during their *kef*, as Joseph did those of Pharaoh of old. The splendid halls of 'the mansion of bliss' of the great resound also with complaints. One woman murmurs at her barrenness ; another at the favor bestowed by her lord upon her *ikbal* for the time, which raises her jealous feelings to fever pitch. A question of engrossing interest is how they can obtain heirs. Their habitual conversation among themselves is disgusting beyond conception to European ears ; but they have been trained up from childhood to converse in that manner, without having the slightest idea that by so doing they outrage the feelings of their sex ; they do not think there is any harm in so doing, and all a European woman could say to them would not convince them to the contrary."

The Chinese are probably living under the same marriage system established some four thousand five hundred years ago by Fu-hi, but it has undoubtedly undergone some modification. Those of the higher class, I am informed by a patient residing in Shanghai, are betrothed by the parents at three or four years of age, and although the marriage may not take place for twenty years, the parties are bound by the arrangement thus made by the parents. The betrothed children wear their hair differently from other children, so that they are known. The female of this class becomes the first wife of the one to whom she is betrothed ; but the Chinaman is allowed as many wives as he can support, and these he has to purchase. These purchased wives are born slaves, and are wholly subject to the control of the first wife. It not infrequently occurs, however, that some of the purchased wives are prettiest, and most loved by the husband. "Polygamy," remarks Norton, "is the custom in China, but the relations and the gradations between the wives are strongly marked. In the emperor's family, the first wife is the empress, and is attended by nine other wives, and they in turn are assisted by thirty-six of a lower grade, though they all bear the title of wives. * * * Marriages are never made while either of the parties is in mourning. Widows are allowed to marry again, except in the case of the ladies of honor of the empress.

The wives who are bought are entirely at the mercy of their "liege lords," who can treat them as they please, and put them away on the forfeiture of the purchase-money. A celestial is forbidden to marry a person bearing the same name as himself, a musician, or an actor of any kind, or a widow whose husband had distinguished himself, or one who had been convicted of any crime. The bamboo is the penalty attached to all violations of this law. Those in matrimony who cannot agree are allowed to separate. Divorees are also granted for the following causes: theft, a jealous temper, sterility, immorality, contempt of the husband's father or mother, propensity to slander, habitual ill-health, lasciviousness, disobedience, leprosy and talkativeness.

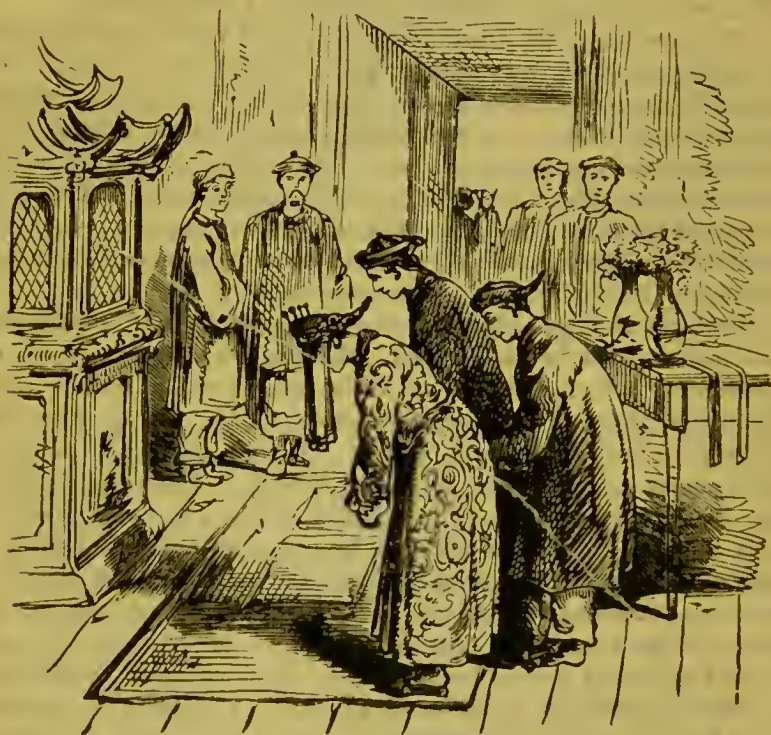
"The laws," says Dr. Joseph Simms, the well-known physiognomist and extensive traveller, in the Hot Springs (Ark.) *Daily News*, "exist entirely for the protection of the men, the women not being considered worthy of legal defence. A man is liable to punishment if he retains a wife who has been guilty of adultery. An eloping wife may be sold by her husband, and if she marries while absent from his house, she must suffer death by strangling. The legal power granted to men over their wives is often tyrannically used, and many instances are on record of the lowest kind of brutality being practised."

Marriages among the lower classes are conducted by professional match-makers, usually old women, who are paid high sums for the management of such affairs. "A Chinaman," says Dr. Simms, "prefers a wife with small feet, and often selects one by merely inspecting her shoes, without even seeing her face. If they are small enough to suit his unnatural taste, he says, 'She will do.' Chinese girls marry when they are from thirteen to eighteen years of age, and as soon as one is engaged she dresses her hair in a style denoting that she is no longer on the matrimonial market. With the same view she also wears red or bright colored pantaloons. Native Chinese women wear no petticoats or other long skirts. After marriage it is not customary for man and wife to be seen out of doors together. In fact, most Chinese wives are kept as much in seclusion as possible. Polygamy is practised everywhere throughout the empire, and when a rich man has chosen his first wife with feet small enough to please his peculiar ideas of beauty, he takes from two to five others whose feet are of more useful size, but they must all be subject to the command and control of the small-footed one, the reason appearing to be that superior birth and breeding are thus marked. Of course, these very small feet are not useful for walking, and the danger of falling and fracturing bones on using too much freedom of action renders a woman very helpless and all but useless."

The marriage ceremony of the Chinese is fully described by a contributor to *Harper's Weekly*. "While staying in Shanghai," he says,

"I was invited by the compradore of a mercantile long to visit his house upon an occasion of this interesting nature. The bridegroom was a man of thirty-five, one of the agents of the firm at Hakodadi; the bride was twenty years of age, and daughter of a wealthy Shanghai native merchant. All the company wore their best dresses: long loose coats or pelisses of dark purple silk, lined with skins or embroidered, under which they had lighter gowns of blue silk; their heads were covered with silk or velvet hats, topped with colored glass buttons and

FIG. 285.



CHINESE MARRIAGE.

tassels. They sat at several little tables, six guests at each, and feasted on twenty-six different dishes. The bridegroom, who was distinguished by wearing a large necklace of crystal and green jade, assisted the host and other friends in serving the company. After dining, smoking, and drinking tea, they enjoyed a concert of music performed on shrill instruments. A salute of guns was fired and a few crackers let off in the courtyard and street outside. A gorgeously decorated sedan-chair, or rather cage, was then sent to fetch the bride, who arrived at four o'clock in the afternoon. The dining room, in which the ceremony

was to take place, had been cleared and garnished ; only two tables being left, on which were placed several large candlesticks, decked with paper flowers, and containing lighted candles ; some joss-sticks were likewise set burning on the tables, in front of which a scarlet foot-cloth and cushions were laid upon which the wedded pair were to pledge their mutual vows. The company was by this time increased by the arrival of many ladies, wives of the male guests, handsomely attired in sky-blue silk pelisses, lined with ermine, and a profusion of jewelry, necklaces, bracelets, rings, with gold pins, and other ornaments in their hair ; they had also their pretty tiny shoes. The chair in which the bride was carried having been borne into the room with a stately procession, the curtains around the chair were then drawn aside by the bride's nurse, who at once led her forth ; a bird of the most gorgeous plumage, quite a bundle of embroidery, in scarlet, black, and gold, with a belt of pink silk and ivory round her waist, and her head crowned with a tiara of false jewels, and further decorated with crimson paper flowers upon a chignon, and with a crimson silk veil, two feet in length, entirely hiding her face. The bridegroom had meantime come in from an adjoining room, preceded by a master of the ceremonies, with a lighted candle in each hand. Standing near one of the tables, he took three burning joss-sticks in his hands, and responded to the questions put to him by a priest, bowing repeatedly at the sign of the joss or idol, some pictures of which hung on the walls. The bride, having been placed beside him, supported by the old nurse, who had a little scarlet flag in her hand, was similarly addressed, and made the proper responses. A green ribbon was then handed to the bridegroom, and a red one to the bride ; these were knotted together, and the new husband, amidst a flourish of music, led off his new wife to their nuptial chamber. Here several of their family and friends, including two older wives of the same man, awaited them, ranged on each side of the bedstead, to pronounce the prescribed benedictions, and to bestow a quantity of ground seed and nuts, of different sorts mixed together, which they did not eat, but had sprinkled over them. After a little time the newly married couple returned into the dining-room and sat down to a sumptuous repast."

In Japan marriage customs have been undergoing a change since 1880, when the new penal code deprived concubinage of all legal sanction. Prior to that date a Japanese could have one legal wife and as many concubines as his means would permit. When a girl's relatives were too poor to support her she could become the member of a plural household instead of adopting the profession of beggary, but the legal wife adopted all the children. It was therefore a wise child who knew its own mother ! "The concubine," remarked a writer, "was always a kind of upper servant rather than a consort ; she waited on the wife in

cases where the two lived under the same roof, only rich households having a separate establishment, or *sho-thau*, for the concubine; she addressed her respectfully as *Oku Sama* (madam), while she, herself, was called only by her personal name, even by her own son, should she be fortunate enough to have borne the heir, whereas he would call the legal wife his "mother." To her son, the *Mekaké* would stand in the position occupied in many Occidental households by a faithful, valued nurse, who had "brought up the young master;" toward his father's wife, although united to her by no ties of blood, the concubine's son would observe the severe subjection prescribed by Far Eastern filial piety. Since 1880 the concubine has no legal status in the family, and Japanese women, inspired by the new thoughts instilled with the modern education, are not slow to realize the fact."

FIG. 286.



A JAPANESE OFFICIAL AND FAMILY.

in memory of the first Emperor, Zenmu Tenno.

In a review in the New York Daily *Sun*, of a work entitled the "New Far East," by Arthur Diösy, vice-chairman of the Council of the Japan Society, of London, the writer says: "It seems there are not wanting Japanese observers of social conditions who are in considerable doubt as to the ultimate benefit derivable by the nation from the disestablishment of the system of concubinage. They express a fear, based on their inspection of Occidental life, that the disappearance of the *Mekaké* as a recognized institution may lead to social evils of

another kind. The husband, they say, may seek variety in his sexual relations in other and less open, and, therefore, more pernicious ways; he may lead a double life, squandering his means on a clandestine establishment, perhaps raising an illegitimate family, and thus creating a class hitherto almost unknown in Japan, the class of unfortunate innocent beings, who, in the west, suffer cruelly for the transgression of their parents; he may frequent the *Yoshi-wara*, or he may cast eyes of desire on his neighbor's wife or daughter. These forebodings are uttered by men who, in confirmation of them, point to the wrecked lives so common in the Occident. It is, we are told, a peculiarity of the Far Eastern observers of our social conditions that they are not deluded by the conventional fictions which we find comforting, but probe deep into our national faults. They are just, and acknowledge that the family life of the majority of Occidentals is worthy of imitation, but they reject the assumption to which the West clings, that this majority is overwhelmingly large. They know, by the results of unprejudiced observation, how large the minority is, and they hesitate before recommending the wholesale adoption of a social system that permits, in their opinion, the existence of so much unhappiness, so much undeserved suffering, so much hypoeritical deceit. 'The *Mekaké*,' they say, 'was under the old dispensation, a respectable woman, and her children had equal rights with their fellow-creatures. If we abolish concubinage entirely, we lower her to the position of a clandestine mistress, and her children will be condemned to the hard lot of bastards. Moreover, the husband who hitherto saw no wrong in his conduct will in future visit his mistress by stealth, become a moral coward, and practise deceit toward his wife, who, for her part, will be tortured by pangs of jealousy, suspicion, and hatred she never knew before.' To these warnings the ardent social reformers of Japan reply that husbands must learn to conform strictly to monogamy, the purest and best form of matrimony; the objectors return to the charge with the assertion that continence is not given to every man, that marriages are often unhappy from physical causes entirely beyond control, and, finally, that counsels of perfection do not enter into the range of practical social reforms."

"The chief duty of a Japanese woman all her life is obedience," says the *Cornhill Magazine*; "while unmarried, to her parents; when married, to her husband and his parents; when widowed, to her son. In the 'Greater Learning of Women' we read: 'A woman should look upon her husband as if he were Heaven itself, and thus escape celestial punishment. The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind are: Indocility, discontent, slander, jealousy, and silliness. Without any doubt these five maladies afflict seven or eight out of every ten women, and from them arises the inferiority of women to men. A woman should cure them by self-inspection and self-reproach.

The worst of them all, and the parent of the other four, is silliness. The above extract shows us very clearly the position woman has, until quite recently, taken in Japan. As a German writer says, her condition is the intermediate link between the European and the Asiatic. On the one hand, Japanese women, are subjected to no seclusion, and are as carefully educated as the men, and take their place in society, but,

FIG. 287.



A JAPANESE GIRL OF HUMBLE RANK IN YE OLDEN TIME.

on the other hand, they have absolutely no independence, and are in complete subjection to their husbands, sons, and other relations. They are without legal rights, and under no circumstances can a wife obtain a divorce or separation from her husband, however great his offence."

Prostitution in Japan is regularly licensed by the government, and the houses occupied for the purpose often cover large blocks in the cities. Licensing these places, however, is not so cruel, or so incompatible with morality there as in the Occident, because the inmates are not disgraced by their vocation. In the caste to which they belong they are entirely respectable, and are not regarded with less esteem by the higher castes in consequence of their sexual practices. When they leave they may contract honorable marriage. The consequence of this treatment is an avocation, which, in so-called Christian cities, renders its votaries dissipated, irreligious, and abandoned, has little effect upon the moral and religious character of Japanese women who are disposed to pursue it.

The reviewer of a work already referred to and from which quite an extended quotation has been made from *The Sun*, tells us that "the Japanese have succeeded, for many generations, in stripping vice of its

most dangerous, repulsive and degrading attributes without thereby increasing its prevalence. The so-called 'social evil' exists in Japan under the vigilant care and strict control of the State, wisely exercised in a manner that safeguards the health of the whole community and the virtue of chaste women, whilst raising their fallen sisters to a level of comparative decency that saves them from utterly hopeless moral and physical degradation, and even gives them a chance of returning, some day, to a virtuous life. It is undeniable that the existence of the unfortunate inmates of the *Yoshi-wara* at Tokio, and of similar localities in provincial cities, is sad enough at the best, and, especially, in the frequent case of a girl who has sold herself for a term of years into the worst kind of slavery, so as to obtain sufficient funds to save her father from bankruptcy. Grievous, however, as is her lot, the *Jo-ro*—who must be distinguished from the *Geishas*, or professional entertainers—are in an infinitely better position than are their sisters in the West, who, with Occidental irony, are called 'gay women,' for the Japanese fallen women have prospects, however faint, of social redemption, and are, indeed, often fit for it. With the exception of a few who have become contaminated by association with the seum of all nations at the treaty ports, they are sober, clean in their persons and their speech, and retain, in spite of their immoral mode of life, a certain courtesy and refinement of manner, together with a gentleness of disposition that enable them, if fortunate, to re-enter the ranks of their respectable sisters without bearing too glaringly the brand of their past."

It is said that they are comparatively healthy and, if so, it is undoubtedly mainly due to their personal cleanliness. "Bath-houses," remarks an Eastern traveller, "are among the institutions of Japan, but their regulations are very peculiar. Looking into one, we saw a platform about two feet above the floor, on which stood a number of adults of both sexes, and also several children, washing themselves, and romping about in a state of entire nudity. People were passing in and out all the time, and several women with children in their arms were chatting with the bathers in the most unconcerned manner. As we looked in, our strange countenances attracted attention for a moment, and then the bathers resumed their ablutions with a pleasant air of nonchalance." Probably all this naturalness will go out of fashion under the influence of the Western civilization which is rapidly spreading over that interesting country.

In the Philippine Islands, possessing a peculiar interest to Americans since the war with Spain, we shall doubtless find much that is novel and entertaining as time goes on. Mrs. Garnett, in *The Fortnightly* relates some facts regarding the prevailing usages of the natives which I will give here: "Irregular unions are extremely com-

mon, and for this, strange to say, the clergy are largely responsible. Though a regular tariff of marriage fees exists, the priests often set these aside and demand a quite exorbitant fee, calculated upon the supposed wealth of the parties. Tagals having a rooted aversion to being married elsewhere than in their own parish, this abuse of power is not easily evaded. The consequence is that, in village and town alike, many dispense altogether with the religious ceremony, and content themselves with the old communal or family sanction, the customary gifts being presented to the bride's father, and the usual festivities held. Mixed marriages have always been encouraged by the Government of the Philippines, special advantages being granted to military men who marry the daughters of the country. Three centuries of intermarriage between European men and native women, and also between the latter and the numerous Chinese immigrants, have consequently added to the original population a large proportion of half-breeds representing every degree of admixture.

"The Philippine laws relating to the property of married persons are exceedingly quaint and interesting, being entirely in favor of the wife. The property of a bride is never settled on the husband. If a man is poor and his wife well-to-do, so they remain throughout their married life, he becoming simply the administrator of her possessions, but having no right to them. If a husband becomes bankrupt in a business in which he has invested some of his wife's fortune, she ranks as a second-class creditor under the Commercial Code. Even on her death the husband cannot, save under a deed executed by her in the presence of a notary, derive any benefit from her estate, as her children, if she have any, and if not, her nearest blood relatives are her heirs. Thus it not infrequently happens that the father of wealthy children is himself impecunious and dependent on their generosity for support, though at the same time he is compelled by law to manage their affairs while minors, and, at their majority, to render a strict account of his stewardship. A married woman continues to use her maiden name, to which she adds her husband's with the prefix *de*. This she abandons when left a widow, save for purposes of business or convenience. Children bear the names of both father and mother; that of the mother comes last, and is, consequently, the more prominent. It is, however, only since 1844 that the mass of the natives have adopted family designations. In that year a list of Spanish surnames was sent to the priest of every parish, from which the head of each household chose the cognomen which best pleased him. Thus one may find such noble names as Legaspi, de Salceda, Lopez de Vega, etc., borne by the dusky-hued natives of the interior of Luzon. Such being the legal status of women in these islands, it naturally follows that they enjoy a considerable degree of personal independence, which, in some localities,

economic conditions tend to increase, especially among the working classes. The chief of these economic conditions has been the almost exclusive employment in the government cigar factories of women. The staple industry of the city being thus debarred from men, various occupations and industries, usually performed by women, fall to their share. Into male hands has fallen to a great extent the manufacture and embroidery of the gauze made from the long silky fibres of the pineapple plant. By the men are also woven, on primitive hand-loom, the dainty jusi-striped gauzes made from China silk, and the hempen abaca. In their homes, too, while the wife is earning the family bread—or rather rice, their staple food—the husband looks after the children and cooks the dinner. It is very difficult to get women to act as nurses and maids in European families. And more than one English family of my acquaintance found themselves under the necessity of drafting into the nursery one or more of the muchachos or ‘boys’ of the household, often finding these male nurses more satisfactory in many respects than the women.” A writer in *The Cosmopolitan*, familiar with life in the Philippines, says that Filipino means a person of pure Spanish extraction born in the Philippine Islands. The people of mixed blood are Mestizos, while the Spaniards call the aborigines “Indians.” The same writer says that the Indians of Luzon hate those of Panay, while both are cordially hated by the Mahometans of Mindanao.

According to John Forman’s “Philippine Islands,” the aborigines who are met with in nearly all the mountains of the larger islands of the archipelago, are almost as dark as African negroes, with curly, matted hair, like Astrakhan fur. “The men cover only their loins, and the women dress from the waist to the knees. They live in groups of fifty or sixty.” Marion Wilcox, in a review of Mr. Forman’s work, gives us an interesting description of a marriage among these people which I clip from the *New York World*. “The young bride, who might have been about thirteen years of age,” says this writer, “was being pursued by her future spouse as she pretended to run away, and it need hardly be said that he succeeded in bringing her in by feigned force. She struggled and again got away, and a second time she was caught. Then an old man with gray hair came forward and dragged the young man up a bamboo ladder. An old woman grasped the bride and both followed the bridegroom. The aged sire then gave them a ducking with a cocoanut shell full of water and they all descended. The happy pair knelt down, and the elder having placed their heads together, they were man and wife. We endeavored to find out which hut was allotted to the newly married couple, but we were given to understand that until the sun had reappeared five times they would spend their honeymoon in the mountains.”

The rich Filipinos are said to have elegant residences, and practise much aristocratic reserve. "Among them," says Louis M. Rodriguez, an educated native, "the rules regarding social intercourse are very strict. To get on calling footing at a house is often the work of years. One must be vouched for to an extent unknown even in Europe. Promiscuous calling on young ladies is strictly interdicted, and the usual American courtship would be regarded with horror. Once, when I was a mere boy, a companion about my own age accosted a young girl on the street and told her she was very pretty. She belonged to a Spanish family, and next day her brother hunted up my friend, who insisted that he meant the remark as a harmless compliment. 'My sister knows she is pretty,' said the Spaniard. 'She does not desire the information from you. There is my card.' Next day the two met in a room and exchanged shots at a few paces. Both were killed. My innocent part in it was made a pretext by the Spanish authorities to squeeze money out of my father, and he paid them nearly \$3,000 to prevent my arrest."

In the Sulu Archipelago, which came under the protectorate of the United States of America at the conclusion of the Spanish War, the Sultan, and all who can afford a plural household have many wives! The Sulu group contains about 100,000 inhabitants, all of whom are the followers of Mahomed, and are full-fledged polygamists! They also have a "mild type of feudal bondage."

THE UNITED STATES OF AUSTRALIA.—I thus designate a large portion of Australia, for we have been informed by the *New York Tribune*, in its issue of October 12, 1899, that "before the end of the waning century the United States of Australia—it is a pity we cannot yet say of Australasia, but that will come in time—will be an established fact. It now seems to be assured beyond all reasonable doubt. Five colonies have definitely committed themselves to the scheme. These are New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. On a popular vote each has given a decisive majority for union, and now their legislatures are adopting and forwarding to the Queen—that of New South Wales has already done so—addresses praying for the royal assent. This latter will of course be promptly granted. And so a few months hence at latest will see the Federal Government organized and a new nation of five flourishing States will be developed for the glory and might of the British Empire."

We may therefore send our warmest congratulations at the opening of the twentieth century to Uncle Sam's youngest sister, even though she has been cradled far away from her American relative, and chooses to remain under the monarchical flag of her mother rather than under that of her Republican sister. She will, no doubt, maintain the friendship which has thus far cordially existed between us, and per-

haps she will permit the child of the Stars and Stripes now bathing her dusky feet in the China Sea, to call her "Auntie."

The United States of Australia bids fair to have a successful career, and it is simply an exhibition of human nature to pay deference to a rich and powerful relative. The human family unfortunately has not yet evolved sufficiently to furnish many remarkable examples of those who run after poor relatives! The growth of new states lying between the Indian and Southern Pacific Oceans has been phenomenal. It is within the memory of many living to-day that the British colonies now constituting the new states were simply used as a dumping-ground for convicts and other undesirable characters that the mother-country wished to get rid of. The abolition of the transportation of convicts was not accomplished until 1837, and that to Van Diemen's Land now called Tasmania, until 1853.

The marriage and sexual customs of the many native tribes represented nearly if not quite all those of primitive man. There were polyandry, polygamy, endogamy, omnigamy, exogamy, and the violent capture of a wife by the use of a club! We are also informed by Ch. Letourneau, in the "Evolution of Marriage," that "Australian girls cohabited from the age of ten with young boys of fourteen or fifteen, without rebuke from anyone, and there were even great sexual orgies in which the signal was given to the young people for liberty to unite freely in the open day!" The same authority tells us that it was not unusual for men to lend their wives. With such usages among the native population it is not surprising that even as late as the period between 1893 and 1898, "that of 56,163 women giving birth to their first child, 14,779 were illegitimate, and in 13,366 cases, less than the respectable nine months elapsed between marriage and birth. Only 28,108 (not one half) were born in the purple of respectable legitimacy."

These facts are revealed in Coghlan's "Statistics for New South Wales." Dr. Sanger informs us in his "History of Prostitution," "That the influence of civilized institutions is effecting some improvement in the native morals, and many lawful marriages have taken place between the whites and the native women, the offspring of which—a fine race of half-breeds—may be met with throughout the Australian colonies. The example of the consideration in which the native women thus married are held, and the rights and social position that they acquire," says Sanger, "is not without influence on others, and predisposes them to the same course.

"South Australia and the gold colony of Victoria," continues Sanger, "never were penal settlements. The deficiency of respectable women was very much felt by the colonists, and the home government made many well-intentioned efforts to supply the wants. A large number of young women went out from Great Britain, under the

charge of matrons and medical officers, and, in a majority of cases, their arrival was hailed with great satisfaction. It was no unusual thing for a young man, a settler far away up the country, to come down to the government depots at Adelaide or Melbourne on the arrival of a female emigrant ship, and then and there to pick out his partner for life. Parental care and precaution were exercised by the authorities over the young women thus sent abroad. Notwithstanding all these safeguards, there was a constant supply of prostitution. * * * During the gold mania, prostitution in Australia was rampant. The enormous gains and flaunting extravagance were a great temptation to young women who could not readily suit themselves with situations, and who disliked the moderate restraints of the depot. It was a singular fact that at one time all the public vehicles were owned by brothel-keepers. The profits of these joint callings were perfectly fabulous. It was an every-day sight to see a party of prostitutes in the most gaudy costumes parading the streets in open carriages. * * * It is believed that this excess has now toned down, and miners have taken to buying land and to marriage; order is once more resuming sway, and prostitution in the gold colonies, though not at an end, is much shorn of its public show and display."

Much that Dr. Sanger gave in his "History of Prostitution," as it originally appeared, applies rather to Australia as it was, than as it is, for his original work was written many years ago, although it has been recently revised. In many parts of Australia, notably Tasmania and South Australia, women have been enfranchised, and can even be elected to Parliament. In other words, they may not only be electors, but may take part in making the laws. The law relating to marriage, says John Plummer, in a work entitled "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," declares "that the marriage ceremony must be performed by an officiating minister duly registered for that purpose; but it is provided that, in cases where the contracting parties conscientiously object to a religious ceremony, or where the services of a minister are not available, they may sign a declaration to that effect, and be married by a district registrar. The law further provides for the signing of a declaration by both parties to the effect that they believe there is no impediment in the way of, or lawful objection to, their marriage on account of relationship, former marriage, want of consent in case of minors, or on other grounds. The written consent of the father must be produced by a minor, or should the father not reside in New South Wales, of the mother or guardian, and in the absence of these, of a magistrate, specially appointed 'to give consent to the marriage of minors.' The marriage ceremony is to be celebrated in the presence of two witnesses. Penalties for wilfully marrying minors, or for aiding and abetting in doing so, are imposed, the maximum being a

fine of £500, or imprisonment for five years. Forgery in connection with forms of consent, etc., is punishable with five years' hard labor, or hard labor on the roads."

It is an easier matter to obtain a divorce in Australia than in England, but this is as it should be. There is no sense in holding two people in matrimony, especially during the child-bearing period, to bring weakly and unbalanced offspring into the world. It is directly in the way of any attempt at race culture to do so. The people of the new United States of Australia are progressive, and it has been reported that some attempts have been made to enact laws restricting marriage of the unfit, as has been strongly urged in "Plain Home Talk," in all its editions for the past forty years. Many thousands of copies of this work have been sold there, and it may well be surmised that the reading people of that continent caught the inspiration to restrict marriage from the arguments presented in this volume. As will be seen in Part IV., the author of "Plain Home Talk" has moved on a little, and now advises restricting parentage as well as marriage, or the regulation of both marriage and parentage so far as may be deemed possible.

Before the close of the twentieth century it will doubtless be the consensus of the competent that we must have "fewer and better children" if we are to rid ourselves of many of the prevailing diseases, and of insanity, idiocy, and crime. Whenever the United States of America practically adopts the quoted motto, it may be confidently predicted that her young sister will adopt the same if, indeed, she does not anticipate us in this most important reform. The editorial writer in the *Tribune*, from whom I have already quoted in the beginning of this account of the new United States, remarked that "The establishment of this new nation in the South Sea is of peculiar interest to this country. That is," continued this writer, "partly because of our own great territorial possessions and our great and growing commerce in that quarter of the globe—circumstances that will make Australia as close a neighbor to us as Canada now is. It is also partly because the United States of Australia is modelling its organization and its institutions after our own more closely than any other nation in the world has done. * * * There has never been there any antagonism toward this country, but quite the contrary; and so, naturally, the United States of Australia is being made as much like the United States of America in fact and principle as in name. In its consummation we may well wish it all success, and hope, too, that the adjoining West Australia and the distant but not too remote New Zealand will soon decide to join the union, making its members seven instead of five, and making it the United States not merely of Australia but of Australasia." If the United States of America are tardy in unanimously adopting the proposed motto and faithfully acting upon it, before the

close of the new century, it is quite likely that our young and progressive sister in the far off sunlit seas will set the valuable example, in which case all sincere stirpiculturists will hope that we may follow it with alacrity.

IN ASIATIC RUSSIA, the Calmuck Tartar seizes the woman of his choice, carries her off on horseback, and if successful in keeping her over night, she becomes his wife. The Tunguse Tartars try races on horseback for their wives. The woman has a good start, and if her pursuer overtakes her, she must become his wife. The women are distinguished for their equestrian accomplishments, and are seldom caught unless they desire to be. "Among the Crim Tartars," remarks Goodrich, "courtship and marriage are enumbered with ceremonies. The parties seldom see each other till the ceremony, and the contract is made with the heads of the tribe. At the period of the wedding the villagers near by are feasted for several days. The bride is bound to show every symptom of reluctance. There is a contest between the matrons and girls for her possession. The priest asks the bride if she consents, and on the affirmative, blesses the couple in the name of the prophet, and retires. There is great ceremony and cavalcade when the bride is carried to her future home. She is conveyed in a close carriage, under the care of her brothers, while the bridegroom takes an humble station in the procession, dressed in his worst apparel, and badly mounted. A fine horse is led for him by a friend, who receives from the mother of the bride a present of value, as a shawl."

IN PERSIA, according to the "New American Cyclopaedia," "there are two kinds of marriages: those which are permanent and respectable, and in which the husband is restricted to four wives; and another kind, called *seegha*, in which a contract of marriage is made for a limited period never exceeding ninety years." This is a reasonable limit! "The latter species of marriage may be contracted with an indefinite number of women, who are generally, however, of an inferior rank, and perform menial services for the proper wives. The children of both classes are regarded as perfectly equal in station and legitimacy. Among the great mass of the people, a man has rarely more than one wife, and the condition of the women seems to be easy and comfortable. The ladies of the upper class lead an idle, luxurious, monotonous life. Contrary to the common opinion in Christendom, they enjoy abundant liberty, more, perhaps, than the same class in Europe; the complete envelopment of the face and person disguises them effectually from the nearest relatives and destroying, when convenient, all distinction of rank, gives unrestrained freedom. Much of their time is spent in the public bath-house, and in visits to their friends. Women of the higher class frequently acquire a knowledge of reading and writing, and become familiar with the works of the chief Persian poets. These,

however, are the best aspects of female life in Persia. On the other hand it is certain that in the anderoons, or harems of the rich, there is often much cruelty and suffering, and the greatest crimes are perpetrated with impunity. There is nothing to check the severity of an ill-tempered or vicious husband; though sometimes an ill-treated slave or wife redresses and terminates her wrong by administering a dose of poison."

"The fact that the present Shahs of Persia really enjoy the throne of Xerxes," remarks a writer in the *New York Daily Journal*, "is evidenced by the way in which they choose their wives. The process is carried out to-day almost exactly as it is described in 'The Book of Esther,' which referred to the time of Xerxes. When Xerxes deposed Vashti all the maidens in the kingdom were brought before him in a long procession in order that he might choose from them. To-day the most beautiful girls in Persia are paraded before the Shah once a year. It is his custom to select twenty-five of them annually. Thus if the Shah reigned for fifty years he would have at least one thousand two hundred and fifty wives. On December 25th of every year an official notifies the parents of pretty daughters to get them ready to bring before the Shah. A month later the exhibition takes place."

FIG. 288.



A PERSIAN LADY,

Or so much of her as we are permitted to see! What pretty eyes! What voluptuous lips! What rosy cheeks! Isn't she beautiful?

A distinguished French journalist who witnessed this ceremony furnishes the following pleasing description of it: "There is a suppressed murmur of excitement and then an involuntary exclamation of (ahs!) and emerging from the farther end comes forth a body of royal trumpeters. In dazzling array they pass before the vision, causing one to ponder whether after all, decked out in all their finery, they are not persons of high degree. Twice, thrice they wind their horns and then the spectacle for which all have waited bursts upon the view. There is a furtive craning of necks to catch the first glimpse, the murmur of suppressed breathing, the babbling of half-muttered interpolations and then bursting forth in dazzling array from the opening through which the trumpeters have so recently filed, like a lily expanding into bloom,

come the debutantes, arrayed in white and fairly blinding the eye with the sumptuousness of brilliant display. Forward they come toward the open inclosure, singing as they go, and preceded by pages in livery bestrewing the way with flowers in every direction. In the closely massed group of one hundred human beings are gathered the fairest maidens in all Persia. Now they pass by us, laughing and chatting, but in every eye the faint light of dubious imagining and the knowledge that, after all, there may be others more fortunate than she.

"Three times they circle around the narrow courtyard, then, at a signal from the trumpeters, take up their position in a long row. Not a heart in all that group but is weighted down and elated, at the same time with conflicting hopes and fears; not one but will be glad when all is over, though the cost may be many a heartburning and tear. But now the last great moment has arrived. Again the trumpeters peal forth a note, the royal salute, and then every head is touched to the ground at the spectacle of an insignificant little man rapidly making his way across the courtyard, preceded by the sifar salar in his magnificent robes of office, and followed by an escort of magnificent officialism. And this, the most unpretentious and unassuming of them all, is 'the Sun of the Universe,' the one to whom all eyes are turned in reverent adoration, the Shah of Shahs, he whose word is law to millions of people. It is almost impossible to perceive his body, so closely is he covered with magnificent jewels, not a portion of his garment but that reflects every color of the rainbow, a vision of opulence for which the rest of Persia lies buried in squalor and filth. He has paused for an instant now, and the end is at hand. Slowly preceding him marches the sifar salar, at each step taking a maiden by the hand and raising her to face her monarch. A nod of approval or one of negation, not a word spoken, not one word of love or affection, and hearts are sickened or filled with secret joy. The Sun hides his face for a moment, the great Shah passes on without a change in his stoic countenance. Persia has offered up the fairest in her land to her sovereign, the royal will is satisfied. Twenty-five hearts are filled with an abundance of joy, the life and happiness of seventy-five are blotted out. Once more that dwarfed, almost hideous, little body shuffles uneasily across the courtyard, the trumpeters blare forth the regal salute, all is over." It is not unusual for a Shah to have a hundred or more children.

IN THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, as related in Alexander's "History of Woman," "daughters are more regarded than sons, because as soon as a woman is married, contrary to the custom of other countries, she brings her husband home with her to her father's house, and he becomes one of the family, so that parents derive aid and family strength from the marriage of a daughter; whereas sons, on their marriage,

leave the family forever." The Formosans, in company with the inhabitants of most of the Indian Islands, are, according to Picart, practically polygamists, and leave their wives whenever it suits their inclination. "The fact is," says this writer, "the whole system of marriage among the island nations resolves itself into a species of concubinage, governed by certain rites and ceremonies having no special legal or religious character."

IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA, we are told, by Lady Hamilton, "when anyone of the emperor's wives commits infidelity, she is punished with death. Thirteen of these unfortunate creatures were executed in one day for this crime; they were tied to posts, and poisoned with the *upas*."

AT PEGU, according to the same writer, "parents sell their daughters to strangers for a longer or shorter period, at will. The King of Pegu has but one wife, though he has a large army of concubines."

IN CEYLON, Mrs. Abdul Hamid Le Mesurier, according to the *New York Daily Journal*, informs us that Mohammedan women are happier than the women of England. She says: "I have visited nearly all of the harems in Ceylon, and I have found that polygamous marriages scarcely exist. I only know of two men who have more than one wife, although they are allowed four. The custom of keeping wives indoors is to protect them from insult and not, as is popularly supposed, to make them servile. The wife has her own apartments, especially reserved for her, and the husband is not privileged to enter until he first ceremoniously ascertains whether or not she cares to receive him. That custom might, with great propriety, be introduced in England as well as Ceylon.

"A woman controls her own property and has a great many civil rights. She also has charge of the family and domestic affairs and manages her own household, the husband seldom interfering in these

FIG. 289.



MRS. ABDUL HAMID LE MESURIER.

The Anglo-Indian who married an English gentleman. She is a heroine who has hunted tigers and elephants in India.

matters. I think the lot of the Mohammedan woman is far happier than her sister in England, because she can obtain a divorce if ill-treated."

It is said that "about the lowest type of savages are the Vedahs, or tribes inhabiting the territory of Ceylon." Sir John Lubbock says: "They are kind, considerate, and affectionate to their wives; they abhor polygamy; but it is very usual with them for the man to marry his younger sister."

IN BRITISH INDIA the natives are having no little difficulty in adjusting themselves to the usages of Western civilization. In an interesting article in a London periodical on "Personal Rights In India," from the pen of Sir Roland K. Wilson, late reader in Indian law to the University of Cambridge, England, the following extracts are found: "As regards marriage, Christians are governed by the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, and the Indian Divorce Act, IV. of 1869. Under the former Act, minimum limits of age are prescribed for "native Christians," viz., sixteen for the bridegroom and thirteen for the bride, all other Christians being apparently assumed to be governed in this matter by some European law, as the law of their domicile. Under the latter, divorce and judicial separation are obtainable on substantially the same grounds as in England. For those non-Christians who object to either the ceremonial or the substance of the matrimonial law under which they were born, the only way of escape is to get married before the Registrar, under Act, III. of 1872, which requires both bride and bridegroom to declare that they do not profess Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion! Of course, those who were previously exempted from the Succession Act, as Hindus, Muhammadans, or Buddhists, bring themselves under it by this declaration, so that they will have to adapt themselves to quite a new system of proprietary as well as conjugal rights. The minimum ages required for this (the only permitted) civil marriage are eighteen for the man and fourteen for the woman, the law being thus somewhat stricter for these religious nondescripts than for native Christians. Couples marrying under this Act bring themselves also under the Indian Divorce Act; while, by the mere fact of ceasing to profess a polygamous religion, they become amenable to the provisions of the Penal Code concerning bigamy.

"In short, the only alternative to remaining subject for all purposes to the civil law connected with one of the recognized religions is to come for all purposes under a family code which is adapted so far as it goes to the social life of modern England, but which is not a code at all in the strict sense of the term, its provisions having to be gathered from four or five enactments of different dates, and leaving, after all, many important questions unsettled. The result is that the Native

Marriage Act has been used by a mere handful of persons, belonging almost exclusively to the most thorough-going subdivision of the cultured and progressive, but numerically insignificant, sect known as the Brahmo Somaj. The Act was, in fact, passed in response to petitions from these advanced Brahmos, though not in the form desired by them. As Hindús by birth and breeding, and electrics in religion, they would have preferred not to make a formal renunciation of the ancient faith, which they were seeking to purify and to reconcile with the new light from the West. But the result of prolonged discussion was that the Government did not see its way to relieve them on any other terms."

* * * This stumbling-block, at all events, could be removed by substituting for the words—"I do not profess the—or the—religion"—some such words as—"I desire to be governed in matters of marriage and succession by the general law of India." * * * "If an alien government, claiming to rule by virtue of its superior enlightenment, does not take itself seriously enough to be at the pains of giving suitable form to its own ideal, it can hardly expect to be taken seriously by its subjects."

We have even the testimony of women that their sex is better off under the Hindu usages than under our own. Mrs. Arthur L. Smith who in maidenhood was the daughter of an English officer in India, in an address before the "Cities' Legislative League," as reported in the *New York Tribune*, gave her hearers to understand that the women in India occupy a much higher position than in any other country, supporting her views by what she had herself seen, and by quotations from the laws of Manu. She said that "the sensational stories told of social misery and depravity are the result of looking at the life of the lowest, not of the representative Hindoos, as the higher castes seldom permit a foreigner to come into their home life. The marriage of the Orient and Occident," she said, "now taking place, is certain to be of immense value to both. We of the Occident need their spirituality, and they need our practicability."

IN ABYSSINIA a kind of free-love system prevails. "Mutual consent," remarks Lady Hamilton, "is one form of marriage among them, and this dissoluble at pleasure. They cohabit together when they please, and annul or renew the contract in the same manner. Thus a woman or man of the first quality may be in company with a dozen who have been their bridegroom or bride, though perhaps none of them may be so at present. Upon separation, they divide the children. The eldest son falls to the mother's choice, and the eldest daughter to the father. There is no distinction, from the prince to the beggar, of illegitimate or legitimate children."

IN THE BARBARY STATES marriage negotiations are conducted entirely by parents, the candidates for matrimony not seeing each other, in many cases, before the bargain has been agreed upon. The mar-

riage is attended with rejoicing, and the "bride is carried home in a cage, placed on a mule, attended with music. Divorce is easy for both parties, and the wife can dissolve the contract if her husband curses her more than twice. For the first curse he must pay her eighty ducats, and for the second a rich dress. A man may have four wives, and as many concubines as he chooses. The Jews in Barbary are numerous and much oppressed. The house of a Jew, and all its sacred relations, is open to every Moor who chooses to violate it." The Moors sell their daughters in marriage, and the whole negotiation is conducted by the parents, without respect to the wishes of those most interested.

IN THIBET, polyandry and polygamy are legally recognized. Walter Savage Landor, in a work entitled "The Forbidden Land," tells us that "as there is no such thing as a standard of morality among unmarried women of the middle classes, it is not easy to find an immoral woman from a Thibetan point of view. Nevertheless, the law of Thibet, though hardly ever obeyed, prescribes strict regulations for the conduct of married men in their marital relations. So long as the sun is above the horizon no intercourse is permitted; and certain seasons and periods of the year, such as the height of summer and the depth of winter, are also proscribed. A Thibetan girl, on marrying, does not enter into the nuptial tie with an individual, but with all his family, in the following somewhat complicated manner. If an eldest son marries an eldest sister, all the sisters of the bride become his wives. Should he, however, begin by marrying the second sister, then only the sisters from the second down will be his property. If the third, all from the third, and so on. At the same time, when the bridegroom has brothers, they are all regarded as the brother's wife's husbands, and they one and all cohabit with her, as well as with her sisters, if she has any. The system is not simple, much less edifying, and, were it not for the odd *savoir faire* of the Thibetan woman, it would lead to endless jealousies and unpleasantness. As it is, trouble occasionally arises in Thibetan houses or tents. As the Thibetan woman, however, is clever, she generally contrives to arrange things in a manner conducive to peace. When her husband has several brothers, she despatches them on several errands in several directions, to look after yaks or to trade. Only one remaining, he is, for the time being, her sole husband. Then, when another returns, the former has to leave his place and become a bachelor, and so on, until all the brothers have during the year had an equal period of marital life with their single spouse. We add that the mode of identifying children in Thibet is peculiar. It is not by the child's likeness to his parent, nor by other reasonable methods that the offspring is set down as belonging to one man more than to another. The mode adopted is the following: Let us suppose that one married man has two brothers and several children:

in that case the first belongs to him, the second to his first brother, and the third to his second brother, while the fourth would be again the first man's child. There is reason to believe that the custom of polyandry is the chief cause that limits the population of Thibet."

THE CONGOES of the Congo River, according to the Rev. Isaac Cadman, who was for many years a missionary in Central Africa, have peculiar customs. The account he has kindly prepared for the author regarding them is as follows: "Descent is reckoned from mother and not from father; the Congoes believe it is a wise child who knows its own father. Polygamy is prevalent among them for these reasons: First—Woman will not know a man after she finds that she is pregnant (they—the women—insist on this, as custom is on their side). Second—They have a great desire for children. Third—A man is respected according to the number of his wives. Fourth—One wife cannot support herself and children and husband by her work.

"In order to be engaged a man must take food to the parents of the girl, and, if they partake, it is favorable to the man's interest; then he must make a 'rozamba,' or dress, for the girl, and, if she accept of it, the preliminaries are settled. He then takes cloth to the amount of thirty dollars to the parents and the matter is finally settled, and if the girl is old enough and desires cohabitation, and the man has his hut prepared, they start out on a period of probation which, if it prove the unsuitability of either party for the other, the girl returns to her mother. The Congoes justify this by saying that they do not wish to see their daughters unhappy. The majority of the Congo girls are innocent creatures up to this age, notwithstanding that they know all the facts of marital life, and many of them dread the initial period of connubial life. They have no terms for husband and wife; the term used to express this relationship is 'ukasi,' or partner. The woman must find all the utensils for cooking, and hoes for her fields; the man must find a house, keep it in repair, fish, hunt, and barter, and sew the woman's clothes. The man uses the woman sexually, but has no share in the fruit of her womb. If the man dies and the woman is a free woman, she takes her children to her tribe. If the woman is free, children are free, even though the father is a slave, and vice versa.

"The man pays his 'cloth' for the services of the woman in the field only, and if she fail to keep her part of the agreement and supply him with food, he can demand the return of his 'cloth' and send her back to her village, and *she takes her utensils with her.*"

[The practice in Congo of returning their wives to their mothers if not satisfactory has been opposed by the missionaries, according to Norton, "but the natives insist that it is not right to risk the happiness of their daughters in an indissoluble union with persons with whose habits and tempers they are not acquainted." There is some sense in

this, even though it be an idea emanating from the brain of a Congo negro. A doting and fond mother in our civilization, when she commits her daughter to the hands of the one who becomes her husband, experiences very much the same sorrow that she does when she commits her to the tomb. With all the festivity usual upon a wedding-day, there may almost always be found two anxious hearts, if the parents are living spectators. A mother of strong affections generally watches with many misgivings her daughter, as she approaches the marriageable age; and it is no uncommon thing to hear her give expression to her solicitude as to the future happiness of her child, and her wish that her daughter had not reached the age which constitutes her a candidate for matrimony.]

In continuation of Mr. Cadman's narrative, "women are isolated from their houses when passing through the menstrual period. When giving birth to children, the scene is open to every one's gaze. Children howl and make a noise which the elders accentuate to the best of their lung-power. The woman bends herself back on her limbs and forces the child down the vaginal passage. "Circumcision is prevalent among the men. Little boys will willingly undergo this operation, incited to do so by their mothers, who tell them that they will not be able to get a wife unless they are circumcised. I believe it is a fact, as I have been informed by the women, that they will not allow a Congo man to know them unless he is circumcised. While the girls are often betrothed at an early age, yet the men do not know them until they are fully developed."

THE AMAZULU TRIBES of the Bantu, as described by Mr. Cadman, surpass the Congoes in their strange usages. Polygamy is practised among them, and for substantially the same reasons as given by the Congoes. A young man selects a girl and pays her attention, and if he be her choice she will allow him to sleep with her, and then an incomplete copulation, known in their language as 'hlabonga,' takes place. The young woman appears to be much impressed by this act, either in favor of or against the young man. This writer continues:

"While this practice is common among the Amazulu people, and is often indulged in by the young men and young women, very seldom, if ever, does a case of illegitimacy occur from it. Their native laws act as a salutary preventive to the energies of the young overstepping the bounds of custom. When the young man and woman have arrived at the marriageable age the young man consults his father about the matter, who then interviews the father of the girl, and the fathers settle between them the dower to be paid, the amount of which is largely determined by her beauty and rank. This dower is paid in cattle or sheep or goats. Twelve cows are considered the just equivalent of an ordinary Zulu woman. Many of them are married with the under-

standing that some of the girls (offspring of the marriage) shall be the children of the mother's father. The marriage is celebrated with great pomp and gayety, such as feasting, dancing, and song by the warriors and women gathered together. The bride wears a veil, and has a knife in her hand during the dancing and while she is attended by the women of her tribe. The ceremonial part is over when the bridegroom leads the bride into a hut and removes the veil, which signifies that her face is hidden to all men but her husband. Then commence the orgies of eating and drinking unlimited quantities of beef and 'joualla' (native beer). Finale—broken heads and spears!

"The bride may be enceinte in a few weeks after her marriage, and if this be so, according to custom, her husband visits her no more until the child is weaned from the breasts. It is no uncommon thing to see a Zulu woman, working in the fields on the very eve of her motherhood, leave the work of hoeing for a few hours until maternity pangs have passed, and then resume her occupation of planting or hoeing, as the case may be, having triumphantly passed out of the valley of death bringing with her a young life.

"The women are excluded from the rest of the village during the period of menses. The men are circumcised, and wear a kind of egg-shell-shaped thing called 'uwate' in their language, on the head of the organ. This is considered to be full dress for the men and no woman dreams of being annoyed if this brief little dress is in its proper place on the person of the mau when he appears in her presence!"

This missionary gave some further information orally in respect to the Zulus. He says both the men and women shave the hair from the sexual organs every day, or every other day, with an instrument of sharp flint. He knows of no sexual diseases among the Zulus excepting those brought among them by the whites. Wherever the white settlements are there are cases of syphilis, but not where the Zulus are living by themselves. He knew of no cases of spermatorrhœa among the young Zulus. He thinks they are remarkably strong in their sexual organs, and that the men are unusually large in their sexual development.

IN SOUTH AFRICA, at the present writing, there are all sorts of people and a variety of customs. The information which follows was

FIG. 290.



A ZULU DOCTOR.

derived from a conversation with a Shakespearian artist, who has travelled through Cape Town, Kimberly, Diamond Fields, Johannesburg, the gold fields of South Africa, Pretoria, the Orange Free State, and all of Natal, a large extent of country which is inhabited by the Kaffirs, Zulus, and Matabeles. South Africa is also the home of the Outlanders and the Boers. Among these last-named people, if the first wife is not fruitful, the husband may take another and still another indefinitely, until a wife is found that can bear children. If the fruitful wife dies, the husband may, if he chooses, have children by his eldest daughter. It is said, furthermore, that daughters are more

FIG. 291.



THE LATE WIFE OF GOM PAUL.

As given in the *New York Tribune*,
December 2, 1899.

numerous than sons in most South African families. The Boers, as the Dutch settlers are called, made their appearance on the Cape in the seventeenth century, and in 1894 numbered over seventy thousand. The Kaffirs consider themselves quite superior to the Boers. The former are the aristocrats of the realm! They seem to have a natural aversion to the Boers and will not associate with them! The Boers retaliate by looking down on the Kaffirs as people quite beneath their contempt! The better class of Boers conduct their courtship in a singular manner. The young suitors are placed in a small room by themselves and on the first occasion of their meeting are allowed a lighted candle which will last

about an hour; on the second night one that lasts a little longer; and so the candle is lengthened for each successive night until one is used which will last for perhaps two or three hours. The young people are not permitted to speak with each other or touch each other. They hold silent communion although the silence is sometimes broken by the music of the concertina played or fingered by the agitated young man. He may not know how to play the instrument, but the entertaining racket is allowed to go on. After about six weeks of courtship, marriage is permissible and takes place in the home of the young woman's parents. It is not unusual for the family to occupy one large sleeping-room and into this apartment the young married people are

received after the ceremony is over, all sleeping on mattresses on the floor.

Among the Kaffirs the wives are bought with cattle from the chiefs of the Kraal, and when the married couple have daughters born to them they have to give a certain number of them to the chief from whom the wife was purchased. Much red tape has to be reeled off between the chief and the young Kaffir before he is allowed to take possession of the girl of his choice. Sometimes the bride and groom are required to spend a probationary period with the chief until after the first child is born. It is considered a good omen if the first child is a daughter. The chief will have in some instances two or three thousand natives living in mud huts attending to his fields and cattle. After marriage the brides are permitted to have a blanket, but the maidens are considered in full dress when they have a belt of beads around the waist with a fringe of beads hanging therefrom in front and behind ranging from six to eight inches in length. The fringe is quite thick and constitutes a tolerably good covering, except when by some movements of the body, the fringe becomes separated. On fête occasions a string of beads is placed in addition around the head, also about the wrists, and a garter consisting of eight or ten strings of beads is worn about the leg just below the knee. The colors of the beads are white, black, and blue, and are strung together quite artistically so as to display the various colors to the best advantage. The young Kaffirs, in their youth, are quite handsome below the neck, being well formed, with flesh as hard as stone. But after marriage, and especially parentage, the breasts of the women become so flabby and elongated that they can be tossed over their shoulders! With their breasts thus placed and their young strapped on their backs, it is quite usual to see them carrying their infants while the latter are being nursed from the breast. Their cuticle is very black, their mucous membranes excessively red, and their teeth remarkably white. The Kaffirs are the only ones among the native tribes who can be domesticated. The others are warlike and more given to savagery, but their marriage customs are about the same as those of the Kaffirs. "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia for 1893," however, informs us that among the Matabeles when a new regiment is being formed the law of the tribe forbids the young men of the Kraal to marry until they have won from the king the Zulu ring by washing their spears in blood and thus proving themselves men.

In Durban, it is customary to have little Indian lads from seven to eight years of age for bell and bath boys at the hotels. They wear a uniform of holland, trimmed tastily with red braid which, with their shiny black hair and white teeth gives them a very picturesque appearance. It is considered entirely proper for English and other foreign

ladies visiting the country to be waited upon and massaged by these little Indian boys ! When the lady enters the bath-room she is sure to find one of these boys standing by the tub ready for the accustomed service, and he feels quite offended if he is directed to go out. He quickly wants to know what he has done to cause offence !

The Outlanders, so-called, are composed of peoples from the older countries of Europe, numbering in 1894, seventy-seven thousand, sixty-two thousand five hundred of whom were British subjects. Their marriage customs do not materially differ from those of other British colonists in other lands.

In the more civilized portions of the Old World, as has been shown, may be found both the monogamic and polygamic systems of

FIG. 292.



THE ENGLISH GIRL.

marriage and, as it will be observed in the *customs* of the people, the latter prevails to a greater extent than is guaranteed by their laws.

IN ENGLAND, the monogamic system of marriage, as in our own country, is professedly established by law, but public opinion tacitly sustains polygamy for husbands, as may be reasonably inferred from her divorce law, which denies the wife a decree of divorce for adultery (unless incestuous) on the part of the husband, but entitles the husband to such a decree for any adulterous acts on the part of the wife.

"The grounds of the dissolution of marriage are, on the part of the wife, simple adultery ; but on the part of

the husband, the adultery must be incestuous (that is, adultery with any woman, whom, if his wife were dead, he could not lawfully marry, by reason of her being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity), or accompanied with bigamy, whether this bigamy occurred within or without the British dominions, or accompanied by cruelty such as would by itself entitle the wife to a judicial separation or by desertion, without reasonable excuse, for two years and upward. Rape, and the crime against nature committed by the husband, are also grounds upon which the wife can obtain a divorce. But the court must be satisfied not only of the fact of the adultery alleged, but also that the petitioner was not necessary to it, nor connived at it, nor has condoned, that is, pardoned it, and also that there is no collusion between the

parties—in any of which cases, the petition is to be dismissed ; nor is the court bound to pronounce a decree of divorce if it should be made to appear that the other party had also been guilty of adultery, or of unreasonable delay in presenting and prosecuting the petition, or of cruelty toward the other party, or of desertion without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

“The court has the power in all cases, according to its discretion, to grant alimony to the wife, either by way of a round sum or an annual payment during her life, and to make interim orders, by way of alimony or otherwise. The latter power also extends to the judges authorized to grant judicial separations.

“If the husband is the petitioner, he must make the alleged adulterer a co-respondent, unless excused from it by the court. If the wife is the petitioner, it is in the discretion of the court to require that the woman with whom the adultery is alleged should also be made a co-respondent. If the adultery is established, the court is authorized to impose the whole or a part of the costs of the proceeding upon the adulterer. Either of the parties is entitled to insist on a trial by jury. The petitioner is liable to be examined under oath, at the discretion of the court, but is not bound to answer any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery.

“The husband, either in connection with a petition for a judicial separation, or a divorce, or by a distinct process, may claim damages against an adulterer, which damages, if recovered, shall be applied, at the discretion of the court, for the benefit of the children of the marriage, if any, or as a provision for the maintenance of the wife.”

The foregoing is a condensation of the law, as was given by our daily journals. Although a decided improvement on its predecessor, it lacks the liberality which the spirit of the age demands, and indicates most strikingly the prerogative married men arrogate to themselves. It also exhibits a curious kind of sexual morality, when it renders the petitioner for divorce liable to examination under oath, with the understanding that he or she need not answer any question tending to show that the petitioner had been guilty of adultery. An adulteress's husband may obtain a divorce from her, if he can prove that she is guilty of adultery, notwithstanding his own conduct may have been at variance with what he requires of his wife. During the discussion of a new bill, one of the members of Parliament in substance remarked, that if the law should be made equally binding on the husband, every gentleman in the house might be legally deprived of his wife ! Here we see the injustice of purely men-made-laws ; women should be admitted as members of Parliament, and have a chance to look after their interests,

There is one question with which our English cousins have persistently wrestled for more than one hundred years, and it still seems undecided. "Is it right for a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife?" In Thibet, where the winters are cold, and beds presumably warm, a man can swoop in a whole family of sisters if he starts in with the eldest one. Nor is it necessary to wait until the first one dies. He can have the entire group at one wedding. If England should some day take it into her head to extend her protecting arm over that high table-land in Central Asia, the Thibetan might wake up some morning with surprise to find he could no longer make such havoc with an entire flock of sisters. Or, would the English be tolerant in the newly acquired colony as General Lord Kitchener has been in the Soudan, and let the natives marry to suit themselves? If a man samples one of a family of girls, finds the quality good, and is so unfortunate as to lose her by death, it would seem as if the little half-orphans of the first marriage would be lucky to have the motherly care of an affectionate "auntie" rather than the unsympathetic, and possibly austere, guardianship of a step-mother, selected from a family in no way related to the one who bore them. This is a common-sense view of it, is it not? And yet this question has exercised the English mind for over a century! In 1899 it looked as if it was to be finally settled. The conservative branch of the government—the House of Lords—decided in the affirmative, but when the bill came before the House of Commons it was negatived by some eighteen or twenty votes! I would give two cents—all they are worth—to hear the objections of those who opposed such a sensible proposition.* It is said that "the opposing arguments were chiefly concerned about the effect of the bill on the succession of real property in England." It is to the credit of England, however, that under comparatively recent enactments rape cannot be committed in the marriage-bed under the sanction of law. Early in the nineteenth century it was related that "a wife in contempt of court, a lady of good family in Suffolk, was imprisoned in Ipswich jail for disobeying a decree requiring her to render conjugal rights to her husband. At the end of a year and ten months she became in want of the common necessities of life, and was reduced to the jail allowance of bread and water; she suffered from rheumatism and other maladies, which were aggravated by the miseries of her imprisonment; and after many years of such suffering died in prison—she never went back to her husband."

Near the close of the same century there was a noted case in which a husband imprisoned his wife in his own domicile for refusing him conjugal rights. It will be remembered as the celebrated "Clitheroe case." The unreasonable man was prosecuted on the charge of abduction and was compelled to give his wife her liberty. In 1884 Lord

* Since the above was typed England has granted the right in her colonies,

Selborne introduced in the House of Lords what was called the "Matrimonial Causes Act," which became a law, and put an end to "the punishment of husband or wife who refuse to obey the decree of the Court for restitution of conjugal rights." In respect to ownership and control of property, too, the English woman is gradually gaining her rights. As remarked by Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, a wife "can now sue and be sued, rent a house and pay rent and taxes in her own name and out of her own pocket ; and in such a case bears the full legal responsibility of her actions." Marriage among the higher classes of the English unfortunately is governed by considerations of wealth and title, with little reference to love. The marriage of an aristocrat with a person in humble life cannot be tolerated. All sorts of incongruous companionships are therefore formed in high circles.

The undercurrent of English married life jets out a little in one of Thackeray's novels, where he asks: "Who dared first to say that marriages are made in heaven? We know that there are not only blunders, but roguery in the marriage office. Do not mistakes occur every day, and are not the wrong people coupled? Had heaven anything to do with the bargain by which young Miss Blushrose was sold to old Mr. Hoarfrost? Did heaven order young Miss Fripper to throw over poor Tom Spooner, and marry the wealthy Mr. Bung? You may as well say that horses are sold in heaven, which, as you know, are groomed, are doctored, are chanted on to the market, and warranted by dexterous horse-venders as possessing every quality of blood, pace, temper, and age. Against these Mr. Greenhorn has his remedy sometimes; but against a mother who sells you a warranted daughter, what remedy is there? You have been jockeyed by false representations into bidding for the Cecilia, and the animal is yours for life. She shies, kicks, stumbles, has an infernal temper, is a crib-biter—and she was warranted to you by her mother as the most perfect, good-tempered creature, whom the most timid could manage! You have bought her. She is yours,

FIG. 293.



QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Heaven bless you ! Take her home, and be miserable for the rest of your days. You have no redress. You have done the deed. Marriages were made in heaven, you know ; and in yours, you were as much sold as Moses Primrose was when he bought the gross of green spectacles." Thackeray need not have stopped here and allowed it to be implied that only men were liable to be imposed upon in the marriage market. It is safe to say that there are more unhappy wives than disappointed husbands in the English realm.

Among the lower classes more freedom is allowed by the social rules by which they are governed, but still the glitter of gold is frequently more captivating than the throbbings of a good heart, among these. Many a marriage is consummated where a purse is held by one or the other, which would hardly be contemplated in its absence. Marriages in England are legal if solemnized by customary formalities, civic or ecclesiastic. Marital contracts to take place at some future date, if recognized by both parties, and followed by cohabitation, have also been decided as legal.

Divorce can be obtained at an expense of ten pounds and upward when sufficient cause can be presented.

The marriage laws of Ireland correspond in all essential particulars with those of England. In the former, however, in 1871 the jurisdiction appertaining to divorce was removed from the ecclesiastical to the civic courts, but absolute divorce is not permitted to Roman Catholics. In Scotland there is little difficulty in "getting spliced," a simple declaration of the parties before a competent witness being sufficient to make the "twain one flesh." Also less trouble in throwing off the shackles ; either husband or wife can obtain full divorce for adultery, or for desertion without reasonable cause, if continued for a period of four years. "Disobedience to a suit for restitution of conjugal rights is held to be equivalent to desertion, entitling the aggrieved party to the remedy of divorce."

IN SPAIN little fidelity is known among married people. Jealousy never finds place in the Spanish breast, and the "liberty of married women has no limit except their own discretion," which, owing to an ardent temperament, interposes but a feeble restraint. Marriages are generally arranged by the friends or parents of the parties, and solemnized by the priests, whose powers in that country are despotic. Lord Byron, in describing the customs of the Spaniards, in a letter to his mother, from Cadiz, wrote as follows :

"I beg leave to observe that intrigue here is the business of life ; when a woman marries she throws off all restraint, but I believe their conduct is chaste enough before. If you make a proposal which in England would bring a box on the ear from the meekest of virgins, to a Spanish girl, she thanks you for the honor you intend her, and re-

plies, 'wait till I am married, and I shall be too happy.' This is literally and strictly true.

"The Spanish lady may have her cortejo as well as the Italian her cicisbeo. It is Spanish etiquette for gentlemen to make love to every woman with whom they have the opportunity, and a Spanish lady of rank has said that she would heartily despise the man who, having a proper opportunity, did not strenuously solicit every favor she could grant. Every Spanish woman reckons this as a tribute due to her charms; and, though she may be far from granting all the favors a man can ask, she is not the less affronted if he does not ask them." Yet the husbands of Spanish ladies, like those in all other countries, are under still less restraint than their wives.

Spanish lads and lasses are, however, rather handicapped while conducting courtship. Their liberty is quite restricted. Their admiration for each other must be conveyed by the flashing light of their eyes to a distance, or voiced over a telephone. Miss L. L. Chaffee, the first American woman to travel in Spain, immediately after the conclusion of our war with that country, near the close of the last century, in a communication to *Frank Leslie's* paper, exclaimed "How funny it looked to see, in broad daylight, a Spanish young man courting his sweetheart, clutching and peeking through the iron bars at her, looking from the little 'love window' in the lattice inside! Funnier still, to see him stand on the sidewalk of a street not over six feet wide, perhaps, craning his neck to look at his beloved who inflamed him with her glances from a balcony on the third or fourth story, using her fan to convey the words her voice could not. What a pain he must have in the back of his neck after standing thus for hours, as some Spanish lovers do!" This kind of hide-and-seek method of wooing seems to be peculiar to all Spanish-speaking communities and prevails, as will be observed farther on, in old Mexico. It was once a custom in Barcelona, Spain, to lead out of the foundling hospital in procession all marriageable girls brought up in it, and as the procession passed, the masculine bystanders in search of wives indicated their selections by throwing a handkerchief at the object of their choice.

IN FRANCE, marriages among the higher classes are arranged by the parents or relatives of the parties, and generally solemnized by the priests. Professional engagements having prevented me from spending much time in social studies in European countries, and desiring to know something of Parisian society, I addressed a letter of inquiry to a personal friend—an intelligent and gifted young woman, at that time a resident of Paris—who favored me with an interesting response.

"In the first place," remarked my correspondent, "woman is not very much esteemed in Paris. The clever Frenchwoman, Madame

Audouard, says that women exist for the Frenchmen only while they are young and pretty. A woman is *loved*, but not esteemed, and almost never spoken of as an intelligent creature. All this is the result of the system of education of the young girls. Not to seem to judge too harshly, I find that the young girl of Paris, with the well-to-do and aristocratic classes, after subtracting from her her *dot* (dower), is a woman more or less innocent, but *helpless*, and almost a *nonentity*. The system pursued which accomplishes this result, as near as I can gather,

FIG. 294.



A FRENCH ACTRESS.

is to keep her as dependent as possible, the parents dictating the minutest details of her life. Neither familiar conversation nor general reading give her the slightest hint of 'indelicate' subjects. She is scarcely ever permitted to be alone, never to go into society, to walk, or to receive company alone. There are mothers willing to vouch to any gentlemen willing to take their daughters off their hands, that they have never been in the society of man one moment without the presence of their mothers, or some other person competent to take charge of them. This, of course, is a highly satisfactory guarantee for the past, but, in my opinion, a

worse than no guarantee for the future. Young girls must not read Molière, who is moral as far as plot is concerned, but sometimes free in language, like our Shakespeare. Neither must they read the journals, which, it is true, are sometimes quite beyond the stretch of decency. The young girls employ themselves in various little feminine arts, and read a literature written expressly for them.

"When mademoiselle, with her *dot* (dower), is married, this unnatural pressure is removed, and the more or less ignorant girl has her liberty at a single stroke. Timid natures cling to their families, and are still the child. Instances are common here where the young wife prefers her mother's home, and it is with difficulty that the husband can retain her. It is the other sort of natures that rush into dissipation, and if a little wild, society does not turn its back upon them.

"I have heard it said here that any man can kiss a French girl the second time he meets her. This must depend upon individual character; if she is inexperienced some people would call it a weakness, others a fault. In America one might have a worse misfortune befall them than *to be kissed*; not exactly the same here though, where Frenchmen, to state it very mildly, are rather impetuous. Having by caprice a poetical, but never a practical respect for women, they consider the least favor a *carte blanche* for more. If a young girl gazes around at a ball or theatre, as many American girls do, she is pretty sure to receive a challenge.

"The conversation with married women is very much more free than with us. In common table-talk it is considered nothing to remark that such a lady is *enceinte*—that such an animal or individual is in *chaleur*. Many things that certainly are natural, but which our taste forbids, are spoken of by their real names, and with perfect coolness. This freedom of conversation is carried into the other details of life. Married women may go out with other men if they choose, and are often excessively independent of the husband. In cases where the wife is untruc, it depends on circumstances and the character of the husband, whether he make a fuss or not. If not chaste in his own habits, he generally takes it easy." After giving some notable instances illustrating the truth of the last remark, which I omit on account of the names of the distinguished individuals being given, my correspondent continued: "The courts do not punish a man who shoots his wife's lover. If taken in the act, both man and woman may be punished; but this latter case occurs almost never." An American girl who married a French count and found it difficult to adjust herself to the customs of the country, complained to a reporter of the *New York Journal*, to whom she confided her woes, that "French husbands do not pretend to any secrecy in regard to their conduct or their double lives, and the code of French society is such that there is no criticism of them." And she further said that "a regular business carried on in France by ladies of the highest standing, is to secure rich American brides for penniless men of title, and heavy fees are given if they are successful."

Divorce, previous to the passage of the Naquet bill in 1884, was almost an impossibility, but judicial separations were granted at the rate of about 5,000 per year. It was said that there were enough judicially separated men and women in France to people a large city. It was believed that this condition of things did not conduce to the morality or happiness of the people. It was even urged that in many instances wife murder could not be punished as a capital offence, because it was difficult in such cases to obtain a jury that would convict. Since the passage of the Naquet bill it is estimated that there have been annually about 13,000 cases of divorce! Many of them are

among those who have been for several years judicially separated. Out of regard for the large Catholic element the party bringing action is free to sue for either separation or absolute divorce, "but no distinction is made on account of religious belief," whether the application is made for one or the other.

"I think old maids are about as free and enjoy the same social privileges as married women," said my correspondent from whom I quoted previous to the last paragraph; "and if they happen to possess wealth, are very much respected. On the floor below our apartments lives a count, who is an old bachelor, with Mademoiselle —, who is an old maid; both are old, rich, respectable, etc. The expenses of servants, carriage, garden, etc., are shared equally between them. They have lived thus for many years, and no one seems to think or speak evil of them. I do not think a respectable old maid would thus dare to brave American public opinion.

"As for the unfortunate girls of Paris (*les filles de joie*), with which the streets swarm, they die mostly in misery, of ill-health and poverty; sometimes in the hospital; sometimes—nobody knows where," continued my correspondent. "There is, near the Seine, a bureau of examination, from which the sick girls are sent to a hospital until cured, or else they are forbidden to exercise their profession. The principal causes of prostitution are the difficulty of obtaining work; the actual expenses of the simplest living; sometimes simply a lax morality; but oftenest a passionate love of luxury, which seems to pervade the whole city. Of single girls who become mothers, there seems to be a general disposition to help them up. They are not regarded as unpardonable sinners; and the illegitimate children are not excluded from society. There is an institution in Paris, '*Des Enfants Trouvés*,' designed for the reception and support of illegitimate children. To this place come poor women unable to support their offspring, or rich women too proud to own their fault. Into a little box or car, running on a little railroad, is deposited the infant, which enters the institution without the slightest clue to the person who placed it there. In many cases where the mother intends to reclaim her child, she attaches a name, necklace, or some mark, which is preserved by the institution. I think a good motto to put over the gates of this house would be—The rich and the poor meet together, for the *devil* is the maker of them all.

"I have not been able to find out any thing of the marriage customs of the provinces of France. Of course the peasants do not have any *dot* (dower). The women work as hard as men, and quite as much in the fields. These women are short, stunted, bony, strong, with large hands and feet, voices like men, and are ignorant and very Catholic.

"The *dot*, or dower, is an institution in Paris. It is made necessary by the extreme difficulty of a young man to earn more than his sup-

port. Daughters often are a drug in the market. Marriages from love are common ; but I believe these things usually go by the wishes of the parents. I am acquainted with a young gentleman here twenty-six years old ; his mother wishes him to marry ; he has no faith in woman ; prefers his gay bachelor life ; adores his mother. She wrote to him that she had selected a wife for him ; a young girl of forty thousand francs *dot*. He did not answer the letter for six weeks, when there arrived an angry letter from his mother ; he became contrite, and wrote back his acceptance of the young girl, who, meanwhile, had been trotted by her parents to his father's house. The latter did not consider the young lady good enough for his son, and negotiations were broken off without either of the young people having seen each other. Another anecdote, which is also true, is of a young gentleman who visited a family for the purpose of marrying one of the daughters. After a time, the parents demanded which daughter was his choice ? The reply was—'Either, if they both have the same *dot*.'” This interesting letter concluded with a little qualification for the fair correspondent's freedom in presenting the subjects upon which she had written. She said : “I have done the best I could, from my limited opportunities for observation, to let you know of Paris. I've laid aside my demoisellish scruples, put on common sense, and spoken on forbidden topics with the utmost frankness,” etc.

Marriages of convenience have always a decided tendency to make husband and wife discontented, and these being in the majority in the higher circles of France, it is not singular that many liberties are taken and tolerated by both husband and wife. “In France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and much the largest part of the continent of Europe,” says Nichols, “marriages are arranged by the parents of at least one of the parties. A girl, educated in seclusion, sees her intended but twice before he leads her to the hymeneal altar, once to be formally introduced, and once to sign the marriage contract. If he has suitable position, it is enough ; he may be old, ugly, repulsive ; he has been chosen as her husband by those who ought to know what is best for her, and she accepts him with disgust because she must, or with indifference because she knows no better.”

IN GERMANY where the population is made up of Protestants, Roman Catholics, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, together with over half a million of Jews, and where there are only 13,315 unclassified, it is probable that the marriage customs vary somewhat with the religious beliefs of its people, inasmuch as the Constitution of the Empire provides for liberty of conscience. In Alsace-Lorraine, which is a part of the German Empire, and also in Bavaria and Baden, the people are mainly Roman Catholic, and their marriage usages would naturally conform to those common to other Catholic

communities. But under whatever form or ceremony marriage may take place, it seems to have been made obligatory under the new civil code to have a civil marriage. Under the old code, mental disease was a legal cause for divorce, but Catholic influences succeeded in eliminating that provision. According to "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia," "a mass-meeting of women from all parts of Germany was convened in Berlin to protest against the clause relating to marriage and the family," but nevertheless it went into effect January 1, 1900. Just what the provisions were to which the women objected I have been unable to ascertain. The same writer informs us that "the civil form has not supplanted the religious ceremony, but is observed as a safeguard against legal complications. Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that those preferring it may simply avail themselves of civil marriage without any religious ceremony, and that when it is supplemented by the religious ceremony, the parties avail themselves of the clerical services of the Church to which they belong. Divorce is only granted in cases of proven infidelity or incurable insanity. Even a judicial separation is difficult to obtain under the new code. For marriage the limit of age beyond which parental consent is not necessary, is twenty-one."

IN PORTUGAL the marriage customs do not differ much from those of Spain, except that women when married retain their maiden names. They are more secluded than in Spain, but are quite as much given to intrigue and matrimonial infidelity.

THE SWISS, who are noted for their free political institutions, while surrounded with despotism, cannot marry without the consent of the magistrates, whose permission or refusal is governed by the *fitness* of parties presenting themselves for marriage. It is required that there shall be adaptation between the parties, and this peculiar system of legalizing marriage results in happy families and hardy children. "At Geneva," says Goodrich, "the mode of life is extremely social. The *soirées* are constant from November to spring. These meetings resemble family assemblages, in their freedom from the constraints imposed by etiquette. A stranger is struck with the affectionate manner by which the women of all ages address each other. This comes from the influence of certain 'Sunday Societies,' in which children meet at the parents' house, where they are left to themselves and have a light supper of fruit, pastry, etc. The friendships thus formed endure through life, and the youthful expressions of fondness are never dropped." Divorces are very uncommon. The front door of marriage is guarded more than the back, and those who enter are generally too well satisfied to wish to get out. Nevertheless, divorce is possible in Switzerland. "It may be obtained," says Mr. Allen Caruthers, "where the marriage relations are greatly strained;" in cases of "incurable mental diseases

of three years' standing;" or when either husband or wife suffers "injury to honor or reputation."

IN ITALY it is the law that "the civil act shall in all cases precede the religious ceremony, but that penal action shall be stayed against married persons who have gone through the religious ceremony on their registering their marriage before the civil authorities." It has been remarked "that marriage is not a bond but the reverse." Before marriage a lady is the prisoner of a convent, or the parental mansion, and is not allowed the society of gentlemen; but after she has become the wife, she may also become the lover of from one to three more besides her husband.

Byron, in one of his letters from Venice, said: "The general state of the morals here is much the same as in the Doges' time. A woman is virtuous, according to the code, who limits herself to her husband and one lover; those who have two, three, or more, are a little wild; but it is only those who are indiscriminately diffuse, or form a low connection, who are considered as overstepping the modesty of marriage. There is no convincing a woman here that she is in the smallest degree deviating from the rule of right, or the fitness of things, in having a lover. The great sin seems to lie in concealing it, or in having more than one—that is, unless such extension of the prerogative is understood and approved of by the prior claimant." The same author further says, "They marry for their parents and love for themselves," and that a "person's character is canvassed, not as depending on their conduct to their husbands and wives, but to their mistress and lover." Still, remarks a noted historian, "a person may pass through Italy, or live there for years, and not once be shocked with such undisguised vice, as in one night will intrude upon him in an English city." Prostitution, as a trade, cannot flourish in such society. It is, of course, uncalled for, where infidelity among married ladies is so fashionably allowed, or where polygamy is legally tolerated.

IN GREECE, girls are kept in separate parts of the houses, in a state of seclusion, much the same as in Turkey. They are not permitted to enter society till after marriage, when the restriction is removed. Weddings there are celebrated with great *éclat*. A procession attends the bride to her future home, preceded by music and young girls dressed in white, who strew the path with flowers.

THE RUSSIAN nobility conduct their marriages much the same as other Europeans, and "the canon and practice of the Greek Church," says the *New York Daily Sun* "correspond to those general in the Protestant world. In Russia the grounds for divorce are adultery and desertion, or abandonment, with one special cause added, viz.: In case of the exile to Siberia of one of the parties to the mar-

riage; and remarriage is always allowed to the guiltless party." The peasantry, however, according to popular authority, have peculiar customs. The suitor applies to the mother, saying, "Produce your merchandise, we have money for it." When the bargain is concluded,

FIG. 295.



A FINNISH WOMAN.

the bride, at the wedding, is crowned with a chaplet of *wormwood*. "Hops are thrown over her head, with the wish that she may prove as fruitful as the plant. Second marriages are tolerated, the third are considered scandalous, and the fourth absolutely unlawful." The wives of the lower classes are treated in a shameful manner and their position is like that of a slave.

IN FINLAND, formerly a Grand Duchy in the north-west of the Russian Empire, the population of which is composed of Swedes, Finns, Russians, Lapps, Gypsies, and Germans, there is, according to a correspondent of the *Chicago Mail*, among the purely Finnish peasantry "a custom which shows a remarkable degree of freedom between the sexes. That is a species of marriage on trial.

A couple live together as man and wife—somewhat clandestinely, but often with the knowledge of the parents—for a year, after which, if they find the relationship conducive to their happiness, they go before the pastor and have the knot tied by the law and the church. If not agreeable they separate, which separation does not hurt the girl for other engagements. The parents are, when cognizant of the arrangements, careful to have witnesses to it. Then, if the man backs out, he is forced to give one-half of what he owns to the deserted girl. The man endeavors to get up the affair without witnesses, if possible, in which event he is not held, but he is compelled to support any offspring, if there be such, which is recognized by the girl's family. Infanticide in any of its forms is unknown in the land."

This interesting country has recently become a part of Russia. A writer in the *New York Tribune* at the time remarked : "It is a pity that Finland must lose its autonomy and be merged into the mass of Russia. But it is only what was to be expected, from the moment that beautiful province was torn from Sweden and given to the Czar. And the fact that it had a higher civilization than the rest of Russia only made its fate the more certain."

IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, while the monogamic system is upheld by law, there is a large percentage of illegitimate births. In the city of Vienna in 1853, there were about as many children born out of wedlock as in marriage. More recent statistics look considerably better. In the entire Empire in 1885, only about fourteen per cent. of all births were illegitimate. After much contention between the proponents and opponents of the measure, the civil marriage bill was adopted by the Reichstag in 1894. The bill provided that "the civil contract must precede any religious ceremony." It also established a "uniform marriage contract, taking the place of eight different forms of marriage which were treated in the different ecclesiastical laws as of varying value and force." In 1868, divorce was removed from the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical to the civil courts. But absolute divorce was not allowed to Roman Catholics, according to "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia." Among those who are not under the control of the Romish Church, divorce is granted for "unconquerable aversion," when both parties plead for it.

IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY, the monogamic system is the law, and practical polygamy the violation, but divorce can be obtained in Sweden for incompatibility of temper and persistent discord, and in Norway by the mutual consent of the interested parties. In the country first named, a species of practical omnigamy, or free love, prevails to a remarkable extent, though not under the sanction of law. Bayard Taylor, in a letter from Stockholm, remarked as follows :

"After speaking of the manners of Stockholm, I must not close this letter without saying a few words about its morals. It has been called the most licentious city in Europe, and I have no doubt with the most perfect justice. Vienna may surpass it in the amount of conjugal infidelity, but certainly not in general incontinence. Very nearly half the registered births are illegitimate, to say nothing of illegitimate children born in wedlock. Of the servant-girls, shop-girls, and seamstresses in the city, it is very safe to say that scarcely one out of a hundred is chaste, while, as rakish young Swedes have coolly informed me, a large proportion of girls of respectable parentage, belonging to the middle class, are not much better. The men, of course, are much worse than the women ; even in Paris one sees fewer physical signs of excessive debauchery. Here the number of broken-down young men,

and blear-eyed, hoary sinners, is astonishing. I have never been in any place where licentiousness was so open and avowed—and yet where the slang of a sham morality was so prevalent. There are no houses of prostitution in Stockholm, and the city would be scandalized at the idea of allowing such a thing. A few years ago two were established, and the fact was no sooner known than a virtuous mob arose and violently pulled them down. At the restaurants, young blades order their dinners of the female waiters with arms around their waists, while the old men place their hands unblushingly upon their bosoms. All the baths in Stockholm are attended by women (generally middle-aged and hideous, I must confess), who perform the usual scrubbing and shampooing with great nonchalance. One does not wonder when he is told of young men who have passed safely through the ordeals of Berlin and Paris, and have come at last to Stockholm to be ruined."

Notwithstanding this testimony from one of America's most noted descriptive writers, the character of the Swedes who arrive in this country to cast their lot with us in the thickly settled States of the East or the broad prairies of the West, would seem to call in question its entire accuracy. All, or nearly all, that come to us are clean and wholesome, and many of them remarkable for their personal beauty. There is no class of immigrants that is more welcome or that is more industrious and thrifty than that which comes to our shores from both Sweden and Norway. If the social conditions are such as have been depicted by the late Bayard Taylor, the human products of such alleged sexual demoralization are indeed surprising. Both mentally and physically the Swedes and Norwegians who have become our citizens will compare favorably with our own people. Is it perhaps the absence of marketable prostitution with its inevitable syphilis that saves the offspring from mental and physical degeneracy? It is certainly to the credit of Stockholm that houses of prostitution are not tolerated there. It would be interesting to the social reformer to know if that city escapes the curse of syphilis. I do not remember to have ever treated a Swede or a Norwegian afflicted with that loathsome disease, although I have had many patients, both male and female, who came from their native climes.

IN TURKEY the first marriage is contracted by the parents of children who are sometimes betrothed at the age of two or three years. When they arrive at adult age the bride is carried in a procession to the house of the husband. It has been said that they purchase many girls of the Circassians, for which they pay from twenty to thirty dollars apiece for handsome ones. Once they were considered cheap at five hundred dollars. The wives of a Turk are kept in what is termed a harem, a place gorgeously fitted up, and attended by eunuchs.

Formerly, a Turkish lady never left the harem without concealing her face behind a great number of veils. The war between Turkey and Russia effected considerable change in this custom, and now only one thin veil is used, through which the eyes of strangers look on beauties whilom concealed from the gaze of foreigners. The ladies of Turkey are said to enjoy nearly as much liberty as the females of Christian countries, where polygamy is not tolerated, and where ladies sell themselves to wealthy husbands. Many changes are doubtless taking place since the war referred to and the facilities for intercommunication with other nations have increased.

Louise Parks Richards, writing to the *New York Tribune*, from Scutari, in the spring of 1899 said, that in present existing relations "Mohammedans are not allowed more than four wives, while laws governing Mussulman marriages make it next to impossible for the ordinary Turk to take unto himself more than one. Before he can duplicate his matrimonial alliances he must be able to support the usual luxury and to provide for number two as well and in the same manner as number one." We are further informed by this writer that "Turkish wives are not expected to add to the incomes of their husbands by their own toil, as are wives among the working-classes and peasantry of Europe. The common, everyday Turk is too poor to care for more than one wife, while among the richer and official classes polygamy is not the fashion. In fact, no Turk of any social standing among his own people, and certainly none who have any European ideas or affiliations, would marry more than one wife, as it would be considered 'bad form.'" This correspondent was graciously permitted to visit the harem of a venerable Pasha, where her reception was described as follows: "Met by a black eunuch below, we were conducted up a long stairway, at the top of which he struck the wall with his open palm, announcing the approach of visitors. Voicelessly ushered into a Turkish salon hung with bright-colored draperies, and with broad, low divans, running part of the way around the room, we just had time to glance out over the incomparable Bosphorus through the latticed windows and for one brief moment imagine ourselves Turkish women, hid away from the world behind the bars of such a building.

"A light step was heard, and the next instant we were greeted by a beautiful creature, dressed in a gown of modern cut and fashion, who met us with all the ease and grace of a woman of society in a European metropolis. Her dark hair was arranged in a Psyche knot, and her soft brown eyes were shaded with long lashes, which fringed the most delicately curved and drooping lids imaginable.

"Her clear, olive complexion, with only a hint of color, was evidently natural, and not the result of Turkish art, usually manifest even

through the 'yashmak' of most Turkish women when driving in their carriages. She was so beautiful, and had such a sweet dignified manner and pretty smile, when her red lips disclosed a row of perfect teeth,

FIG. 296.



A TURKISH LADY READY FOR DRIVING OR
CALLING.

that I scarcely took my eyes off her face the whole hour and a half of our visit.

"There was no trace of embarrassment at meeting strangers, and no evidence that she had not been educated in a fashionable boarding-school. She had all the ease of a belle of an aristocratic set, except when she sat down on the edge of her chair. I wondered then if it could be possible that she ever sat cross-legged on the floor, or could prefer a rug to a rocker. Two sisters, a cousin, and their French governess entered the room and greeted us with delicate cordiality. Then the two young sons of the family, in military uniform, came, and with unhesitating step walked straight to us, making a graceful bow to each, and taking us by the hand as would any well-bred European boy. A bright and

sprightly conversation in perfect French was carried on with unflagging interest and as naturally as in a French salon.

"The mother, who is thoroughly Turkish, unaffected by European customs or language, speaking only her native tongue, and dressing in the costume of the country, was spending the afternoon at the bath. The Turkish bath is the most alluring of all the tame excitements and mild dissipations of the native women, who spend half a day there, sipping coffee and smoking cigarettes with their friends, lounging on the low, broad divans after the hour or more spent in the steaming hot rooms at the marble and alabaster basins. This mother and her husband, we are told by their friends, were singularly happy and lover-

like. When her liege lord, the old pasha, returned from the city and his military duties in the evening, they at once went for a walk in the garden, and actually seemed to be in love with each other.

"The eldest daughter was engaged to a young Bey in the army. She talked unreservedly of her fiancé, whom she had never seen, and whom she expressed no desire, not even curiosity to see. She showed us his photograph, which was that of a fine-looking fellow in military dress, decorated with numerous orders, and whom she seemed to regard with absolute indifference, as though he were a stranger from another world. She told us he had no picture of her, as that would be a highly improper gift before marriage. We afterward learned from a member of the household that he was by no means unaware of the beauty of her who was to be his wife, and for whom he had persistently sued. We also learned that it has been forbidden Turkish women to be photographed, in order that their pictures should not come under profane gaze.

"At the Sweet Waters of Asia, where in the summer afternoons the Turkish women float about in their caïques, their beauty 'half concealed, half revealed,' and always enhanced by the becoming white gauze of their 'yashmaks,' the young Bey had seen the beautiful Assis. After the first glimpse of the lovely eyes and fair face, through the semi-transparency of the white covering, in whose soft folds his heart had been hopelessly entrapped, he began his suit with the parents for their daughter. The young couple are to be married in a month, and their house was being furnished for them at the time of my visit. Strangest of all, she had not seen it and would not until her wedding-day, when she would be brought there for the final ceremonies. She talked unreservedly of all the arrangements for the wedding, and of her new home, and I wondered if she did not have a little bit of sentiment hid away somewhere behind that gracious but indifferent exterior. I hoped she had."

After speaking of the generous hospitality extended to her on this visit, the writer concludes her letter by saying: "We went out of this Turkish home feeling that here at least there was no discontent or beating of clipped wings against the barred windows of its haremlik.

"Custom forbids the return of our visit by these good people, as it is the rarest thing for a Turkish woman to enter a European house, where she would run the risk of meeting men. Under no circumstances could she enter an hotel.

"These daughters, though European in their dress at home, never leave their house without being closely veiled and entirely enveloped in the 'feredjah,' the Turkish outer dress or garment, which entirely conceals the figure like a domino. When walking in the streets they wear a thick black veil and a hooded dress called the 'charehaff,' which en-

tirely conceals their identity. It is only in carriages and caïques that the thin white 'yashmak' is worn, and which is usually the head covering of the high-born Turkish women and those of the imperial harem."

Turkish women bear more female than male children, a noticeable fact in all countries where the plurality system of marriage is maintained. A Turk can divorce a wife at pleasure, for if he have no real cause, it is said, he can make a false accusation, and sustain it by perjured witnesses, which can be obtained without difficulty; but he is not permitted to take her back again for the fourth time, unless, during the interval of the separation, she has been the wife of another man. Notwithstanding the little regard manifested for the marriage contract, death is the penalty for adultery.

THE ALBANIANS, who occupy a province in European Turkey, have some customs which may interest the reader. According to a newspaper report, "an Albanian woman expects to be beaten if she misbehaves, this being the prerogative of an Albanian husband. He must be careful, however, not to draw blood during his castigation, or the wife can complain to the authorities who will fine the husband and give his property to his wife. When an Albanian marries, he is bound to provide his wife with food, clothes, and a home in keeping with his station and means, and cannot require her to earn money for herself or him by her labor. Divorce is quite common. Excessive corpulence on the part of the husband is considered quite sufficient excuse for the wife to divorce him." How about bay-windows on their dwellings? The remedy called "Anti-Fat" would doubtless find a ready market among the Albanians. With this cursory view of the matrimonial customs of the Old World, we will turn our eyes to our own continent, and see how we find

Marriage in the New World.

In entering the New World we will not drop anchor where the pilgrims did, nor will we prematurely invade Old Mexico where the Spaniards under De Soto ventured in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but like the intrepid explorers in search of the North Pole, go as far in the region of ice as the climate will permit. It will hardly prove profitable to look for "Symmes's Hole" to ascertain whether there might not be some unknown people with curious marriage customs on the inside of the earth, as was believed by Captain John Cleves Symmes, who thought that the earth was hollow with land, water, and inhabitants on the inside as well as on the outside of the globe. All this may be, but we will not stop in this busy age to find out. There is more on the exterior of this planet than we can spare space to de-

scribe. We will, therefore, first give our attention to the Eskimo, and then slide down the slippery glaciers into those portions of the Western Hemisphere which are more or less familiar to the general reader. Our nearest neighbors interest us most. The people of the extreme north are unlike anybody else and their physical peculiarities as well as their social customs will be found to be extremely interesting. Did anyone ever see an Eskimo who was not what would be called fat? Not necessarily corpulent, but fat? Not lymphatic, but just greasy fat? Did it ever occur to your mind why there are none of "Cæsar's lean" among them? You will see just why when you read the following story coming from a Russian physician as reported by the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*. This scientific experimenter "placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered to 100° F. below zero, by the use of liquid air. After ten hours the dog was taken out alive and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours' confinement in an atmosphere of still, dry cold, his system was intensely stimulated. So much combustion had been required to keep the body warm that an intense appetite was created. The process was continued on the man and the dog, and both grew speedily fat and vigorous. It was like a visit to a bracing northern climate."

The people living in the polar regions have to keep their jaws active and their digestion in prime condition to preserve their bodily warmth, and as a result they acquire an abundant supply of the adipose tissue. Look at the two specimens presented in the illustrations on the following pages. F. A. Cook, M.D., who was surgeon and ethnologist of the Peary exploring party in 1891 tells us, in a little illustrated monograph issued by the Arlington Chemical Company, about some of their social customs. He says: "Marriage is a very strange phenomenon among the most Northern Eskimos. Girls are early betrothed by their parents. Men are marriageable at twenty-one, but must first be able to support a wife, and must have shown their ability by their success in hunting. Girls are marriageable at thirteen, but are not fully developed, nor do they menstruate until eighteen or twenty years of age. As the girl arrives at the age of thirteen, the young man, whom she may never have seen before, comes to the house of her parents and winters there, and as soon as the sun returns he gains permission to take his little immatured girl away to spend her honeymoon in a snow-house. There is no form of marriage ceremony that I could discover; but this honeymoon is limited, and at the end of a certain stated time the girl-wife must be returned to her parents. This the young man reluctantly does. The girl remains the property of her parents and not of her lover, and they are both now at liberty to change and take unto themselves another partner if they feel so disposed. The young lovers who have thus lived together on their first honeymoon, or period of proba-

tion, usually return to each other season after season, separating at the end of each. There is no permanent marriage until the birth of the first child, which usually does not come until several seasons have elapsed. The wife then becomes the property of her husband. * * *

"Women who prove childless are cut off or exchanged at will by their husbands, and wander about from place to place, and from man to man, unloved and degraded. As might be expected, these unfortunate women try their fortunes with many men, and few prove permanently sterile. Men usually have but one wife, and women but one husband, but among these primitive people in these matters as in other matters, the rule is that there is no rule, and a man can be found with three or four wives, as well as women with several husbands."

FIG. 297.



▲ MALE ESKIMO.

(As given by the Ar-
lington Chemical Co.)

In the "History of Prostitution," by Dr. William W. Sanger, may be found the following: "The Esquimaux women are not absolute slaves; their duties are almost entirely domestic, and during the winter especially their life is one of ease and pleasure, so far as their notions can comprehend such advantages. Crowded inside a low hut, two or three families together, they spend their time in eating and sleeping alternately, both sexes being perfectly naked, except a small apron worn by the women as a badge of their sex. This nudity arises from the excessive heat of their cabins, which are rendered impervious to the cold outside. Dr. Kane mentions one occasion on which he was a visitor when the thermometer outside stood at 60° below zero, and inside the temperature mounted to 90° above zero, and says: "Bursting into a profuse perspiration, I stripped like the rest, and thus, an

honored guest, and in the place of honor, I fell asleep."

"Respecting the morality of the men and the virtue of the women little is known. Parry says that the husbands frequently offer their wives to strangers for a very little sum, and also that it is not uncommon for a change of wives to be made for a short time. He adds that in no country is prostitution carried to a greater extent, the departure of the men on an expedition being a signal to their wives to abandon all restraint. Lust rules paramount, and the children are taught to watch outside the hut, lest the husband should return unexpectedly, and find his habitation occupied by a stranger. Their marriage contract is a mere social arrangement, easily dissolved, but this is rarely

done, the general custom being for a man to chastise his wife when she displeases him. The usual form of matrimonial discipline consists in forcing her to lead the reindeer, while he rides at ease in the sledge. Their laws permit any man to have two wives, and a regal perquisite of the great chief was the privilege of having as many as he could support. These brides were not uncommonly carried off from their parents by force, the ceremonial rite following at the convenience of the parties. Such attempts are sometimes resisted. An aspirant for the favors of the daughter of a chief succeeded in conveying her to his sledge, but the father pursued with such alacrity that the adventurous lover had to abandon the fair one, and made his escape with some difficulty, leaving the equipage as spoils to the victor."

IN ALASKA, the Eskimos are said to differ materially from those of Labrador. They are remarkably tall and muscular, and yet doubtless quite inclined to be fat. Their stature and muscularity, in the opinion of Captain Hooper, is due "to intermarriage with the athletic Indians of the interior." According to "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia," "they have low, narrow foreheads, high cheek-bones, and large mouths, with very thick lips. The women do most of the work. Infants are carried under their seal-skin tunics on their backs. The parents care for their children tenderly. Their marriages are not prolific. When a wife is barren the husband often brings a second one into the house. All men, women, and children smoke." The gold hunters of Alaska, coming from every country under the sun, probably marry according to the customs of their native countries, but very likely are not over-scrupulous in their informal sexual associations with the native women of that northern clime.

"THE GREENLANDERS," Fowler remarks, "pay some little regard to the affections in their matrimonial alliances. In the negotiations, the parents never, or rarely, interfere; the lover thinks but little of a dowry with his wife. If she will make a good, kind, affectionate, and obedient *wife*, his highest anticipations are fully realized, and he has all he desires. About the time of the celebration of the nuptials, the bride pretends to be opposed to the marriage, runs away, screams, and is finally taken home by force by the bridegroom, which constitutes the sum total of the marriage ceremony. Polygamy is occasionally practised, and divorce is said to be exceedingly common."

FIG. 298.



A FEMALE ESKIMO.

(As given by the Arlington Chemical Co.)

IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, a gentleman who was for seven years in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, says that "they have a fine mixed race of people composed of Indians, Canadians, French, etc., who intermarry." He tells us that they are "moral and industrious, but when a couple have a male friend they value highly, they ask him as a favor to leave a living reproduction of himself, an animated photo, so to speak, the wife readily consenting to the programme. Nevertheless, prostitution is unknown among them."

FIG. 299.



A GREENLANDER.

IN NORTH AMERICA, the customs of the aborigines are interestingly depicted in a quotation from McIntosh's "Book of Indians," which I find in "Marriage, Its History and Philosophy," by L. N. Fowler. "They are," he says, "generally contented with one wife; but they sometimes take two, and seldom more than three. The women are under the direction of their fathers in the choice of a husband, and very seldom express a predilection for any particular person. Their courtship is short and simple. The lover makes a present, generally of game, to the head of the family to which belongs the woman he fancies. Her guardian's approbation being obtained, an approbation which, if the suitor is an expert hunter, is seldom refused, he next makes a present to the woman, and her acceptance of this signifies her consent. The contract is immediately made and the match concluded. As soon as he chooses he is admitted to cohabitation; but the time of the consummation is always a secret to every one but themselves. All this is transacted with-

out ceremony, without even a feast. The husband generally carries his wife among his own relations, when he either returns to the tent which he formerly inhabited, or constructs a new one for their own use. They sometimes, but seldom, remain with the wife's relations. When the wife is removed, if game be plentiful, he gives an entertainment to her relations. These contracts are binding no longer than both parties are willing. If they do not agree, they separate—the woman returns to her relations, and if they have any children she takes them along with her; but after they have children a separation very seldom takes place. If a woman be guilty of adultery, and her husband be unwilling to divorce her, he cuts her hair, which is the highest

female disgrace. On the woman is devolved every domestic charge. She erects the tent, procures wood for the fire, manages the agricultural affairs, dresses the provisions, catches fish, and makes traps for small animals. The husband only employs himself in the chase.

“When a woman is with child, she works at her ordinary occupations, convinced that work is advantageous, both for herself and child ; her labor is easy, and she may be seen on the day after her delivery, with her child at her back, avoiding none of her former employments. They suckle their children till they are at least two years of age. Their cradle was anciently a board, to which they laced their children, after having wrapped them in furs to preserve them in warmth. This is set down in a corner, or hung up in a tent, and without loosening it from its cradle, the mother often takes it on her back and in that manner carries it about.

“Among the Indians, women cannot contract a second marriage without the consent of those on whom they depend, in virtue of the laws of widowhood. If they can find no husband for the widow she finds herself under no difficulties ; if she has any sons to support her she may continue in a state of widowhood, without danger of ever wanting any thing. If she is willing to marry again she may, and the man she marries becomes the father of her children ; he enters into all the rights and obligations of the first husband.

“The husband does not weep for his wife, because, according to the savages, tears do not become men ; but this is not general among all nations. The women weep for their husbands a year ; they call him without ceasing, and fill their village with cries and lamentations, especially at the rising and setting of the sun ; at noon in some places ; when they go out to work and when they return. Mothers do much the same for their children. The chiefs mourn only six months, and may afterward marry again.

“It appears that the Indians have their merriments on the marriage occasions, although their celebrations go off commonly without much ceremony. There are in all nations some considerable families which cannot marry but among themselves, especially among the ALGONQUINS. In general the stability of marriage is sacred in this country, and for the most part they consider as a great disorder those agreements which some persons make to live together as long as they like, and to separate when they are tired of each other. A husband who should forsake his wife without any lawful cause must expect many insults from her relations, and a woman who should leave her husband without being forced to it by his ill-conduct would pass her time still worse.

“Among the Miamis, the husband has a right to cut off his wife’s nose if she runs away from him ; but among the Iroquois and Hurons

they may part by consent. This is done without noise, and the parties thus separated may marry again. They cannot even conceive that there can be any crime in this. 'My wife and I cannot agree together,' said one of them to a missionary, who endeavored to make him comprehend the indecency of such a separation; 'my neighbor's case was the same, we changed wives and we were all happy; for nothing is more reasonable than to make each other happy, when it is so cheaply done without wronging anybody.' Nevertheless, this custom, as we have already observed, is looked upon as an abuse, and is not ancient, at least among the Indians."

IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA there is no lack of statutory law of the most stringent character to preserve the sexual morals of the people. Laws are not only enacted prescribing heavy penalties for seduction, rape, procuration, etc., but to prohibit anything savoring of polygamy, plural marriages, or conjugal relations by the male with more than one woman. The statutes aim to enforce the system of monogamic marriage, and legal barriers are erected to keep out of the Dominion all masculine interlopers who, from religious or other proclivities, practise polygamy, plural marriages, or take to themselves spiritual wives. Any kind of a bigamist is an outlaw. Still the net results are not such as to give satisfaction to the advocates of unadulterated monogamy. "The grosser acts of indecency are made punishable," says an encyclopædic writer, "by five years' imprisonment and whipping, and incest by fourteen years' imprisonment—the male offender to be whipped also. * * * The minimum punishment for abusing a girl under fourteen is five years and a whipping, and the maximum is imprisonment for life; for an attempt the penalty is two years and a whipping, and the same punishment is prescribed for an indecent assault upon a woman." All open violations of the statutes are doubtless visited with the prescribed punishment, but the clandestine practices of those who regard neither statutory law nor conventional morality are about the same as in the United States or other monogamic countries. One excellent provision of Canadian law is a penalty of two years' imprisonment for a man who may have "or attempt to have carnal knowledge of any female idiot or imbecile woman or girl under circumstances even that do not amount to rape." This wise measure should somewhat restrict the reckless reproduction of weak-minded children.

Divorce is not easily obtained in the Dominion of Canada. "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia for 1893," says there is no divorce law in the Canadian provinces, or, "at least, divorce cannot be granted by the Courts—and the only resource when a dissolution of marriage is desired is by petitioning Parliament, which may grant a divorce by a special act. The process is not only tedious but expensive."

An effort has been made to obtain the sentiments of the people of the Dominion on the question of granting suffrage to woman, and a bill was introduced in favor of referring it to the Provinces in 1895, but it was defeated by a vote of 105 against 47 in favor of the wise measure.

IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, which enjoy the most exalted position among the nations of the New World, all existing systems of marriage are more or less represented. In the States, the monogamic system only is recognized by law; pretty generally observed by wives, professedly so by nearly all husbands, and strictly so by many. In no country in the world are greater immunities enjoyed by the people in the selection of conjugal companions than in our own, and still wealth, distinction, and parental dictation exert a mighty influence in match-making. Did the thought ever occur to the reader that daughters here are oftentimes *sold* in marriage by their parents or themselves, just as truly as they are in many heathenish countries? Such is a lamentable fact, and one which has not failed to make an impression on the minds of many observers.

"The accursed term, 'marriage of convenience,' fit only to be found in the mouths of an unfortunate or a libertine," says Dixon, "is now by no means too shocking to escape the lips of a fashionable mother, alarmed at her husband's prospective failure, and the consequent loss of her box at the opera. She must make profitable sale of her daughters, because she cannot influence her sons, or their wives when they get them. Whether the article be merchantable or not, a sale must be effected. The father is too often so immersed in business, that he is scarcely consulted; the family physician never; or if he be, he is perhaps a time-server, and looks forward to a profitable return for withholding the truth."

Continues the same writer: "Riches, when combined with a tolerably decent family genealogy, are an object of boundless ambition, and in New York take precedence of all other recommendations. From the clergyman to the market-woman, all are equally blinded by it; neither dissipation nor an empty head are often drawbacks, whether in man or woman; and alliances are every day contracted where nothing but disgrace and mortification can reasonably be anticipated."

The almost invariable inquiry among friends, when a marriage takes place, is, "Has she done well?" which generally signifies, has she married a house and lot, a good supply of pretty furniture, or a large amount in bank and railroad stock, and a comfortable pile of money. This question is almost universally so regarded, so much so, that the respondent, in reply, at once begins to tell either how rich or poor the husband is. If a wealthy position has been attained by the bride, parents and friends congratulate themselves on the success of the daughter, and the unanimous exclamation is, "She has done well."

Young women in the highest circles often sell themselves to old men double or triple their age, or are so sold by parents, and do not seem to dream that they are bartering away their virginity and womanly charms for gold, the same, virtually, as the abandoned woman who walks the pavements of New York. True, there may be cases where mutual love exists in such unequal copartnerships, but these are manifestly rare exceptions.

On the other hand, a woman possessing wealth, though ugly in person or disposition, can always obtain a husband. Many young men at the outset stifle all love for girls in humble life, however amiable in disposition and prepossessing in appearance they may be, with the avowed object of marrying one with a fortune. Rich American women, or those of prospective wealth, are special objects of interest to the titled nobility of Europe. Unfortunately many otherwise sensible girls, daughters of affluent American parents, imagine that a matrimonial alliance with a foreign-born Prince, Baron, Count, or other titled gentleman, with a waxed mustache, well-cut clothing, and courteous manners will carry them into the seventh heaven of social distinction and conjugal bliss. A Countess, whose name I will charitably omit, has written a book against the marriage of American girls to titled foreigners, and discloses some facts which may place our young women somewhat on their guard. She is described as a beautiful Brooklyn girl captured by a French Count, and she takes up her pen to write of the "misery of such marriages." The *New York World* quotes her as saying: "There are crowds of impoverished scions of noble families who are only too willing to barter position for wealth and, one of these being selected as eligible, he is obliged to sign a regular contract specifying exactly how much of his prospective wife's fortune he will pay to the aristocratic matchmaker in the event of his marriage to her American friend. Sometimes where there is dowry the amount is paid down, and, again, it is paid so much by the month, so that there are many American girls who, quite unconsciously, have literally paid for their husbands on the instalment plan. So legitimate is this business considered to be that when I left France for America certain persons coolly hinted to me that I might enjoy a good income would I but keep them informed authentically concerning the eligible heiresses over here, their fortunes, their personal characteristics and whereabouts. They themselves undertook to manage the European end of the business and guaranteed that financial success would be positively assured to such a high-class matrimonial agency. *It is needless to say that I declined the offer. I have seen too much misery come from such marriages to endeavor in any way to increase them.*" And she is not the only one to repent of such folly, as may be frequently seen by the reports in the daily press or heard of in the whispered gossip of fashionable social circles.

Again there are wealthy Americans who hold out glittering gold, privately or publicly, to secure husbands for their daughters. One rich farmer in the State of New York, having a daughter who had passed her thirtieth year, publicly offered \$50,000 for an agreeable son-in-law ; one who should be acceptable to both himself and the maiden ! " I am making this offer," he said, " in good faith, but I want it understood that the man who marries my girl must be one who will settle down to business and will use his money judiciously and not squander it. Any young man below the age of forty years will be considered eligible, and if they will send me their names, with descriptions of themselves and their habits, each proposal will be carefully considered. I do not care to hear from anyone who does not mean business. If one of the candidates is found to be acceptable, I would be pleased to have the wedding take place without any unnecessary delay. The \$50,000 will be given to the bridegroom as a wedding present as soon as the ceremony is performed." The provision that the candidate should not only be acceptable to himself, but to his daughter, would appear to be a saving clause. The daughter is described as " a brunette, tall and graceful, but not what would be called a decidedly pretty woman. Her disposition is amiable and she is generous to a fault." This young woman probably did not have to wait long for an avaricious if not an affectionate suitor.

Ocasional cases occur of mutual exchanges, transient or permanent. There once lived in a New England city, a couple of husbands, in respectable position, who traded wives by consent of all parties concerned in the transaction. The gentlemen were copartners in business at the time of the exchange, and the two families have since lived on terms of friendship, with no desire to trade back ! Although this may sound like a strange story, it is a veritable fact, and indeed not so strange as an account I recently read of a couple of husbands in Illinois who traded wives, one of them receiving " boot." The one who was so ungallant as to receive the premium on the exchange, however, was driven from the village by some of the indignant villagers, while the other was allowed to remain unmolested in the possession of his newly acquired spouse. From the fact that names and location were all definitely given, I presume the story is true.

Transient exchanges are not uncommon among some of the married people of large cities ; but permanent ones, unless effected by elopement, when the bargain is all on one side, are certainly rare occurrences. " Lycurgus, the great legislator of the Lacedæmonians," it is said by an historian, " thought that freely imparting wives to each other was the best way of preventing jealousy, ridiculing those who thought the violation of their bed an insupportable injury." Those who exchange are probably disciples of his theory.

The condition of American wives is various. Some are dolls—some companions—many drudges. Happy marriages are common—unhappy ones more common—tolerably happy ones most common.

Arbitrary parental interference is usually fatal to the matrimonial prospects of young people. When considerations of wealth, family, or station have little or no influence, parents often unwarrantably interfere in the marriages of their sons and daughters. It is hardly necessary to say that they may always judiciously advise daughters in matters pertaining to the selection of a conjugal companion, and at this point all interference or dictation on their part should stop. If the laws of physical and mental adaptation were more generally understood by them, and their positive interference in the selections of their sons and daughters based unselfishly on these rules, then might their prohibitions in all cases be regarded as best for the interests of their children. But seldom are parents qualified to decide in this matter, all dictation on their part arising from their own likes or dislikes, as if their children were bound to love everybody whom they love, and dislike all who are not prepossessing to them. This kind of interference oftener thwarts physical and mental adaptation than favors it, because love seldom springs up spontaneously between a youth and maiden, when there is mental and physical uncongeniality. For this reason parental interference, ungoverned by temperamental and physiological knowledge, oftener prevents than effects the right kind of marriages.

American wives, with occasional exceptions, are faithful to their husbands, and many husbands, particularly in the rural districts, are faithful in return. But the fact that thousands of public prostitutes and mistresses are supported in all large cities and many in villages and rural neighborhoods leads to the irresistible conclusion that, while monogamy is the law in state and society, polygamy is the custom of not a small proportion of the male population. It is a proverbial remark in New York, that the abandoned females of this city are maintained chiefly by the patronage of married men visiting the metropolis. Singular disclosures in fashionable life, growing out of a recent notorious affair, go to show that it is not impossible for wives to imitate their husband's vices.

There are no laws in the United States requiring a religious ceremony in the union of man and woman in marriage. Those who are connected with any Christian denomination usually prefer a priest or clergyman of their faith to unite them; those of the Hebrew race are quite likely to choose a rabbi, while those outside of religious orders may avail themselves of a mayor, alderman, or justice of the peace. In the State of New York, simply a public avowal in the presence of two witnesses is sufficient to tie the nuptial knot. Or, living together openly as man and wife may legally fix the matrimonial status of a

couple * The untying of the knot in the Empire State is not an easy matter. Absolute divorce is granted for one cause only, adultery.

Divorce in other States, except South Carolina, may be obtained for divers causes. South Carolina has no divorce laws, and those of Massachusetts are extremely stringent. The lack of uniformity in the divorce statutes of the various States has given rise to much discussion, and it has been proposed that the Constitution of the United States be amended so that Congress may enact a statute which will hold in all the States; but this proposed innovation is seriously objected to by those who wish to preserve the original rights of the States to control their domestic affairs. The United States of America is practically a federation of States, each having its local government, the chief executive and the Congress having charge of questions of interstate, state, and international concern, and providing for the proper protection of the peoples of the newly settled territories, as well as those residing in the District of Columbia, and it would be a fatal mistake to a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people," to change this wise arrangement for the purpose of giving uniformity to our divorce laws. Let each community decide for itself in an important matter of this kind. All the people of the United States do not want the iron-clad matrimonial conditions of South Carolina, nor do they all want the free and easy situation of some of our Western States. It has been suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all the States, or of such as may choose to be represented, to consider the question of uniform marriage and divorce laws. This would seem a far better plan than to have statutes enacted by the Congress of the United States to govern the entire people of this vast extent of country in such domestic matters, especially when an amendment of the Constitution would be necessary to admit of such national legislation.

To the mind of the writer there should be every reasonable facility for obtaining divorce. It seems well that there are States in the Union where uncongenial married people may find relief from a galling bondage that is not only destroying their happiness, but, what is far worse, peopling the world with offspring fitted only for almshouses, reformatories, idiotic and insane asylums and penal institutions, aye, and the silence of the yawning grave! The advocates of stringent divorce laws do not consider the dire effects of uncongenial marriage upon offspring. It would almost seem as if a commission to force mismatched people apart may better be appointed by our law-makers than the enactment of a uniform and stringent divorce statute. There are thousands of married couples who, from family pride or purely selfish considerations, are living together and bearing from one to half a dozen undesirable children. It

* Since the above was typed a bill has become a law which provides, that no common-law marriages shall be recognized unless duly witnessed and recorded.

were well if, in self-defence, the State would step in and separate such people. Stringent divorce measures are usually advocated ostensibly for the protection of helpless women; but unfortunately for this argument divorce statistics show that *in a majority of cases it is the woman who wishes to escape from the bondage of uncongenial matrimony!* "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia for 1889" gives the figures to sustain this statement. It says: "It is interesting to note, of the 328,716 divorces in twenty years in the United States, 216,176 (or 65.8 per cent. of the whole) were granted to women, and 112,540 (or 34.2 per cent. of the whole) were granted to men, making a proportion of nearly two to one in favor of the women." In 7,955 cases the wives had obtained divorce for neglect to provide! They themselves were probably sup-

FIG. 300.



THE BLASTED FRUITS OF UNCONGENIAL MARRIAGES.

porting some lazy parasite by dressmaking or laundry work, and they were fitting themselves by overwork for bearing puny and non-viable children. Such being the real status, think for a moment of the curse that must inevitably fall upon every child born to a woman who is held in matrimonial bondage by an unyielding divorce law rather than by love for the father of her children! Picture to your mind parents who have brought an idiot or a physically deformed child into the world! Should they be permitted to go on producing such imperfect children? Or, again, go into the cemetery where you may find a long row of infantile graves (I have counted six or seven in one burial plot). Should the parents of these dying babies be allowed to continue the ghastly function of filling grave-yards? Such instances at least deserve the attention of our Boards of Health and the divorcing powers of the State when it is found to result, as it does in most instances, from mismated conjugal

companions. Put up the bars to the entrance to matrimony if you will, but as you value the happiness of unborn and innocent babes spare them the physical and mental curse of uncongenial and unloving parentage. Or, if it be deemed best, *limit the causes for divorce for men*. Do not tie with an everlasting knot all child-bearing women to an unloving or shiftless, or brutal, or criminal husband. But spare! O spare the mothers of the race! It would seem that a person with a thimbleful of sense must see that a child conceived in such a murky domestic atmosphere must be doomed in advance to premature death or to mental and physical wretchedness. And, if it survive, its children's children to the remotest posterity must suffer from the curse! While under improved sanitary conditions human life is being somewhat lengthened, diseases are multiplying, and insanity is greatly on the increase. So is pauperism and crime. We must look to the fountainhead for the cause. And, further, here is the place to begin if you would remedy such growing evils.

An examination of divorce statistics will prove to any investigator, who will take the trouble to look them up, that divorcees are the most frequent in the most intelligent communities! This fact I demonstrated with reliable statistics in an address before the Manhattan Liberal Club in the winter of 1883, and in it I gave reasons therefor, which are creditable rather than discreditable to the refinement and morality of the human family. That monograph is entitled "DIVORCE," and can be had by those who feel interested, by addressing the Murray Hill Publishing Company. See catalogue of my publications near the close of this work.

While the laws governing divorce differ in various States, I believe the wife is guaranteed the same relief as the husband in them all. She ought to be allowed even greater latitude. Several States grant divorce on the grounds of cruelty, intemperance, wilful desertion, fraudulent contract, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, ungovernable temper, and for insanity and idiocy at the time of marriage; and in all, except South Carolina, for violation of the marriage vow. A few limit the cause to the latter, and the erring party is debarred the privilege of marrying again—a provision which cuts off all probability and encouragement of a reformation on the part of the offending one. The result of such one-sided divorce is, that the man or woman against whom the decree has been rendered is almost daily tempted to an infraction of law, or indulgence in illicit amours, and this temptation is too strong for a great many to resist. Again, it is the law in most States, where divorce is granted and alimony is given the wife, that the alimony shall terminate if the divorced woman remarries. This, too, is not only offering a premium to unlawful intercourse, but it is unjust to the woman, especially in cases where she has been for many years the wife

of the husband from whom she is separated. If he remarries, he brings to his new wife the accumulations of his former marriage, and there is no good reason why, if the wife remarries, she may not carry to her new husband that portion to which she was equitably entitled, when her former matrimonial connection was dissolved. Some States punish adultery with imprisonment—others with fines—others not at

FIG. 301.



THE LATE PRINCESS KAIULANI OF HAWAII.

She was a native of the island, and was described by a writer in the *New York Tribune* as "a typical Hawallan beauty, tall, well proportioned, and graceful in her movements. She was several shades lighter than her royal aunt. She was well educated, especially in music, for she sang, composed, and played on several instruments, especially the violin."

all—and in every State a husband is leniently dealt with who takes the life of the violator of his marriage bed.

IN HAWAII, which has become a part of Uncle Sam's large family, it is interesting to look into the customs of the only partially civilized natives. It may be supposed, without suggestion, that the Americans, Europeans, and Asiatics who have settled there will maintain more or less the customs of their native countries.

But the natives of Hawaii, they are the people we naturally inquire about. Mary Clement Leavitt, writing to the *New York* weekly paper called *The Voice*, I think in the year 1893, informed its readers that the only garment worn by the women was a piece of cloth four yards long and a yard wide wrapped about the body, and that not even this was always worn. The men wore only a loin cloth. The marriage ceremony consisted in touching noses in the presence of friends, and among the royal family brothers and sisters sometimes married in order that the rank

of the children might be as high as possible. It is said that their language originally "had no terms for brother or sister." Infanticide, especially of girls, was their solution of the problem of excessive population and what was still more horrible the poor little creatures were disposed of by being buried alive!

In a work entitled "In Search of a Climate," C. J. Nottage, an English writer, gives us an insight into their customs long prior to the date of the communication in *The Voice*. He says: "Chieftesses were allowed more than one husband, and of course chiefs had several wives, so it is easy to understand that families got badly mixed. Wedding ceremonies were looked upon as of such a trivial nature that even the launching of a canoe was considered of greater importance. All that was required to make an orthodox marriage was that the bridegroom should cast a piece of native cloth (tape) over the shoulders of the bride. Divorce was easy. When the husband and wife were of equal rank they were free to separate when they chose and enter into new matrimonial relationships. If the wife were of a lower rank than her lord and master, she was not allowed to leave him, and unless he was willing to divorce her she had to remain. In Egyptology one hears of brothers and sisters intermarrying in order to maintain the direct line. The Hawaiians up to the discovery of the islands, a little more than a century ago, practised the most incestuous marriages. In fact, these seem to have been encouraged, as the very highest rank attainable was the offspring between a royal brother and a royal sister. These children were the most sacred known, the 'Alii Manpio.' If the child born of this union was a girl she was such a high chieftess she could not show herself by day, and if a son, it was death to cross his shadow." One might suppose that a son thus produced would be living "in the shadow of death" himself all the time. "Next in order," continues this writer, "came the children of an uncle and niece, called Alii Pio. The third class was, when the children were the offspring between the father and daughter, called Alii Naha. The most singular part of the whole business is that with such a remarkable state of affairs there was no deterioration of race. On the contrary all historians who have made the customs of Hawaiians their study, agree that it is difficult to imagine a finer race than the class from which the royal stock and chiefs were recruited. In stature they were far beyond the ordinary people and showed no signs of mental incapacity or any of the traits one would have expected to find under such circumstances." It may be well to remark here that the reason why such consanguineous marriages are opposed in civilized communities, made indeed unlawful, is that any tendency to disease to which a family is predisposed in civilized life is greatly intensified in the offspring born by brother and sister, or by an uncle and niece, or by a father and daughter. In the savage state conditions may be, and usually are, widely different. People live almost like the beasts, and are consequently not subject to physical ills which afflict those who live in fine houses and follow the enervating practices common in modern social life. Stock breeders of domestic animals who have

studied into this matter understand why a practice among the semi-savages could not be safely imitated by the human family in a high state of civilization. Under the Stars and Stripes the native Hawaiian will doubtless adopt our vices as well as our virtues and will be cursed by all our mental and physical ills, as well as blest with our modern improvements.

IN Porto Rico which, since the war with Spain, has come under the United States flag, the people have ways of their own for managing their matrimonial affairs. Mr. George E. Macdonald, the critic, poet, and wit, in his "Observations" published in *The Truth Seeker*, says: "The natives of Porto Rico are really not so depraved as Father

FIG. 302.



A LADY AND GENTLEMAN OF PORTO RICO.

Sherman made them out to be in his report to General Brooke. In that report he asserted that the number of children born to these people out of wedlock exceeded the number vouchsafed by divine providence to parents who had been married to each other. Dr. H. K. Carroll, the census expert, who is now a government commissioner travelling in Porto Rico, is not flabbergasted by the prevailing neglect of nuptial formalities. He observes of the men and women: 'They do not always have the marriage ceremony performed, because it is made too costly for them; but they are faithful in most instances to the relation they assume.' I have seen some where the statement that marriages, as performed in Porto Rico, cost \$25 per

marry, and in this instance the Church, claiming to be the guardian of morals, is the extortioner. I want to call particular attention to Dr. Carroll's allegation that 'these people are faithful in most instances to the relation they assume,' for when he so affirms he says all that can be said of couples who put up the coin and have the ceremony performed. It is probably a fact that most married people are 'faithful to the relation they have assumed,' so that the only difference between the two

ways of getting there is that where the broad one is taken the church or the state is not made richer by the choice. * * * As a friend of marriage I hold that it ought to be cheap. There are a great many cases where the man so regards the woman, and the woman so trusts the man, that both are ready to set up housekeeping without bothering either the minister or the justice of the peace. Hence if the church and the state would have these persons take out their papers and go through a prescribed ceremony, every inducement should be offered them to acquiesce. If there is any merit in conforming to a civil or ecclesiastical regulation, it must be wrong to discourage the citizen by making it costly. I recall that when I went down the line I paid \$2 for a license and \$5 for a man to ask questions and pronounce the sentence of matrimony for life. Afterwards, in thinking the matter over calmly, I decided that they had taken advantage of my enthusiasm to pull me by the leg; concluding my reflections with the thought, which I still hold to, that the least the church and the state can do, with any show of fairness, is to either perform the ceremony without remuneration, or else share with the parties to the contract the risk that the partnership will some day be dissolved, and agree to unmarry them and return their money if the venture turns out that way."

An interesting account of the way in which young people conduct themselves in courtship and marriage was given in the *New York Herald* of August 6, 1899. "It is next to impossible," says this writer, "for a marriage engagement without the concurrence of the elders of the family to be contracted in Porto Rico. The constant surveillance maintained over the girls of the household and their continued subjection to parental authority, even after reaching years of maturity, is a successful barrier to anything sensational in contracting a life partnership. No association is tolerated that may lead to a mésalliance, and few opportunities are afforded to create an attachment without the full knowledge and consent of the heads of the family. The only occasions upon which this may happen are the larger social gatherings, such as Mardi Gras balls and dances at the *Casinos Español*, which occur several times a year.

"Young women are always surrounded with a suitable guard of chaperons by day and by night. After reaching a place of social rendezvous the young folks are allowed some liberty to promenade, to dance and chat together, while those charged with their guardianship sit near and take note of the proprieties. The attention of an innamorato to the object of his devotions must not be too ardent nor too continuous; he must not dance with her more than twice, nor hover near long enough to excite comment, which is prone to be prompt and free.

"Under these conditions the susceptible young American who succumbs to the witching glance of a sweet, soft-eyed señorita finds

the paths of love anything but flower strewn. It requires heroic measures to break through the human walls of bristling duennas and scowling matrons that guard the approaches to her shy young heart.

"After an engagement is announced the conditions are changed. Henceforth they can dance only with each other. For centuries it has been decreed to be a flagrant breach of propriety for an affianced or married woman to step through the mazes of the dance with any other than her fiancé or husband. However, the chaperonage continues until marriage. Courtship must be conducted under the parental eye, members of the household remaining in the room during the visits of men, and rarely can the sweet, loving nothings be breathed without reaching other ears than those for which they are intended. Sometimes the Argus watchfulness is relaxed for a few moments, which are improved to the utmost, it can be imagined, but are liable to be broken into unexpectedly and frequently by the scrupulous and anxiously responsible parent or matron in charge.

"In the preparations for marriage the bridegroom is expected to provide a home according to his means, more or less completely equipped with household linen and all necessities for housekeeping. This in virtue to the sentiment that the bride must bring to him nothing but herself and her trousseau. * * * A fashionable time for the marriage ceremony is from midnight up to two o'clock in the morning. The bridegroom, with his immediate relatives and friends, proceeds to the home of the bride, and from there a wedding procession is formed to the church. Carriages are rarely used, the party, if living in town, making the short journey on foot, the bride walking with her godfather, the bridegroom with his godmother. The ceremony over, they return to the bride's home, whereupon she lifts the veil from her head and throws it over that of her nearest girl friend, who cuts it into bits and distributes it among the unmarried guests.

"The bride then strips to pieces the orange-blossoms of her crown, and also those which deck her gown more or less elaborately, according to the number of her guests, and a spray is presented to each. The fun then grows lively over counting the blossoms, those full blown signifying years, the half blown months and the buds days which will intervene before the recipient's marriage.

"The bride then retires to make a change in another special feature of her array, the bridal garters, which are elegant affairs, ornamented with white satin rosettes and orange blossoms and suspended from the waist by strands upon strands of white satin ribbons. Each garter is enclosed in a pretty box and presented to her most intimate girl friend. The strands of ribbon are cut into pieces and distributed among the other guests. Then, simply attired in the wedding gown, sometimes even this laid aside for another, the bride and the bridegroom lead the

dance, and the festivities take the form of those usual on such occasions.

"Refreshments are served, never omitting chocolate, which from time immemorial has been the nuptial beverage, so generally recognized that when a friend wishes to ask the date of a marriage the question takes the form of 'When will chocolate be served?'

"After several hours of gayety the groom takes his bride to their new home, and they begin a life of true domesticity. They continue to be seen occasionally in society, but generally chaperoning some young friends, or chatting with their contemporaries, or quietly and contentedly moving through the dance, always invariably with each other."

IN THE ISLE OF CUBA which, at the present writing is under the United States flag, whatever may be its future, many changes are likely to follow from its liberation from the control of Spain. "Shortly after the American occupation," said a resident of Havana in conversation with the editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, "there were several marriages in Cuba performed by Protestant clergymen from the United States. They seemed to have acted under a sort of Gretna Green impression that no special formalities were necessary, and when word reached General Brooke, then commanding, he issued an order legalizing such ceremonies when performed by any qualified minister. I presume that the couples in point got married over again. If they didn't they ought to, for prior to Brooke's order only two kinds of marriage were legal on the island—the civil and the canonical.

"The civil ceremony was according to the form laid down in the Spanish Civil Code, and the canonical marriage was that of the Roman Catholic Church, as prescribed by the Council of Trent. One could enter into a civil marriage that would be perfectly binding without any ecclesiastical sanction, but in Cuba, as in France, it was usual among the upper classes to have both ceremonies performed. Applications for divorce from a canonical marriage did not come to the civil courts at all, but were dealt with by the Archbishop of Santiago.

"Of course they were very rare—in fact, I only remember two in thirty years, and both were refused. Divorce suits in cases of civil marriage were heard by the regular courts, and the decisions passed upon by the Audiencia Territorial, or Supreme Court, at the city of Santiago. A marriage by a Protestant minister was wholly null, and children from it could not inherit under the law."

A special despatch to the New York *Tribune*, from Havana, in 1899, said that "Following up its energetic demands for sweeping reforms in the Spanish civil and criminal practice, *La Lucha* has begun an agitation for the introduction into Cuba of the American system of marriage and divorce under the Spanish law

Ecclesiastical marriage is the only form of union recognized by the State, and no dissolution of the religious contract is possible. *La Lucha* advocates the total separation of Church and State, and the civil function as the essential one in marriage, the contract being adjudged exclusively a civil and legal one. Its termination by the courts is also sought to be conceded in any logical revision of existing marriage and inheritance laws. The task of modernizing and liberalizing the Spanish legal code is one that seems to grow with every attempt to lop off here and there its more glaring excrescences."

The editor of the *Tribune* commenting upon the foregoing said: "There is no question but that such a change would be for the advantage of Cuba. It would be not merely Americanizing the island, but putting it in line with the best part of the civilized world. The most progressive and enlightened countries everywhere, Catholic as well as Protestant, have taken or are taking that step. It will be well for Cuba to take it, entirely apart from any idea of Americanizing. But so far as the attitude of this country toward it is concerned, it must decidedly favor it."

By a private letter from a correspondent living in Washington, D. C., I am informed that "a Cuban girl of fifteen may become a prostitute by paying the administration fee" (whatever that may mean) but that "she cannot marry at seventeen without the consent of her parents or guardian, and she must have a guardian until twenty-five years of age to appear in court for her." This correspondent also writes me that the prevalence of syphilis in Cuba is quite remarkable; that "our Government had a health examination made by the American officers there which developed the astounding fact that eighty per cent. of all women were tainted with it; and that our American soldiers were all warned of this state of things before they were a day on the island." This was during the American-Spanish War. Quite likely under the new régime many changes have taken place. In the *Tribune* editorial it was stated that "Catholics will be free to continue their worship, with all its observances and sacraments, just as before; and they may continue to regard marriage as a sacrament, valid only when performed by a priest of their Church. But Protestants are also to be free to worship according to their own ideas, and are to be entitled to get married, if they wish, under the civil law, and without the agency of any ecclesiastical authority."

IN OLD MEXICO, as the citizens of the United States distinguish the Spanish-speaking American country by that name from one of our new States—New Mexico—a glimpse of the customs of the people so far as they relate to courtship and marriage may be obtained from a report of a notable event which occurred in Mexico City in 1898. The facts as published are taken from the New York *Tribune*. They refer

to the marriage of Miss Carmen Pradillo and Señor Juan B. Andrade. First of their courtship: "For four years they had been waiting, but never once had they seen each other alone, and never once had they kissed each other. To do so would be disgraceful. The Mexican girl who permits a caress loses her lover. Most of the lovemaking is done by letter. For two years Carmen Pradillo and Juan Andrade were devoted lovers, yet never spoke to each other or met. Little Carmen was twelve years old when Señor Andrade, then nineteen, began to follow her as she appeared on the street with her mother or with the servants of the family. When she would disappear within her home he would take up his position on the street and remain standing for hours awaiting a glimpse of her at some window. He was following a time-honored custom in Mexico which is called 'playing bear,' and up to the present date the aristocratic families have all honored it. If the young woman favors the suit she gradually advances, from occasional glimpses of herself behind a half-closed shutter, to a position on the balcony at certain hours of the day. Then love is made in the most ardent fashion, either by the finger alphabet or by a little telephone especially manufactured and sold for the purpose, one part of which the young girl retains while she drops the other to the lover waiting below. When she has signified her willingness he enters the home and addresses the parents. If they have no objections to him he is then permitted to visit the house perhaps twice a week and see his sweetheart, always in the presence of one or more older members of the family, until the day of the wedding arrives. The breaking of an engagement is the rarest of all rare things in Mexico, and an insincere lover is an anomaly. Plenty there are who are not worthy and who are unsuccessful in their suits, because, often, of the wisdom of the parents, but the Mexican lover has nothing to gain by insincere attentions. * * * There are no walks, no drives, no theatres, no *tête-à-têtes*, and courting is hard work. There is not much fun in standing for hours, day after day, week after week, and month after month, on the street, gazing skyward, with the only reward, perhaps, a fleeting glimpse of the fair one. It is not only hard work, but it is a serious business. Everything else must give way to it. Profession or business must suffer for the time while 'playing bear' is the sole object of living. It depends upon the señorita how long the beau is kept on the street corner. It has been seven years in some instances. This is not an exaggeration, though it is, of course, the exception. The Legislature has recently forbidden this time-honored custom of courting, but it will be generations before it ceases. Meanwhile it is not uncommon to run across a handsome Mexican on any of the prominent streets so busily engaged in making love to someone in the house across the way as to be all unconscious of interested observers."

You have seen how long the courtship was conducted on the "hide and seek" plan in the case of Miss Pradillo and Señor Andrade, and would you believe that it was not until the conclusion of, first, a civil marriage, and then a solemn religious ceremony in a cathedral, and finally the bride and groom had entered what was to be their own magnificent home, they had ever been alone together! One would suppose they would have pretty nearly eaten each other up when they first met! Goodness gracious! Miss Carmen did not even see her wedding-gown until the day before her marriage! It is said "the bridegroom always furnishes the bride's trousseau. The bride is fitted with the aid of the linings and has nothing more to say about it." "She does not," says the reporter, "go to the altar worn and weary by innumerable interviews with modistes and milliners, but perhaps she misses a great deal after all." Most Yankee girls would say so! One of the most agreeable pastimes for a week before the approaching event is the display to admiring friends of the wedding trousseau. That is to say, here—in the States—not in Old Mexico. In the latter, custom prescribes what the bridal gown shall be. It must be white satin with high neck and long sleeves. This the Church exacts. No use having a swan-like neck! Pretty or ugly it must be covered up! And this is the way they court and marry in Old Mexico.

Among the native people—the "Peons"—there is no great effort made to cover either the neck or legs; nor, indeed, any portion of the body. At least such was the case when the writer visited Old Mexico in 1885. At Aguascalientes, a pretty city in a State by that name, with a population of over 120,000, there are, in the suburbs of the place, as its name would indicate, hot springs, and they are boiling hot too, as the water bubbles up from the ground. Quite a good sized lake of steaming water forms just outside of the extensive bath-houses. Then a canal conducts this delightfully warm water for miles away to—I don't know where. On certain days of the week the natives, while I was there, would gather in great numbers along the course of this stream, and here they washed their soiled linen and took a bath while their clothes would be drying on the limbs of the trees. Both sexes mingled, the old and the middle-aged, youth and maidens, the boys and the girls, and the tiniest babies. They did not seem to be abashed at each other's nudity, but to escape the obtrusive gaze of the approaching stranger, they would spring into the water like so many sportive seals. The boatmen on the canal, leading to some lovely and productive isles in the suburbs of Mexico City do not encumber their stalwart and bronze bodies with much clothing, but exhibit their bare arms and legs, which are often beautiful to look upon. Some of the Mexican Indians are rather pretty, many of them otherwise. The descendants of the Aztecs are generally well formed and many of them handsome.

IN CENTRAL AMERICA, and that portion of Mexico contiguous thereto, polygamy, monogamy, and omnigamy are practised, according to the respective conditions of their heterogeneous population. Only about one-fifth are white, and those are of Spanish origin, and imitate, in a measure, the customs of their ancestors. The marriages among this class are generally celebrated with some pomp, "and the fee for the priest, even from partics of the lowest rank," says Goodrich, "is not less than twenty-two dollars, and this in a country where the houses of the poor cost but four dollars, where the price of labor is half a dollar a day, and where the church observances leave but one hundred and seventy-five working days in each year!" (The comments made by Mr. George E. Macdonald upon the marriage fees exacted in Porto Rico, would apply with equal force here.) The remaining population is divided between Mestizos, Mulattoes, and Zamboes, many of whom are but little above the savage, go naked, and have no established forms of marriage. The Mestizos are the offspring of whites and Indians, and many of the females are said to be very beautiful. Those who do not associate with and imitate the customs of the whites, are omnigamic, and governed by their impulses.

FIG. 303.



A MESTIZO GIRL.

IN SOUTH AMERICA, the marriage institutions of the people compare at least favorably with those of the semi-barbarous portions of the Old World.

IN CHILI, a native woman marrying a Protestant must "give \$200 to the hospital for fallen women, as if by her marriage she were partaking of their disgrace." A Protestant marrying a Chilian woman is required to execute a public document under oath binding himself that his sons as well as his daughters are to be educated in the Catholic

faith, and in case of his death, "a tutor or guardian of the Roman Catholic faith shall be appointed to take in charge the training of the minor children."

THE ARAUCANIANS, in the southern part of Chili, with a population of four hundred thousand, believe that marriage is perpetual in this world and the world to come. Every man is allowed to have as many wives as his means will permit, the first being considered superior to the rest. The husband selects his partner for the night at the supper table, by requesting her to prepare his bed. Buying and selling wives is practised to some degree. "Marriage is always celebrated with a show of violence, for even after consent is obtained, the bridegroom conceals himself on the road, seizes the bride, and carries her to his house." It is required that each wife shall present her husband with a fine cloak.

IN BRAZIL, the civilized portion of its inhabitants maintain the monogamic system of marriage, and are said to be "exemplary in their domestic relations." It is not uncommon, however, to see an old man united with a young girl in marriage. Disparity in ages is considered no obstacle to a happy union. Among the uncivilized natives, polygamy is upheld, and ornaments are more profusely bestowed on the person than clothing by both sexes, and yet they have a fair reputation for chastity. Adultery is punishable with death. In the foundling hospital at Rio de Janeiro, the girls at a marriageable age may be selected at each anniversary for wives, if the applicants are approved by the managers of the institution.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The mental digestion of the facts herein presented regarding the customs of all sorts of people living upon our planet, and who will soon become our next-door neighbors by means of railroads and telegraphs, must give rise to a variety of reflections in the minds of thoughtful readers; and if only those which find utterance could be caught by the quick hand of the stenographer, transcribed on paper, set up in type, and passed through the grim press of the printer, a valuable contribution would be added to our social literature, one which would be felt in our social matters as much as the ballot is in our political affairs.

Half-a-dozen random thoughts occurring to my own mind I will append here. Adultery is seldom spoken of as sin except when perpetrated by a woman. In nearly all countries and under nearly all social systems marriage is not the union of two congenial persons, drawn together by force of attraction, but it is a contract arranged by parents or other disinterested parties, or mainly managed in such a way that the parties most interested are not free to act for themselves; it is also an association often brought about by financial, social, or

other considerations foreign entirely to those appertaining to mental, physical, and magnetic adaptation. The conduct of woman in nearly everything is under the surveillance of man, so much so, that one would suppose the Almighty had issued a decree, that man should be held responsible for the actions of both sexes, and that he would at the judgment-seat be held to answer for all the sins of women. (It is due to justice that he should answer for some of them.) Men or women are seldom joined together by the omnipotent hand, or consistently with physiological law, which is Nature's law; consequently there is little danger of "man's putting asunder what God has joined together." It is doubtful if a case of this kind ever occurred, in this or any other country, in any age of the world. We see that freedom of affection, and even sexual promiscuity, do not necessarily degrade or demoralize woman or generate diseases, as illustrated by the easy-going Japanese, and the Oneida Community. In monogamic society these liberties when taken, degrade and demoralize woman, because they debar her from association with the virtuous and the respectable; and they cause diseases, because in prostitution, at least, cohabitation takes place for a pecuniary consideration and greed of gain, inducing the most unnatural excesses, attended finally with dissipation, personal neglect, and disgust for one's self. The flesh and the spirit, both, may be said to be scourged. During the reign of polygamy in Utah, the Mormons boasted that there was no such thing as prostitution among them; but polygamy alone was not sufficient to prevent prostitution. There were harlots in the days of the patriarchs, and we find that this class of women is common in Oriental countries where polygamy is practised. The non-existence of prostitution among the Mormons during polygamy was undoubtedly due to two facts: first, no more women flocked to their territory than were wanted for wives; second, the Church so assisted the poor Mormons that all the men could have one or more wives, while indigent women were too well provided for to be tempted to adopt or driven into a life of shame. With these somewhat disjointed items thrown together in one paragraph I will bring this chapter to an end, simply remarking that to the close student of sociology it is a matter of regret that two such interesting departures from customary usages as the Oneida complex marriage and Mormon polygamy should have gone out before showing to the world what they could have done in the neglected field of stirpiculture. It would be interesting now, if some one having time for such investigation, would visit the regions where these experiments were tried, and note their effects upon the children that were born in these respective communities. Many of them must by this time have reached, or passed, what we call "middle age." All information attainable from hearsay is favorable, and especially that relating to the Oneida Community.

CHAPTER V.

DEFECTS IN MARRIAGE SYSTEMS.



THE author has no desire to arouse the prejudices of the public, and would gladly leave the task he is about to undertake in this chapter to abler heads and stronger hands. But someone must undertake the unpopular work of exhibiting the defects of the old marriage systems, and of awakening the inventive ingenuity of the age to the discovery of new rules and customs for the regulation of intercourse between the sexes; for we are now rapidly drifting into the vicious manners and practices of the Grecians in the days of Pericles, without adopting their virtue, frankness, and honesty. Paris, London, and New York are worse in their sexual morality to-day than were the people of ancient Athens, for the reason that while the practices of their citizens are no better, their professions *are*, and the souls of husbands and wives are weighed down with deceit and hypocrisy.

While science and art are performing what in other days would have been regarded as miracles, in nearly all departments of life, the marriage systems of the world are just about what they were fully 500 B.C., and not so perfect, in fact, as that one which was inaugurated in the early history of the republic of Rome, when law had nothing to do with the marriage relation. Why is this? I need hardly tell the intelligent reader. It has somehow gotten into the heads of the people, that marriage is a divine institution, and consequently must not be meddled with. It is supposed by many unacquainted with the domestic history of the ancients, that either the Creator or Jesus of Nazareth was the originator of our monogamic system of marriage; or, to say the least, that it came in with the Christian dispensation. This error must be dispelled by a perusal of the History of Marriage given in this

volume. The monogamic system was more strictly adhered to by the Romans two thousand five hundred years ago, and by the northern barbarians of Europe long before Christian teachers were admitted among them, than it has been by any peoples in Christendom.

For want of time and space, I must beg to be excused from any lengthy theological discussion of this subject. The adage "when doctors disagree," etc., is eminently applicable here. Still, I will not altogether dodge it.

From a Christian standpoint is marriage a divine institution? If so, which of the various forms presented in the preceding chapter is it? Besides the monogamic system, originated by the ancient Romans, 700 or 1000 B.C., and the polygamic, which came down to us with the endorsement of Abraham, Moses, and the prophets, at least one new system did spring up which claimed to be Christian—"Complex Marriage." Jesus of Nazareth did not marry, St. Paul was an old bachelor and decried marriage. We have seen what St. Jerome, one of the early Christian translators, has said of it, calling it a tree that should be cut at the root, and we also find that the early Christian Church regarded it simply as a "necessary evil," which should be disposed of as soon as practicable. Lastly, we have to-day five different sects, claiming to be Christian, wherein we find one prohibiting the marriage of the clergy (the Catholics); another holding to the Monogamic system for the clergy as well as the laity (the great body of Protestant Christians); another which believes that all the popular systems of marriage encourage selfishness and vice, and present for a remedy what they call the Complex System, or what the outside world would call no marriage at all (the disciples of Rev. John H. Noyes); another which claims that polygamy is the true relation, and that he who can present the most dazzling array of wives and children will be the greatest in the kingdom of Heaven (the Mormons or "Latter Day Saints"); and, finally, a sect which believes all sexual association, even for the purpose of procreation, sinful, marriage a sort of compromise with the devil, etc. (the Shakers, or followers of Ann Lee). All these sects prove (or think they do) the correctness of their position by the Old and New Testaments. But Jesus did not command man to marry, or not to marry. When questioned, he simply answered in a way to give people to understand that they should live up faithfully to their contracts. With his pure nature, he could not counsel fraud or a course of action calculated to lead to deception and violation of promises solemnly given. No one doubts that truth is divine, that everything which partakes of deception, unfaithfulness, and fraud, has its origin in evil; consequently, when we voluntarily surrender certain individual liberties, with the understanding that the one with whom we make this contract shall do the same, any clandestine or open viola-

tion of the agreement is perfidy. Impressed with the conviction that in this violation of good faith, women were "more often sinned against than sinning," Jesus, when the woman was brought to him charged with adultery, said: "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." He did not cruelly upbraid her, and make her

FIG. 304.



HOFMANN.

JESUS AND THE ACCUSED WOMAN.

feel that she had committed an unpardonable sin, one which merited the sneers of men and the reproaches of women. It is with a compound mixture of sadness, mirth, and contempt for hypocrisy, that one pictures in his imagination those men, rank with matrimonial perfidy, creeping out of the pure presence of Jesus of Nazareth, and away from a sorrowful woman who could not have committed the offence with which she was accused without the aid of some man, every whit as good as they were, perhaps better, ereeping out with bowed heads and crouching bodies, dropping hats and tumbling over one another! For be it remembered, when he looked up he found they had all gone away!

What evidence is there that any form of marriage has so received the Divine sanction that it cannot be regulated, or changed if necessary, to promote the health and happiness of mankind! In the early history of marriage we find that a man simply *took* to himself a wife; no ceremony or public demonstration marked the event. In course of time, as if to make a *woman* feel the responsibility of her new position, and incite her to fidelity, the "taking" was celebrated by feasts. Finally, when a wife began to cost something, these festivities were mixed with more or less of the religious elements of those times, so that *woman*

more than ever should realize the sacred obligation she had assumed. Time rolled on, and women doubtless would continue, in a slight measure, to imitate the infidelity of their husbands, so that the ancient Romans inaugurated the custom of employing priests to solemnize the nuptial ceremony. "We first find," says Norton, "priests performing the nuptial ceremony among the ancient Romans, and as the Christian religion was early introduced into Rome, from the pagan priests the Christian clergy, perhaps, borrowed the custom of celebrating marriages also. Soter, the fifteenth bishop, who occupied the chair of Saint Peter, from 168 to 176, was the first to make it obligatory upon the church people to be married by a priest." The next step we find our sex taking to impress upon *woman* the sanctity of the institution, was the performance of the ceremony at the door of the church. Undoubtedly they would have chosen to go in, and make the ceremony altogether a religious one, had they not felt a little hesitation about so far committing themselves to the compact of marriage. On the church steps they felt, perhaps, that they could make a little mental reservation without perjury. We find in Brande's "Antiquities" "the custom of marrying at the church door extended down to modern nations. Chaucer in his 'Wife of Bath,' alludes to it as follows:

'She was a worthy woman all her life,
Husbands at the church door had she five.'

Until 1599, the custom continued in France, and until the time of Edward VI. in England. Edward I. was married at the door of Canterbury Cathedral, September 9, 1299, to Margaret, sister of the king of France."

It did not take so long, however, as the latter date indicates, for the last opaque device of men, to become transparent to women. The former finally found that nothing would answer, but to enter in and make the obligation sacredly binding on men and women alike. According to Du Cange, marriage was first celebrated in the churches in 1226. "It is said," remarks an essayist, "that Pope Innocent III. was the first who ordained the celebration of marriage in the church, before which it was totally a civil contract, whence arose dispensations, licenses, and other remnants of papal benefit. Shelford thought it came from the Council of Trent. The Council sat within the Bishopric of Trent, Germany, from the year 1545 to 1563." Although there is a little disagreement as to the exact year, the statement that it originated with Pope Innocent III. is in harmony with the testimony of Du Cange. So what began with custom, ended at a later time with a rule instituted by the pope, and by the church. History does not tell us just when our sex became so hardened that they could thus sacredly pledge their fidelity and then, without compunction, violate that pledge; consecrate the promise in holy places and then disregard the promise,

but the fact is, a large body of our sex, as far back as we can look into the past, have done it, and are still doing it. Though the institution of marriage is not divine, I repeat, *Truth* is, and compacts so solemnly entered into have all the sacredness of an oath made with the Bible or any other supposed sacred book at the lips. If this fact were more forcibly impressed upon the minds of the people, more men and women would be faithful to their marriage vows than are found to be now, under the doctrine that marriage is a divine institution. The professed Christian nowadays loses sight of his sacred vows, when the marriage ceremony is celebrated—half believes there is some mistake about the institution being divine, and when he stumbles into temptation and yields to it, he consoles himself with reflections upon the universal fallibility of mankind, and a sublime trust in the “scheme of redemption.” The man of the world, when tempted, in combating in his own mind the popular idea that the institution is divine, also overlooks altogether the sacredness of his promise to the one who becomes his wife, and however high-minded and honorable in his ordinary business transactions, does not for a moment accuse himself of rank dishonesty when he violates the marriage compact.

There are, therefore, two very weighty reasons why the popular mind should be disabused of the erroneous impression that any present marriage institution is of divine origin. First, because this impression puts the religious world at war with all attempts on the part of philanthropic physiologists to improve the customs regulating the sexual association of men and women. Second, because common principles of honor are overshadowed by the prominence given to the supposed divinity of a prevailing marriage system, so much so as to be made invisible to thousands who regard their “word as good as their oath,” and an oath too sacred to make perjury excusable under any circumstances.

If a tree is to be judged by its fruits, it is hardly less than blasphemous to attribute any marriage system yet invented to divine origin. Not one of them is perfect enough in its nature and results to be attributed to a Divine Mind.

I will, however, pursue this question no farther. Read the History of Marriage, and then when reading what Jesus and the apostles said upon marriage and divorce, keep constantly in mind that it was mainly the exposition of the then existing Roman and Jewish laws regarding those matters; familiarity with those laws must lead to this conclusion in every intelligent mind. Adultery, however, being in nearly, if not all cases, a violation of good faith between the married couple, receives moral as well as legal condemnation in the New Testament.

Someone may good-naturedly whisper in my ear that—“What God has joined together man must not put asunder.” I must laugh; it

is too comical for anything ! Not the command, but the suggestion of it in this connection. How many in any age of the world has God joined together ? In early times men used to buy their wives ; in later times children were betrothed by their parents in some cases before they were born ; in all ages parental prejudice, money, expediency, and all sorts of unnatural influences, have prevented God from joining men and women together according to physiological law, which is His law, and consequently these *joinings* have been mainly man's work—not God's. If you can show me in all Nature any analogous boteh-work, I may recede from this position. The truth is, man has been constantly violating this very command, because he has practically put asunder, or at least kept asunder, those whom God fitted to make life's journey happily together. "The world," remarks a sensible writer, "is besotted with marriage, just as the South was by slavery ; in fact, it is just as common to hear marriage called a divine institution here, as it was before the war to hear slavery called a divine institution in New Orleans !"

Demerits of Polygamy.

One of these, and perhaps the greatest is the inequality which must necessarily exist between the sexes living under this system. Oriental polygamy makes a kind of a king of the man, and servile subjects of the women composing the household. Especially is this true in a community where the government is not a true Democracy and where women are denied the right of suffrage.

Secondly, if polygamy were to be universally adopted, the female element would be monopolized by the rich, so that the poor of the masculine sex would have to practise polyandry, or patronize prostitution, or do without women altogether. Such was the result in early ages when this system of marriage was almost, if not quite, universal ; and the same evil might occur again if this system prevailed throughout the civilized world.

Thirdly, as the world goes, few women would be willing to have only a fraction of a husband. Walt Whitman has said inferentially that the human being is the only animal that wants to own things. When a woman marries she wants to own the entire man. He must be wholly hers. He wants to own the woman ; she must be wholly his. This may be, and probably is, the result of pure selfishness, but the desire seems to be dominant in the breast of nearly or quite everybody, male or female, who assumes the responsibility of the marriage relation. There seems to be an exception to this almost universal feeling out in Utah, but that comes from certain religious beliefs. According to their doctrine their position in the future life is to be determined not

only by the perfection of their conduct on earth, but the size of their families. Man, by means of marriage, "becomes eligible for a celestial throne, his household and wives and children being his kingdom, not on earth only but in heaven." According to their idea a woman cannot amount to much "in the world to come" unless she is a part of a plural household. Thinking thus, the Mormon woman can give up without much regret the passion of owning her husband entirely herself for the larger award which awaits her after life's fitful fever is over on this planet. But this is something of a digression from the subject in hand. I have named three objections to polygamy. It possesses other demerits which are equally chargeable against monogamy, and these may be observed and applied by the reader while perusing the next essay. It will not consume space with their exposition here.

Demerits of Monogamy.

It looks like cruelty for one to strike his parent; the writer was born under the system of monogamy; how can he summon the courage and ingratitude to level a blow at this venerated institution? It is a painful task I must confess. So it is painful to tell a dear friend his faults, and it is still more harrowing to drag an erring father from the ditch, into which his inebriety has plunged him. But there are duties which we must discharge, if we would be manly and look heavenward for applause. It is with feelings such as these that I must exhibit some of the evils of monogamy.

1st. It leads to either selfish idolatry or to selfish indifference; if not to these, then, to what is worse, to matrimonial quarreling. The marriage of one man to one woman, if it indeed be a happy union, leads the wife to idolize her husband and the latter to idolize his wife. In all such unions the love is so exclusive that there is hardly a liking for other kindred or for good neighbors. The two are enrap in mutual affection, and live mainly for themselves, and within themselves. They are blind to the woes of those around them, and though they may profess religion of some sort, they do not live consistently with its spirit. They are content to leave unfortunate people without their gates to the care of old maids and widows. Then if the wife of such a union is taken away, the other forgets the duties he owes to those who are near and should be dear to him, and hesitates not to tell his friends he has nothing to live for, and would gladly be buried with her. If the husband be stricken down, the widow envelops her body in garments of black, secludes herself too long, perhaps forever, from her duties to the living, and though the one that is left may ultimately find consolation, he or she has failed to develop in the narrow atmosphere of the home, that broad generosity, which, when cultivated,

places one in close sympathy with struggling humanity everywhere. The beautiful, pathetic, and popular song, "Do they Miss Me at Home," breathes a spirit of selfishness, self-love, and idolatry, that vibrates harmoniously in the atmosphere of such a household as this. It also accords with the popular sentiment of the times. I will quote one verse :

"Do they set me a chair near the table
When ev'ning's home pleasures are nigh,
When the candles are lit in the parlor
And the stars in the calm azure sky ?
And when the 'good-nights' are repeated
And all lay them down to their sleep,
Do they think of the absent, and waft me
A whispered good-night while they weep ?"

This is certainly delightful food for vanity, but is it the natural sentiment of generous and unalloyed affection ? If we entertain for anyone unselfish affection, will we not be happier to know that that person is happy ? Would it not make us feel miserable to suspect that that person is wretched, even though that wretchedness be caused by our absence ? It is impossible for us to love anyone truly, unselfishly, and generously, without feeling happier to know that that one is happy.

The foregoing pictures one of the idolatrous kind of marriages. If the union be of that milk-and-water kind which develops no attraction between the pair, you will almost invariably find them seeking separately individual pleasure, often at the cost of the happiness of others. Each one lives for him and herself, and having little true enjoyment at home, too much time is devoted to nursing the "blues," to reflections upon real or imaginary matrimonial ills, or the seeking of pleasure, not easily found, away from home. They seldom have contentment, and are consequently never in spirit prepared for the practical and humanitarian duties of life.

The union of incompatible natures leads to discord, and overlooking in this place the effect upon offspring, the bickerings of such a couple not only ruin their own dispositions, but often make themselves felt upon the peace of mind of their more fortunate neighbors. Everybody stands in awe of a matrimonial fracas ! The cat on the hearth involuntarily raises her back in sympathy with the belligerents ! Of course they feel under no moral constraint to be faithful to their marriage vow, yet, jealousy and idolatry sometimes spasmodically exist in this kind of mating. I recollect reading somewhere of one instance of a husband in New York during a religious revival becoming jealous of his wife's love for Jesus, and so great was his insane rage he madly exclaimed that he would avenge the wrong if he could get hold of the object of his jealousy. But as the man could not do this, he being a

devil carnate, instead of incarnate, he turned his wife from his door forever!

2d. It practically leads to a disregard of Nature's institutes, on the part of a very large class, embracing children above the age of puberty, but under the age for marriage; men who cannot afford to marry; women who are not sought in marriage; husbands with infirm wives; wives with impotent husbands; widows and widowers. Perfect physical health and mental content and cheerfulness are not, nor can they be, possessed by those who do not live naturally. To live naturally is not simply to eat and drink to a temperate extent, but in all respects to moderately indulge all the natural appetites. The rule of abstinence applied to any one of them is hurtful, and if, like many other violations of the laws of life, the injury is not sufficiently immediate to be traced to its true cause, depend upon it, it will nevertheless some time make itself felt. It is our duty to guard equally against abstinence and excess, and if the latter be more prevalent in one sex, the former is no less so in the other, owing to the inequality of our social regulations. For a more extended treatise on this subject read the essay—"Influence of the Sexual Organs on Health," commencing on page 818.

One word more about widows: Under the monogamic system, a widow, unless left with property, is not only bowed down with grief in consequence of the loss of her husband, but her mind is overburdened with anxiety and care, because her staff is taken from her. Society has made her a cipher without a man, and by the death of one man she is reduced to that cipher. If alone, and her strong masculine competitors will give her a chance, she may make out to earn her subsistence, but if trammelled with the care of a growing family, or if her hands are bound to the helpless body of an infant, her load is more than one poor mortal can carry, and many a heart like this has been crushed beneath the commercial juggernaut that rolls out, with only selfish hands to guide it, from the world's great marts. The river of her joys is frozen; its crust is broken; and as on the ice-cake she floats down the stream of life, she encounters the spoken, more than the heart sympathy of the world.

3d. It leads to selfishness. *My wife—my husband—leads to my house—my children—and finally to my loaf of bread, and a beggar at the door.* The man's interests are at that instant separated from those of his fellow-beings, and from the moment he assumes these relations, if husband and wife pull together—and they do in property matters usually—the main efforts of the two people are directed to filling their own laps at the expense, if necessary, of starving mouths around them, open like so many bills of hungry robins, and the scant crumbs that are dropped into these famishing lips are not in any wise generous

enough to enable these two people to creep under their sheets at night, with the happy consciousness of having complied with the golden rule. Nor can they be justly blamed for it. They must do as they do in self-defence. They are surrounded by separate families, each working blindly for itself. The most generous people in the world grow less generous after marriage; this is axiomatic; and consequently, this relation, instead of enlarging the human soul, shrinks it away, and the old man looking out from under his time-whitened brows watches jealously the rising world about him, lest all that he have be filched from his grasp, leaving him to die in indigency, or, it fail to descend undiminished to his posterity. Perhaps his children have formed matrimonial associations, and if so of course outside of the family, with divers families; then there is found a new crop of couples, each pair mainly engrossed with its own aggrandizement and happiness. Next usually follow the wars of mothers-in-law with sons-in-law, etc., with the prospect of a grand family tempest for the spoils at the decease of the old people. Now, reader, is this picture overdrawn? Is it not the rule, rather than the exception? I wish you might prove me to be in error, but with all the pride of family, universally entertained, leading people to conceal these disgraceful quarrels if possible, we encounter them everywhere. The records of probate courts and those of surrogates teem with them.

4th. It interferes arbitrarily with woman's natural right to maternity. Many women unsuited to become wives; many more who are never proffered marriage; still others—too few—who have declined the offers of those they could not love; childless widows, and the wives of sterile husbands, no matter how great may be their love of offspring, must, if the monogamic rule and the social custom it maintains be observed, go through life without once using the reproductive function with which they have been endowed. Here man's rule conflicts glaringly with the edict Mother Nature has indelibly stamped upon our very being. She has implanted within woman an irrepressible desire for offspring, but she has not befooled her, by keeping from her the organs which are capable of receiving a germ and developing a child. She has created man with organs capable of producing the necessary germ. But the immoral spectacle presented to-day is—many an unnatural or disappointed woman in marriage is destroying the babe in her womb, and many a high-minded woman, out of marriage, is almost distracted, because she cannot have at least one child. You men who are handling gold in Wall Street, and the thousands absorbed in the world's business, and you women whose unsympathetic hearts do not draw out the secrets of your wretched sisters, may question this; or, rather, while not unaware of the former, you may question the truth of the latter. But, friends, only yesterday a middle-aged woman in

my presence, not a weak-minded one, nor yet what the world calls "strong-minded," but an accomplished representative of her sex, wept in view of the fact that she might never have a child. Personally she was not incapable, at least there was no reason to think so, but as she had passed the marriageable age she was oppressed with the idea that she might go through life without once experiencing the happiness of becoming a mother. If this was the only case, I would not intrude this radical paragraph upon the attention of the reader. I have been told this by women passing or passed the usual age for matrimony many times, and some of them approaching that age when maternity is impossible, have appeared almost frantic with disappointment and sorrow. I am personally acquainted with some who have had what the world would regard as attractive offers, and who dare not marry or do not care to, and yet feel that they can hardly endure the idea of going through life without at least one child to be a friend and companion—an earth-object to love in the cold, selfish world moving about them—when their parents shall be called away from earth. If so many cases of this kind come to the knowledge of the writer, and I assure you most solemnly I am telling you the truth, how many thousands there must be in our country alone, how many millions in all Christendom, where monogamy is ostensibly the rule! The suffering heart is not apt to reveal so great a secret; it is only trusted to a physician or to a friend who is known to possess a liberal and sympathetic mind. How many, then, of those who are moving among us may have this desire locked securely in a swelling heart concealed from everybody; nay, if possible, hidden from themselves; and how many millions more rest beneath the sod, who in life entertained this same heaven-born passion, but died without the sympathy and gentle hands of children to soothe them in their expiring moments.

According to the *American Museum* of 1787, a woman by the name of Miss Polly Baker was prosecuted before a court of judicature in the former staid old State of Connecticut for the *fifth* time for having illegitimate children, and it will be interesting in this connection to append her defence, as it is a document of no inconsiderable merit, and may be regarded as an admirable vindication of her natural right to bear children.

"May it please the honorable bench," remarked the heroic Miss Baker, "to indulge me in a few words. I am a poor, unhappy woman, who have no money to fee lawyers to plead for me, being hard put to it to get a tolerable living. I shall not trouble your Honors with long speeches, nor have I the presumption to expect that you may by any means be prevailed on to deviate in your sentence from law, in my favor. All that I humbly hope is that your Honors will charitably move the Governor's goodness in my behalf, that my sue may be re-

mitted. This is the fifth time, gentlemen, that I have been dragged before your court on the same account ; twice I have paid heavy fines, and twice have been brought to public punishment for want of money to pay these fines. This may have been agreeable to the laws, and I don't dispute it ; but since laws are sometimes unreasonable in themselves, and therefore repealed, and others bear too hard on the subjects in particular cases, therefore there is left a power somewhere to dispense with the execution of them. I take the liberty to say that I think this law, by which I am punished, is both unreasonable in itself and particularly severe with regard to me, who have always lived an unoffending life in the neighborhood where I was born, and I defy my enemies (if I have any) to say I ever wronged man, woman, or child.

“Abstracted from the law, I cannot conceive (may it please your Honors) what the nature of my offence is. I have brought five fine children into the world, at the risk of my life. I have maintained them well by my own industry, without burdening the township, and would have done it better, if it had not been for the heavy charges and fines I have paid. Can it be a crime (in the nature of things, I mean) to add to the number of the king's subjects, in a new country that really wants people ? I own it, I should think it a praiseworthy, rather than a punishable action. I have debauched no other woman's husband, nor enticed any youth. These things I never was charged with ; nor has any one the least cause of complaint against me ; unless, perhaps, the Minister or Justice, because I have had children without being married, by which they have missed a wedding fee. But can this be a fault of mine ?—I appeal to your Honors. You are pleased to allow I don't want sense ; but I must be stupefied to the last degree, not to prefer the honorable state of wedlock to the condition I have lived in. I always was, and still am, willing to enter into it ; and doubt not my behaving well in it, having all the industry, fertility, and skill in economy appertaining to a good wife's character. I defy any person to say I ever refused an offer of that sort. On the contrary, I readily consented to the only proposal of marriage that ever was made to me, which was when I was a virgin ; but too easily confiding in the person's sincerity that made it, I unhappily lost my own honor, by trusting to his ; for he got me with child, and then forsook me. That very person you all know ; he is now become a magistrate of this county ; and I had hopes that he would have appeared this day on the bench, and endeavored to moderate the court in my favor. Then I should have scorned to mention it ; but I must now complain of it as unjust and unequal, that my betrayer and undoer, the first cause of all my faults and miscarriages (if they must be deemed such), should be advanced to honor and power in that government which punishes my misfortunes with stripes and infamy !

"I shall be told, 'tis like, that were there no assembly in this case, the precepts of religion are violated by my transgressions. If mine is a religious offence, leave it to religious punishments. You have already excluded me from the comforts of your church communion; is not that sufficient? You believe I have offended Heaven, and must suffer eternal fire; will not that be sufficient? What need is there, then, of your additional fines and whipping? I own I do not think as you do; for if I thought what you call a sin was really such, I would not presumptuously commit it. But how can it be believed that Heaven is angry at my having children, when to the little done by me toward it, God has been pleased to add his divine skill and admirable workmanship in the formation of their bodies, and crowned it by furnishing them with rational and immortal souls?

"Forgive me, gentlemen, if I talk a little extravagantly on these matters. I am no divine; but if you, gentlemen, must be making laws, do not turn natural and useful actions into crimes, by your prohibitions. But take into your wise consideration the great and growing number of bachelors in the country, many of whom, from the mean fear of the expenses of a family, have never sincerely and honorably courted a woman in their lives; and by their manner of living, leave unproduced (which is little better than murder) hundreds of their posterity to the thousandth generation. Is not this a greater offence against the public good than mine? Compel them, then, by law, either to marry or pay double the fine of fornication every year. What shall poor young women do, whom custom hath forbid to solicit the men, and who cannot force themselves upon husbands, when the laws take no pains to provide them any—and yet severely punish them if they do their duty without them;—the duty of the first great command of Nature, and of Nature's God, increase and multiply!—a duty from the steady performance of which nothing has been able to deter me; but for its sake I have hazarded the loss of the public esteem, and have frequently endured public disgrace; and therefore ought, in my humble opinion instead of a whipping to have a statue erected to my memory."

It is said that this "judicious address influenced the court to dispense with her punishment, and induced one of the judges to marry her the next day;" and, adds the same account, "she ever afterward supported an irreproachable character and had fifteen children by her husband." A word or two more, and I will conclude what I have to say under the fourth criticism. It is, to say the least, terribly unjust to woman, that she may not resort to the only means Nature has provided for her to have children, for this praiseworthy purpose, when her heart is set upon offspring, while prostitution for men's amative gratification is actually licensed in many countries, tolerated with no

effort to suppress it in nearly all large cities, and, too, when the masculine rake is not excluded from good society! To a woman who has no opportunity to marry wisely, a son would be of more value to her than to the woman who has a kind husband to be her companion, protector, and support, especially when custom so often forbids woman to go anywhere without a masculine attendant; and a daughter, if this must unfortunately for the latter be the sex of the child, would at least be a companion, which a married woman could more easily live without, than she whom the world contemptuously calls an old maid. This attraction might draw about her some society in her old age, which would make itself agreeable to her, if for no higher motive than the obtaining of her consent when the daughter's hand is sought in marriage.

5th. It often holds together for a life-time the parents of continually dying progeny! What? Yes; it keeps in the bonds of wedlock in a large number of instances persons of such similar physical temperaments, that their children die in the womb, in infancy, or in advanced childhood, and the mother is ever clad in weeds of mourning! Whenever you see parents, fruitful but childless, constantly bearing and as constantly losing children by death; when you see parents of whom it is said—they had a pretty family but they have lost them all—there is some *natural* reason why those husbands and wives should not remain together. Differently associated, they might become the parents of viable children. Without the restraints of monogamic marriage, woman would not allow herself to become pregnant the second time by a man whose germ united with hers could produce only a short-lived, a deformed, or an imbecile child.

6th. It overlooks the daily demonstrated fact, that a married couple may *grow apart*. Marriage contracted under the most auspicious circumstances between an intelligent man and considerate woman, who do not act hastily or misjudge their adaptation to each other may, in one, five, ten, or at the outside twenty years, become a hateful yoke, which sours the temper, and perhaps ruins the character of one or both of them. Everybody admits there can be no true love where there is not respect. This being an admitted truth, look for a moment at how many ways this sense of respect may be justly forfeited. A girl possessing all the popular accomplishments, and, what are better, health and moral and intellectual grace, marries a young man of promise—the favorite son of one of the “first families,”—himself a pattern of propriety, honesty, morality, may be religion—the pet of the neighborhood, and a prize for the lucky young woman who wins him. As he has never encountered great temptations, no one can tell whether this young man's good character is made of pewter or steel. It may be the veriest putty. As time rolls on he may become a victim to

rum; if drink offers no temptation, he may become more devoted to tobacco than to his family; if neither of these vices tempt him, he may become an indolent, improvident husband; or a coarse, vulgar man. That sweet disposition, under business perplexity, may prove to have been the cream of an easy life, which the lightest agitation may change to buttermilk; nay, it is not impossible, as marked illustrations in domestic life demonstrate, that he may become heartless and cruel. Now, why should this young woman be doomed to stem life's current with this sinking companion? Reverse the picture, so far as it may be made to apply, and why, with every quality to enable him to appreciate

FIG. 305.

FIG. 306.



FIRST FIVE YEARS OF MARRIAGE.

FIVE YEARS LATER.

happy domestic life, should he be forever tied to the body of this shrew? One of the punishments of the Middle Ages was to tie the prisoner to the carcass of a dead animal, and there allow him to remain until he perished by the corrupt emanations of the decomposing body. Do we not occasionally find in married life a victim, similarly situated to the subject upon whom the punishment just described was formerly inflicted?

Albeit, there is another kind of growing apart, which the world does not so much observe, or if it does it would not consider of sufficient importance to propose relief. A husband may possess a mind not satisfied to run in one rut, or to make no progress. He has a taste for science and the attainment of knowledge; she has not, and has no higher aspiration than to personally see to the immediate necessities of the family. Or, reverse the illustration. The man is satisfied to know

only the drivelling matters appertaining to trade; if a farmer he is satisfied to talk only of crops, cattle, and hens; if a merchant, only the rise and fall of the market, the quality of his merchandise and the length of his tape. The wife meanwhile aspires to learn all she can, not of novels, but of Nature, and of works calculated to enrich the mind, and, in brief, of every source within her reach. She thinks, perhaps writes, for the edification of others. Now is it at all unnatural that the progressive companion should little by little lose respect for the belittling qualities of the other? Then can love exist with what finally develops into contempt, though the latter may not be unmixed with heartfelt pity? Just look how these people chafe each other continually. Can any good come of this domestic friction which chips away as fine as iron filings the good-temper and better qualities each possesses? And what can be reasonably expected of the children of such parentage?

Another class must still be named here, which the world thinks made a mistake at the beginning. I refer to those whose temperaments change in some instances by accountable and in others unaccountable causes. I mean in their *physical* temperaments. As will be seen in various places in this volume, the writer considers temperamental adaptation essential to happiness in marriage. Nor is he alone in this opinion, for it has been and is entertained by some of the ablest physiologists that ever lived. No couple in entering marriage can, with proper regard to the law of adaptation, be *positively* certain that their temperaments will always remain just what they are. The encephalic temperament may be developed by study, or by other brain labor; the lymphatic may be induced by an easy and luxurious life, or by what is entirely without the control of the individual—inherited predisposition. Suppose a man occupied in the counting-room, or in the labors of a profession, marries a young woman whose weight will not exceed one hundred pounds. The man's pursuits will have a tendency to develop the encephalic temperament—may quite possibly do so. Then supposing the young woman as she advances acquires the lymphatic development, reaching perhaps a weight of one hundred and seventy-five or possibly many more pounds. These two persons have practically grown apart, for the union of the encephalic with a lymphatic temperament is incompatible, and so offensive to Nature that a curse is pronounced upon it; the children of the violators of this physiological law will die in their infancy or childhood. In this fact will often be found the secret of some parents losing their latter crop of children, while the first-born exhibit considerable vital tenacity. The same curse which rests upon these unfortunate people in child-bearing extends to their domestic enjoyments. In some cases temperamental growth apart, leads to personal aversion to each other.

A similar result is encountered when a person of lymphatic temperament marries a person of sanguine, or bilious temperament, if there be a hidden germ of one of the non-vital temperaments. At the outset the law of adaptation has been properly observed; but supposing the hidden germ referred to develops, adding a decided lymphatic element, so that, in course of time, the two, to use a popular expression, become a "fat and jolly couple;" you will usually find that the jolly is all on the outside, and that their internal life is not so smooth as their fully distended skins. Unless the bilious or sanguine is possessed by one or the other to a considerable degree, their incompatibility shall place its blighting fingers not only on their domestic bliss, but on their health, and on the life of their offspring. In the animal kingdom, below man, undoubtedly the same changes take place, so far as temperamental adaptability is concerned, but they instinctively change their mates—the birds, I believe, once a year, or, in other words, every time they are about to raise a family.

With this sixth criticism I will close my argument in the ease. There are other faults our popular marriage system presents which might be given, but the foregoing will suffice. There is also one which, in the present condition of society, may be suggested but not urged. It may be stated for the mental digestion of good and intelligent people, but the time has not yet come when it may be safely pressed upon the great mass of mankind. In society where the monogamic marriage system prevails, the physician engaged in a national practice like mine, and who may be consulted by letter, or in person, by people who may never meet him again, and who would not entrust such secrets to home physicians, encounters swarms of impotent men, and a still greater number of sexually apathetic women. The causes of these infirmities may, in many instances, be ascribed to disease, bad habits, etc., which have been treated of in their proper places. But may not the cause, in many more, be ascribed to the generally recognized law—*"that variation of stimulus is necessary to preserve the tone and health of any organ of sense, and that prolonged application of the same stimulus exhausts it?"** And further, may not matrimonial infidelity, instances of which are constantly breaking out on the eruptive skin of fashionable life, and now and then coming to the surface of the smooth cuticle of rural society, result from the restlessness of repressed nature under the disregard of this law? Needle-women may save the strength of their vision by not confining their work too constantly upon cloth of one color. A constant writer need not contract that form of paralysis called "steel-pen disease," if he will use pens of a variety of metal; or,

* Since the foregoing was written I have received many confidential letters from intelligent correspondents confirming the truth of this suggestion.

in other words, change from one kind to another. There cannot be a particle of doubt that the disease is induced by too constant contact of the fingers with one metal. Some may not be aware that there is such an affection as steel-pen disease; many cases of it have been presented to my notice for treatment. The sense of smelling is made sick or paralyzed by an irritation with one odor, however agreeable when not too long applied. The sense of hearing is not impaired by loud, variable noises, but under the constant din of monotonous sound. The sense of taste becomes sated if only one article of food is used for a long time, and unless a person subsisting upon it is engaged in manual labor which causes great physical waste, loss of appetite will be an inevitable penalty. Frictionize the ends of your fingers for a long time on any one thing, and they will become numb, and I have no doubt that if the hands should be exclusively employed in handling some one material they would become paralyzed.

Perhaps for reasons of fickleness and discontentment, which the human family ought to overcome, the mind, too, is dissatisfied, if not disgusted, with monotony. Whether natural or because of evil adulterations, everybody is seeking change—change of air, change of food, etc. We are no less delighted with new things in our adult age than we were in childhood. Men and women have their playthings as well as boys and girls, and they are almost as constantly changing them. Here, then, is another secret which assists in accounting for the irrepressible tendency of mankind, as exhibited in all ages, to override any arbitrary regulations which society has imposed for governing the sexes in their conjugal relations.

Demerits of "Complex Marriage."

The innate desire for exclusive ownership is so well nigh universal that such a system as the Rev. John H. Noyes devised could, at this stage of civilization, only gather in and hold a comparatively few choicest spirits to carry out successfully such an original plan of communal life. Man, as inferentially stated by Walt Whitman, is the only animal that wants to own things. He even wants to own his wife. The wife wants to own her husband, and it is literal ownership too. "I think," said Whitman, "I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and so content. I stand and look at them sometimes an hour at a stretch. They do not sweat and whine about their condition. Not one is dissatisfied—*not one is demented with the mania of owning things!*" May it not be that this consuming desire to own everything—the unchecked greed to monopolize everything on the face of the earth—rather than "filthy lucre"—is the root of all evil? May it not be possible that the cultivation of fraternal feeling and unselfishness

would be a cure for what is manifestly a social evil? May not such sign boards as "Private property!" "Keep off!" "Dogs!" "Dangerous passage!" "Keep off the grass!" etc., etc., reveal a spirit in the human heart that leads to many of our social woes? In other words, I repeat may not greed rather than money be the root of all evil?

The religious views of Mr. Noyes's steadfast disciples, whether well-founded or otherwise, doubtless supplied an element of cohesion if accepted without protest or mental reservation. Such convictions may have crowded out, in a measure, the mania for ownership from the minds of those who heartily accepted them and were willing to abide by them. But there might have been other hidden causes for final disaffection and dissolution. The community was too short-lived to reveal many defects if it indeed had them. Their plan of limiting parentage to those best qualified by mental and physical endowments to become parents was a most commendable feature and one which would doubtless have improved with time and experience had the experiment continued. It would be well if it could be engrafted upon our monogamic system of marriage, as will be suggested in another chapter. As already intimated the *main* cause of disruption came from outside interference and persecution. Even with these, their marriage, with all its complexity, lasted much longer than many marriages in our monogamic communities. With its over two hundred members there was but one failure. They were all married in a batch so to speak, and when the bond was dissolved there was one divorcee! Except for outside meddling, which is almost always apt to be fatal to any marriage, the disaffected could, and probably would, have quietly withdrawn from the community while others better adapted to communal life might have taken their places and after the lapse of one or two hundred years the world could have had the data from which to judge if complex marriage was either practical or desirable—whether it could have been so modified or improved in some of its features as to make it universally available, or whether the one trait of exclusive ownership in itself is so incurable that it must forever defeat the permanence of any such system as Mr. Noyes formulated. For this reason it seems unfortunate that it was not permitted to continue so long as no disorder offensive to good neighborhood existed, and the inconvenience and domestic infelicity, if any such existed, fell only upon the unfortunate followers of its founder, giving to the outer world, without any expense to the latter, an example for its criticism or its adoption. If our system of marriage is a failure, as many thousands who have tried it contend, all experiments which men and women with sincere reformatory ideas are disposed to inaugurate at the expense of their own personal comfort and happiness, without serious consequences falling upon

the innocent heads and hearts of the unborn, should be encouraged. At any rate they should not be relentlessly pursued with a cudgel of blind prejudice and suppressed by the powerful hand of the law.

A FEW WORDS IN CONCLUSION.

Now, dear reader, I have presented for your perusal a very radical (do not say presumptuous) chapter, haven't I? Well, the spirit of all good knows that I do not want to injure the moral well-being of any of you. "Fools venture in, where angels fear to tread," and it may be that I am one of that unfortunate class first named. But I have felt impelled by moral convictions, no less than humanitarian considerations, to throw this bombshell into the very heart of our present rotten social system, and I trust, if it be ill-timed or unwise, that some good may some time come of it.



ENMESHED IN CUPID'S BONDS OF INVISIBLE INFLUENCES.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REMEDY.



EVERYBODY is painfully conscious of the existence of evil—evil which must be rooted out before the human family can settle down to a condition of peace and enjoyment. A majority of the Christian world ascribe all of our afflictions to the “Fall of Adam.” Another large class tell us that the race is only in its infancy, and

that the evils we encounter are the results of our ignorance, and that this ignorance is to be gradually dispelled by the light of science and the advance of art. By them it is supposed we are just emerging from the darkness of night; the rays of knowledge are but just shooting up behind the distant hills in the east. Practically it is im-

material which is right, so far as the social question is concerned; because, while the former should put their shoulders to the wheel and work faithfully for the realization of the millennium so long promised, the latter must fulfil the expectations of the world's people who are looking forward with enthusiastic hope for the “Good time coming.”

It may be inferred by many from the title of this chapter that I am going to prescribe a panacea, or a kind of one “cure-all,” for all the evils presented in the preceding chapter. I shall have to disappoint the hopes of all who are thus sanguine. May be an interrogation point rather than a period should have been placed after our heading. However, I have some important suggestions to offer in this place and they will be presented more fully in Part IV. Some indispensable reforms must be inaugurated before we can look for better conditions in our social life. Children must be born right. Race culture must be as thoroughly understood as stock farming, horticulture, floriculture, etc. As few children as possible must be permitted to come into the

world the mere creatures of accident—unwelcomed—and for that very reason unfitted mentally and physically for the responsibilities they will be compelled to assume. The importance of temperamental adaptation must be thoroughly understood by young people before arriving at the marriageable age. Family history must be considered and fully looked up on both sides, and predisposition to consumption, insanity, immorality, and crime must be weeded out from the human family. Children must be so instructed in their homes and especially in the common schools as to enable them to thoroughly understand themselves. They must be made acquainted with the wonderful mechanism of their bodies. That which in the school physiologies is now prudishly emasculated must become the dominant feature of physiological instruction. The stone which the educators have heretofore rejected must become the most basic in the foundation of knowledge. And, finally, the State must step into the family and prescribe the conditions under which children may be permitted to land on this planet. Qualified officials of the State should advise candidates for matrimony in all that relates to judicious mating before the nuptial knot is allowed to be tied, and certain well-founded and mandatory restrictions must be imposed upon the important function of reproduction. Haphazard breeding of the human race must be stopped! Big changes! But reforms which are entirely practicable! Just as feasible as the management of the stock farm. As before remarked, however, suggestions to the accomplishment of what is here briefly indicated are reserved for Part IV. To effect what is necessary, all of the old marriage systems must be pulled to pieces and an entire new order of things must be established. Until this is done, and it must be the patient work of science, ingenuity, and time, it would be well to not only continue an amended monogamy, but to wisely tolerate polygamy and encourage the new system of Complex Marriage as formerly practised by the moral, industrious, and thrifty communities that at one time existed in Oneida and Wallingford. In making this suggestion, I presume I shall shock the sensibilities of some readers.

There is an educated prejudice against polygamy, which has considerable root in truth, and a great deal in bigotry. The newspaper press catering to this prejudice, visits Mormon polygamy with the most sweeping denunciation. To my actual knowledge, many of these articles are written by men who personally hold to different opinions than those which they publish. In the literary world writing is regarded as a business from which to acquire a subsistence, if not wealth. And you cannot always judge of the personal proclivities of the newspaper-writer by his editorials. It pays at this juncture to denounce without qualification Mormon polygamy, while Uncle Sam quietly takes in the Sulu Islands and tolerates their polygamy.

By looking over the results of the Complex Marriage system as exhibited in another place, it will be observed that to all external appearances it was working well on a small scale, and that it stood the test for over thirty years until indeed some of its early offspring had reached adult age and exhibited something of the influence of community life and an entirely new departure regulating sexual association upon the mental and physical character of children conceived, gestated, and born under such conditions. So long as there are some good people ready to hazard their temporal happiness in a new social experiment, when the old ones are so defective, the least we can do is to let them alone so long as they do not disturb the public peace. No one can say that the State of New York suffered any moral deterioration in consequence of its toleration of the Oneida Community for thirty-one years. On the contrary, monogamic society immediately surrounding it seemed to have been benefited by its presence. That attractive writer, "Jenny June," paid a visit to the Community, and wrote a letter to the *New York World* in which she spoke of the Communists as follows :

"This visit was not one of mere curiosity. Advancing civilization is developing new forms of social evil, to remedy which everybody has a theory. The Oneida Communists have in certain ways proved themselves a great success. They excel in the arts and manufactures to which they have devoted themselves ; *they have established a high character for just dealing, probity, and honor. They have lived down prejudice in their own neighborhood and enriched the surrounding country by utilizing labor, teaching the small farmers how to turn their land into fruit-farms, cultivate them profitably, and supply them with a market.* We had furnished our table for two years with their canned fruit and vegetables, and wished to see with our own eyes if this was the only good to come out of this Nazareth.

"Reformers have not a reputation for much æsthetic taste, and with this impression, and the memory of a visit once paid to the North American Phalanx, brought vividly back to my mind, I confess I was astonished at the extent and beauty of the domain we saw spread out before us. The main building is a very spacious and imposing structure of brick, with white-stone facings. The walls are, many of them, covered luxuriantly with the Madeira vine, with its brilliant blossoms, and the extensive grounds are laid out with the taste, and kept in the perfect order of the most admirable private residence." What has been said by other intelligent visitors to the Community during its existence in regard to its children is given in this volume in the History of Complex Marriage.

It strikes me to be sound policy to let such a system grow side by side with monogamy and polygamy, and if it shall show greater fruits

of morality, industry, individual progress and happiness, take good care of the young shoot, and it may be that in the distant future the old worm-eaten and rotten-rooted tree (monogamy) and the black old stump (polygamy), may be dug out altogether. The late Henry Ward Beecher once remarked that man is higher than institutions. He reiterated that "the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath!" He said "That sentence is passed upon every usage, law, government, church, or institution. Man is higher than them all. Not one of them but may be changed, broken, or put away, if the good of any man require it. Only, it must be his higher good, his virtue, his manhood, his purity and truth, his life and progress, and not his mere capricious material interests."

What I am dealing with everyone who has read the preceding chapter must see appertains to something more than the "mere capricious material interests" of the human family. They appertain to the very conception of every individual that is yet to be born. When, then, so distinguished a clergyman as Mr. Beecher said, that under certain circumstances old institutions however sacred might be laid aside, certainly a doctor of medicine may propose and even urge the same thing, when in his opinion there is a world full of sick people who need something to elevate them above the reach of physical and moral pollution.

There are many merits—possibly many demerits—in the "Complex Marriage System," as it was presented by the once flourishing Oneida Community. Prominent among the former are—it overcomes the disparity existing in our popular system of marriage between the pubescent age of demand and the marriageable age of supply; it overcomes the evil of incompatible parentage, for when there is no restraint, attraction takes place only between those of such opposite natures or conditions as to insure viable offspring; it promotes a higher standard of average health in the Community, because the free interchange of magnetic forces among a great number, if the health-element predominates, raises the weak without perceptibly depressing the strong; and if my notion respecting the creation of magnetism, by the union of male and female magnetism, be correct, an immense amount of new life force is generated under their Complex Marriage System; it provides against the utter breaking up of a family by the death of a parent, as often occurs in our system of marriage; it provides for the training of children by those who are especially adapted to this family function, thereby preventing society from being overrun with spoiled children, who, in adult age, are no less spoiled men and women; it unites the business faculties of one person to the intellectual faculties of another, and brings all these to the direction of strong muscle which in return supplies what the former are incapable by themselves of producing, so

that the strong help the weak, and the weak help the strong, and no one suffers for bread. If its general adoption should some time be possible, and it should really become universal, prostitution will die a natural death, needing no aid from the law or the prison. In its social aspects, it possesses all the advantages arising from associated labor, and makes selfishness unremunerative. As the reader reflects on the multitudinous evils growing out of the old systems, he will see in this new one something which, in most instances may serve as a remedy. It may be possible that "Complex Marriage," as once practised by only a few hundreds of people on this continent, is prophetic of an advanced condition of society, when the whole human family will be united in one marriage; when individual selfishness and greed may be abolished, and when peace, happiness, and fraternal love shall spread their genial influence over the whole face of our planet. In drawing this closing picture, do not understand me to say that "Complex Marriage" will effect all this. I am speaking of a comparatively untried system, and because it is untried I feel disposed to encourage rather than persecute those who are inclined to test its capabilities or possibilities. If the old systems were perfect, or if there were any reasonable prospect that they may ever be made so, we might afford to be less tolerant; although, if there is one lesson to be learned more than another in this world, to maintain tranquillity and promote fraternal affection, that lesson is, *toleration in individual action and opinion*.

As remarked before, we should tolerate Mormon polygamy. It cannot, in this enlightened age, absorb the female element to such an extent as to produce female scarcity, as oriental polygamy did in the early ages of the world. At present, the tendency, all over the world, except in newly settled regions, where adventurous men naturally predominate, is to an excess of females at adult age.

"At the recent annual meeting of the Society for the Employment of Women, in London," remarked the *New York Tribune* in one of its issues in July, 1899, "Sir Owen Roberts, who presided, said that in England there are two million women in excess of the male population, while in the colonies the surplus of males is about the same."

"The tendency of all dense population," remarked a newspaper writer thirty years ago in urging the necessity of making women self-supporting, "is to make the female sex preponderate, and we must find something to do with the surplus women. If we look at foreign countries, we see that *under the age of fifteen* the males exceed the females; but that beyond fifteen the females preponderate, and so on until ninety. In sixteen foreign nations this holds good. In England, the ratio of females to males is as three to two; while in France, where the people are longer-lived than any other European nation, it is even greater. When we get up to the gray-haired era of life, we find in

France, between 50 and 60, a female excess of 81,526 ; between 60 and 70 it becomes 186,471 ; between 70 and 80, 68,295 ; and over 80, 32,081. Of course these figures do not apply to the United States. In Massachusetts the women are nearly 20,000 " (in 1890 over 60,000) "in excess, while in Connecticut they are 6,114" (in 1890, 7,182) "and the same ratio runs through New Hampshire and Rhode Island. In Vermont and Maine, the men are in surplus ; while the State of New York shows 5,234 " (in 1890, 44,067) "more women than men, to be accounted for by the crowded condition of New York City, which alone shows nearly 20,000 in excess." (This statement it will be observed was made before the birth of Greater New York. The excess is probably now much greater.) "While," to continue the quotation of the writer whose figures I have been giving, "the open countries have a preponderance of men, in some territories as much as twenty to one, it is shown that the tendency of the female sex is to outnumber the other. As we grow in civilization we must therefore expect this to take place ; and it is proper that we should meet the problem now, and so decide it that we may have no trouble in the future." I may add that in the States of Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, the women outnumber the men at this time.

From the foregoing old figures as well as new, it will be seen that we can stand considerable polygamy without making a scarcity of women. In this country there is not a particle of danger that this old marriage-system, if tolerated, would absorb the female element to any great degree. In all the Western States the men outnumber the women and then American women are as a rule too smart to marry a man whose social and religious belief would allow him to take a plurality of wives ; and fewer still would marry one who had already a dozen hanging at his elbow, wig, and coat-tail. If you find one now and then, who would rather thus marry and have a piece of a husband, than to go through life without any, no obstacle should be interposed to prevent this choice ; if there be a poor girl here and there, who would rather than make shirts for a pittance, receive a fraction of affection and comfortable support, your interference may send her to a more demoralizing school than the hearth of a Mormon elder ; polygamy is better than prostitution. If there be anyone who would rather marry a fraction of a man, than to go through life childless, it is a choice which does not concern us. It is none of our business. She may find that happiness in the possession of an affectionate child, and of companion wives to relieve her of the conjugal drudgery of matrimony, that she could find neither in single life nor monogamy. The educated prejudice in the minds of the people against polygamy, if called in question, is satisfied to defend itself in misrepresentation and denunciation, which amounts to nothing when you arrive at the "hard

pan" beneath the dregs. There is a valid objection to polygamy : it enslaves woman. But it hardly looks well in us who so recently tolerated and even defended with Bible in hand *involuntary* servitude, to furiously oppose this species of *voluntary* slavery. I must confess I have no very great sympathy for a woman, who, without compulsion, enters and becomes a part of a polygamous family. Still, while doing nothing to prevent her from going in, I would advise the enactment of such legal regulations as would open the door for her to go out when she found the relation an oppressive one. A safety-valve of this kind is not an impossibility. So far as the effects of polygamy upon our national welfare are concerned, there is nothing yet to show that they are damaging. The Mormons have never hurt us save in our imagination. As to their material prosperity, *Round Table*, commenting on these people and a book about them remarks :

"We are thus driven by the inexorable logic of facts to admit the possibility that, given certain natural conditions—the conditions of area, physical requisitions, and non-interference from without, which are precisely those which have attended our own national life—a society may thrive, progress, increase, accumulate all the material essentials of modern civilization under a system which in every leading characteristic is diametrically opposite to our own. We are forced to acknowledge that neither social nor political equality, neither universal suffrage nor enforced monogamy, are indispensable prerequisites to the diffusion of education, the enjoyment of happiness, or even to the solidity of the state. Relatively speaking, the Mormons have done in the enumerated particulars as much in their thirty years as the collective nation has achieved in its ninety ; and, abstractly considered, we have no more right to predict the failure of their system from internal causes than that of the republic itself. So far as comparison between their chief city and our own in respect to cleanliness, order, temperance, thrift, and judicious expenditure may go, we are certainly at a disadvantage ; and it cannot be denied that if there be an explanation of so intricate a problem which can save the credit of our own usages, and vitiate the force of the Saints' example, it is certainly not an obvious one."

Many suppose that polygamy is prohibited by the New Testament ; but such was not the opinion of Martin Luther, and the synod of six reformers who were called upon to decide the question in a certain case. "They held," says Nichols, "that the gospels nowhere in express terms commanded monogamy, and that polygamy had been practised by the highest dignitaries of the church." The same writer remarks— "If the sayings of Christ are doubtful or mystical, those of the apostles are sufficiently clear. Monogamy is clearly required of bishops, deacons, and elders of the church ; but not of laymen. Polygamy

continued in the Christian Church until a comparatively recent period, and was allowed by Luther and the Fathers of the Protestant Reformation, as it also is to this day, under certain circumstances, by our Boards of Foreign Missions."

In a state of civilization like ours, some legal measures for the regulation of the intercourse of the sexes are necessary for the maintenance of peace and good order, and to insure the support of child-bearing women, and the products of their womb during the age of helplessness. But every liberty should exist not inconsistent with this, and the moral and physical health of the individual. A woman should not be allowed, if there can be created any power to restrain her, to cohabit with men for money or its equivalent. It is a direct violation of moral and physical law. It degrades, and in time destroys her moral instincts, and the habitual and excessive use of her sexual organs for such an unnatural purpose generates and disseminates loathsome diseases. But why, in prescribing marriage, should one system be forced upon such a variety of people, any more than one religion? The majority of mankind believe in one God, but with this one faith there are Protestant and Catholic Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, etc. There are millions of people who accept Jesus Christ as the Divine Son of God and the Saviour of mankind. Accepting this faith, but materially differing in creed, are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Disciples, Methodists, Catholics, Universalists, etc. All mankind, with the exception of a few ascetics, must, in view of physiological teaching, acknowledge the necessity of sexual association for the health and happiness of the race; but does it follow that all should be compelled to accept one system for the regulation of this association? Suppose for a moment a large factory should be established at the seat of government to make clothing for all the people of both sexes in the United States, and that one pattern be provided from which all these clothes shall be made. How do you suppose the garments would fit people who differ as much in bodily conformation as they do in opinion, taste, affection, and appetite, and *vice versa*? The coming illustration gives an adequate picture of the absurdity of such a measure. I can almost imagine that hens and chickens would peer through the pickets, and horses and jackasses put their heads over the tops of them, and laugh with one resounding ha! ha!

Especially should courts of law keep out of families, and families out of courts of law, if any way can be invented to manage these things otherwise. The ancient Romans were never so orderly in their marriage relations as when they kept law out of the family. If the reader has perused the "History of Marriage," he will remember that at that time, when no divorces were said to have taken place for a period of five hundred years, those people thought the family hearth was too

sacred for public tribunals. They did not think that "legislation should touch the independence of the family, nor confine by legal restraints the ties which natural affection had formed." They pursued in their affectionate relations the even tenor of their way, and if they encountered difficulties a family tribunal could not settle, the censor was called in, and this officer acted on no rules of law, but simply on principles of equity as he understood them. Under this arrangement,

FIG. 307.



CLOTHES OF ONE SIZE AND PATTERN FOR THE MILLION.

as Rome swallowed up one nation after another, she took in those in which polygamy was practised, and it is a favorable commentary upon her system as it then existed, that her sexual morality did not show any marked indication of breaking down until they began to adopt Greek law for the governance of the family.

Rome, in her most orderly days, had a censor. We can hardly have one, for his prerogatives are too imperial to suit the advanced republican sentiment of our times; nor do we need precisely such an officer. But it seems to me we may learn from the experience of those

who have gone before us, something of what we do want in the establishment of an office whose functions would not be inimical to the ideas of our liberty-loving people. We have now a Secretary of State, who takes charge of all matters relating to our intercourse with foreign nations; a Secretary of the Treasury, who manages our national finances; Secretary of War, Secretary of Agriculture, etc., etc., each performing the duties pertaining to the portfolio of which he has charge. *We want a Secretary of Sociology,** whose duties it shall be to investigate the various systems of marriage which may have been practised from the earliest period—study impartially their effects upon the peoples living under them, and especially upon their effects on offspring—make annual reports of the same for the enlightenment of present generations, in order that they may profit by the experience of the human family in past ages; this report to be accompanied with such recommendations as may be thought best calculated to contribute to the happiness and moral and physical improvement of the people, and the production of viable and promising children. This public functionary should be the central and guiding power of the various local boards recommended in the chapter commencing upon page 1081, and in him should be vested the final power to decide all matters coming up from the local boards, wherein injustice may be alleged to have been done to any individual. Monogamy, complex marriage, and polygamy should be tolerated expressly by national consent, and it should be the duty of the local boards and this national officer to see that no one of these institutions exercises tyrannical control over any individual, or even restraint beyond what may be regarded as necessary for the peace and good order of society, and the moral and physical health of generations present and those to follow. As fast as science reveals them, the laws governing propagation should be thoroughly disseminated through these channels—thrown broadcast over the whole country, like the speeches of our members of Congress—and if, as is believed by all intelligent physiologists, the moral, the mental, and physical condition of parents at the moment of conception, is impressed upon the human being that is to be, this information should be so diffusively scattered as to find lodgement in every hamlet in our great and constantly expanding nation, and in no way can this be so effectually done, as by a national bureau established expressly to regulate marriage and procreation. We have at Washington a Secretary of Agriculture, who scatters information and improved seeds to the agricultural people of the country, and it just may be that a human being is of as much consequence as a “big potato.” The trial of such a plan as I have pro-

* In my earlier publications I suggested a Secretary of *Marriage*, but lately, I observe, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry recommends a Secretary of Sociology as a Cabinet official, and I think myself that would be preferable and more comprehensive.

posed, is of course, an experiment; but it can hardly be regarded as a dangerous one. "History," remarks a newspaper writer, "is only a record of national experiments. They are going on now in Russia, in England, in Mexico, and in all South America. A nation that does not try experiments is not merely bone-broken but dead and decaying."

Now, reader, I have presented an outline of some of the reforms which are manifestly necessary for the improvement of the health and happiness of the people under the restraints of marriage. You will doubtless, many of you, demur to the proposition to make laws that will expressly tolerate complex marriage and polygamy, but are not either or both in their most unfavorable aspects better than prostitution? Whatever may be the ultimate destiny of our race, people are not nowadays all run in one mould. Some men are by nature as it were polygamists—other men and women are omnigamists in their tastes and passions, while we affect to believe but do not that nearly all women and a majority of men in our country are satisfied with monogamic marriage. Or, if you like, put it in this shape. We have to-day living in one civilization and under the parental care of one government, those who in their natures are little above the barbarian; those who are considerably advanced beyond this stage; those of middling intelligence; those belonging to still a little higher sphere; and finally we have those who are gifted with moral and intellectual endowments which challenge our admiration. And then—shall I say it—even among this last class you shall find polygamists and omnigamists (or free-lovers) as well as monogamists. We have among our Christian missionaries the example of toleration in respect to polygamic marriage. They find that many of the people among whom they are laboring cannot be restrained from having a plurality of wives, and consequently—and I think very wisely—they let the marriage question alone. If those people are heathen, we have any number of them among us; and you need not go to Utah, nay, you need not leave the limits of Manhattan Island, to find them. Many of them achieve what the world calls greatness, and when they die long obituaries extol their virtues. Some of those who are casting stones at the Mormons would break their own windows if they levelled their missiles at the nearest domiciles wherein polygamy is practised. The Mormons, indeed, are better than this class of assailants, for they do not morally degrade their women. But you may ask, "Why legalize polygamy?" Simply that women may better be the wives than the mistresses of men; better the slaves of the respectable—possibly the religious—polygamic household, than the traffickers in lust in the dens of harlotry. One of the early Christian emperors offered rewards to those who would marry their concubines. It is vain to say that you will yet banish the mistress, or that you will

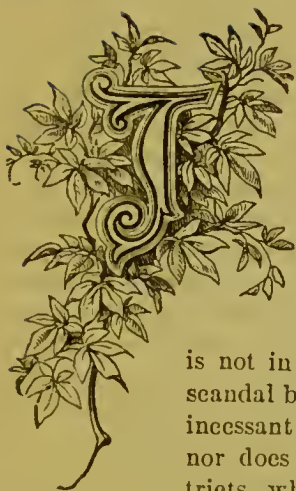
blot out prostitution. The religious world has been working at it most vehemently, and with an army of strong men and strong women, for at least five hundred years, and Christianity has been pitted against it for nineteen hundred years; and to us the language of a Western orator—"Where are we now; where are we driftin' to?"

As for "Complex Marriage," as remarked before, if any of its advocates can gather themselves together again, let it run along side by side with other marriage institutions, and we can then determine if it is better or worse than the older systems. The polygamic system is nearly as old as the world, and the monogamic system is at least two thousand five hundred years old, and the society-makers certainly have not yet attained any very gratifying results in their efforts at perfecting the morality, health, and happiness of the people living under them. We need, I repeat again, the inventive and progressive spirit of the age directed to the discovery of means whereby the human family may be wholesomely governed in their sexual relations—so governed, indeed, that nature's institutes and individual rights may not be disregarded, while all that relates to the moral and intellectual well-being of every individual and the welfare of every coming child may be made still more perceptibly operative. Under the auspices of a national bureau devoted to the investigation of this great social problem, prizes might well be offered for the best thesis on the subject. When anything is proposed that looks right and feasible, if there be found those willing to go on to some unimproved lands and make the experiment, let them do so, followed with our best wishes, instead of our denunciations. If a dozen social experiments were being made at this moment on our almost limitless territory, they could hardly affect those who would prefer to adhere to monogamy; and that form of society which time and trial should prove to possess the greater merit, would, and by right should, ultimately become the prevailing one. Galileo whispered to himself when compelled on bended knee to recant—"The world *does* move." Who will have the courage to-day to shout from the house-tops, to Messrs. Old Fogy, Grundy & Co., "Hands off—let it move."



CHAPTER VII.

SEXUAL IMMORALITY.



SEXUAL morality, even among nations nominally the most Christian, a prevalent virtue? If so, where is the moral oasis? It is not in our great cities; they are as destitute of it as were the cities of Rome and Athens in the "Augustan Age," when legal penalties without measure failed to restrain the illicit sexual practices of the people. It is not in our villages, where there is always enough scandal based on fact for the villagers to keep up an incessant talking at their tea-tables and sewing-circles; nor does it present itself conspicuously in rural districts, where one might expect surely to find it, for apropos to the application of some people to the city doctors for that great myth and humbug "Love Powder," come others for something to destroy the passions of some unprincipled lover, who has succeeded in getting the fair name of some woman, single or married, so in his keeping, that she dare not leave off amours unwisely commenced. In addition to these come the pitiful appeals of young women, living in small as well as large neighborhoods, for something to save their name from the disgrace which awaits them, in a system of society where the inaseuline rake is the admitted guest of the respectable family, and the mother of a bastard the horrid creature that can scarcely be tolerated under the shelter of her parental roof. These letters have often drawn tears to my eyes, for while the trembling hands that penned them importuned with the most touching eloquence for relief, neither pecuniary compensation nor the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy could induce me to extend the criminal aid so frantically sought. It may be asked why I have been appealed to for relief in such cases. I can solemnly assure my readers that it is *not* because

anybody has ever had relief of this nature at my hands. It is over forty years since I first commenced the publication of this work, and as I have ever in its pages, and its revisions, espoused the cause of women, I am naturally made their confidant in the hour of trouble, and most gladly would I have lifted the wretchedness from the breaking hearts of those who have been plunged into misery through the treachery of bad men, or the terrible mistakes of those otherwise good, had I not ever entertained the greatest abhorrence to this crime against natural and moral law. And let me state here—lest I may forget to do so in some more appropriate place—it has not been my custom in the past, nor will it be in the future, to lend my professional assistance in any case of this description; and those who fall into trouble of this kind, will greatly spare my time and mental tranquillity by not presenting cases which my resolutions prevent me from touching. And, furthermore, as I always tell this class of unfortunates, if they are bent on such desperate measures, they do not want a novice to help them out. No one wants to be the subject of an experiment, or the material to be sacrificed in the hands of an apprentice. Therefore do not ask me. Forgive the digression. We will return to the consideration of the subject of our chapter, sexual immorality, and first examine

The Causes.

Having, with facts in hand, possessed by comparatively few in or out of the profession, charged both country and city with sexual immorality, the next step will be to inquire into the causes. What are they? It is my deliberate opinion, that one of the greatest causes is the inadaptation of our popular marriage-system to the *natural* wants of the people. It would almost be repetition for me in this place to argue this proposition after what I have said in several places in this Part. I would refer the interested reader to the essay on the Influence of the Sexual Organs on Health, and to the chapter on the “Defects of Marriage.”

It is also my serious opinion, that a cause almost as potent as the foregoing, is, that the sexual morality generally preached to us is mainly based upon a false idea, one so in conflict with Nature, that many do not at heart believe it, and those who do, excuse its violation by themselves, with the reflection that human nature is imperfect and that the “Great Law Giver” is gracious. The popular idea is this: *That sexual intercourse in itself is sinful in all cases unless hallowed by marriage.* This idea is mainly based upon the supposed divine origin of marriage, which fallacy I have attempted to overthrow in a previous chapter. But it is difficult to see how this opinion could have been derived from Scripture. I have not the time nor inclination to go into any extended

Scriptural argument on this point, for the doctors of divinity themselves disagree in regard to it, and a doctor of medicine may look grotesque if he intrudes in this discussion with a physiological work instead of a Bible in hand. From a Christian standpoint, however, unless the commandment, communicated through Moses—"Thou shalt not commit adultery"—appertains simply to the enforcement of honor in man's *civil* relations, it is difficult to understand it in the light of Hebrew history, for not only did Abraham and Isaac, who were in personal communication with Jehovah, have connection with their wives' maids without reproof, but after the above commandment was given, the great Hebrew lawgivers, including David, "the man after God's own heart," and "Solomon the wise," had concubines, the latter seven hundred! Then, too, if this idea be correct, it seems like a most mischievous example that was claimed to have been set by "our Creator" when, as alleged by Moses, He commanded him to distribute among his people those female Midianites, over thirty thousand, to be their wives and concubines, for, by so doing, both the men and their concubines were to render themselves impure and immoral, by sexual connection, without marriage. But not only was this example tolerated as not inconsistent with religion, but there is nothing to show that even the promiscuity of the early patriarchs when confined to the healthy women of the household caused disease; it is said that the Mormons who practise polygamy are exempt from venereal affections. If sexual promiscuity is not unhealthful for men, there is no reason to believe it is so for women who do not violate physical law and moral instincts by selling their favors to men, thereby scourging the flesh with disagreeable companionship, disgusting excesses, and putrefying uncleanness. We find this fact sustained by the experience of the Oneida Community. No venereal affections have been generated by their sexual practices, and as it is shown by the testimony of a physician who visited them, there were no external physical indications of uterine disease among the females of the Community. Hence, I cannot receive myself, nor do I wish to assist in disseminating the idea, that sexual intercourse is wrong in itself, unhallowed by marriage; nor is it best to attempt to deceive ourselves with the idea that even promiscuity when induced by actual attraction, and not by "filthy lucre" is unhealthful. We must have a better basis for sexual morality than either of these fallacious dogmas, one of which has little controlling power over even the Christian world, because of the generally received opinion that there is no possibility of attaining to human perfection, and the other, little if any over the world's people, because it does not accord with the results of their unrestrained experience.

Over 500 years B. C. the philosophies of Pythagoras and Plato gave rise to the idea that the body with its passions was essentially evil, and

that virtue consisted in its purification from their taint. Saint Paul seems to have been considerably saturated with this pagan notion, and the Romish Church accepted it, nor did it get filtered out of the doctrine of the Church during the era of clerical licentiousness which followed its adoption, nor yet during the sifting the Romish Church received at the hands of Luther and the early reformers; although even their personal habits were inimical to it. Calvin and the Puritan Fathers gave it new germinal life in the Protestant Church, and it ripened upon the soil of Old New England (whom we love with all her faults) until in Connecticut,

at one time, it was considered sinful for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. The idea took such root in the minds of many of the Christian Fathers, that they did not believe in the purity of sexual intercourse when sanctified by marriage. Strange examples were presented in those days of wives living virgin lives, and of husbands leaving their wives to avoid what they considered an impure connection. By some of these extremists it was considered to have been the original sin, and there were more practical Shakers in those days than there are at this time, surrounded as they were by the most open licentiousness among the clergy and in the Church. It may

have been the natural and inevitable rebound from the prevailing immoralities of a declining empire. But bear in mind it was a Pagan and not a Christian idea. What we call platonic love originated, in name, with Plato—a Pagan philosopher—who was born 430 B.C. The early Papal Church presented the greatest dogmatic bluster, and the least show of example in reviving and giving perpetuity to the notion. At first it tried to prevent the intercourse of the sexes, and even marriage altogether; but at last it settled down to the position of enforcing celibacy on the priesthood; of encouraging it among women by the establishment of nunneries wherein marriage is prohibited; and of

FIG. 308.



THE AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND AND WIFE.

This behavior on Sunday was once considered sinful in old Connecticut!

permitting marriage among the balance of her church-people for the one purpose of reproduction. If the sentiment, unnatural as it is, had succeeded in establishing a code of sexual morality which actually controlled the amative impulses of mankind, it would be far from my wish to expose its fallacy, especially if the present condition of things, then absent, could be even faintly pictured to my imagination. While saying this, however, I can hardly imagine a condition of person or society wherein *truth* fairly presented may not have a more moralizing influence than falsehood or error, based upon supposed expediency. If there ever was a time when little children could only be frightened to obedience by bear-stories, and grown-up children by a threatened burning with sulphur, that time, in my humble opinion, has, happily for the dignity of mankind, passed. It may have been necessary, but I do not believe it, for Father Hardouin to tell the people of the seventeenth century, "That the rotation of the earth was caused by the lost souls trying to escape from the fire that is at the centre of the globe, climbing in consequence on the inner crust of the earth, which, he said, was the wall of hell, by which the whole was made to revolve like the wheel of a squirrel's cage by the rapid climbing of the animal!" The people in this century are as rapidly outgrowing superstitions as our boys are outgrowing their clothes, and we must have a religious literature suited to the advanced condition of the race. In the matter under consideration it is almost if not quite impossible to deceive mankind, for man and woman have his and her own personal experience, and this experience is antagonistic to the celibate or ascetic idea, unless the supposed "Divine law" and Nature's law are in direct conflict, which no sensible people of this age are ready to admit.

The Cure.

The work first to be considered, but not first to be accomplished, because the ingenuity and wisdom of many generations may perhaps be taxed for its successful completion, is a system of civilization or of marriage which will satisfy the natural wants of mankind with all its diversified tastes and harmless passions. This having been suggested in the chapter entitled "The Remedy," I will pass it over here and come to something which is this moment practicable.

Confucius, the demigod of the Chinese, enunciated, over two thousand years ago, this silver rule: "Do not unto others what you would not have them do to you." Jesus of Nazareth, about five hundred years after Confucius, proclaimed this golden rule: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." The first counsels you to inflict no injury upon your neighbor, and the last, more comprehensive than the first, commands that

you shall not only do your neighbor no harm, but that you shall do him good, even to the extent that you would have good done to you. If the world's people, or even those who accept the religion of the New Testament, are disposed to doubt, whether, in our present civilization (so much the worse for civilization), the golden rule can be lived up to faithfully by the few, when utterly disregarded by the many, without bringing to starved martyrs early and cheap tombstones, the silver rule of Confucius may be practised by as many as will adopt it, without incurring the hazard of being literally devoured by those who do not. And one fact is self-evident, *i.e.*, that the human family never can be a "happy family," till at least the silver one is obeyed. Even the Hebrews, two thousand years ago, professed to live according to the silver rule of Confucius, and the Christian world, for over eighteen hundred years, has aspired to live up to the golden rule given by Jesus. It is sickening, however, for those who have the good of mankind at heart, to see how far short of even the first rule, the majority of people have ever come, and especially in their sexual relations; while it is only by a strict observance of it that a remedy can presently be found for the existing evil. But to make it available here, we must understand the social compact under which everybody lives in the civilized world.

In the original formation of society, and the development of what we are pleased to call civilization—the demarcation of boundaries of individual possessions; the definition of proprietary rights; the establishment of rules for mutual government; to the end that peace and prosperity might prevail among those entering upon the new order of things—certain individual liberties were surrendered and obligations assumed—not only by those who originated this system of society, but by all afterward, who being born in it or entering it, should claim its protection. At the outset, women as well as estates were considered the property of the men who possessed them. Fathers owned their daughters, and husbands owned their wives. As time rolled on, and man learned to respect a little more the rights and happiness of woman, marriage became, at least ostensibly, a mutual bond, and *my husband* signified as much of a proprietary interest as *my wife* once did. In polygamic marriage, the husband became pledged to fidelity to his wives, as the latter aforesaid were to fidelity to him. In monogamic marriage, the husband and wife took the pledge of *mutual* fidelity. And, in the complex marriage system of the Oneida Community, in pursuance of this same rule handed down from earlier civilization, the male and female members were under mutual obligations to restrict their sexual liberties wholly to those constituting their family. This society, with all the freedom thus established among themselves, denounced it as sinful for any member, male or female, at home or

absent, to cohabit with those not belonging to their family. This formation of family boundaries, and assumption, by those entering marriage, of certain well-understood conjugal duties, early led very naturally to the social proscription of men and women—(though in fact only the latter)—who should have sexual connection without the license obtained by marriage. Even among the Greeks, chastity was required of their native women. Only foreigners were allowed to be courtesans. The sentiment gained strength as civilization advanced, until women came to be regarded as infamous who violated the rules marriage had established. It therefore devolved upon fathers and brothers, for the protection of daughters and sisters, to inaugurate a moral code which should be mutually respected; and the obligation assumed amounted practically to this: "We desire to maintain the chastity and social respectability of our unmarried females, and for this purpose we mutually pledge ourselves to abstain from all carnal connection with those who are not united with us in wedlock," and from the moment this understanding was first entered into, to the present time, most people in Christendom have lived *professedly* in compliance with it. If I could say *actually*, instead of *professedly*, much of the social wretchedness which is encountered on every side would have been avoided. Prostitution would not exist; young women, "loving not wisely but too well," would not be driven from their parents' door freighted with illegitimate offspring; practical concubinage, under the guise of the "mistress," with the social ostracism of the female victim, would not be presented to our view, so unblushingly, by men of wealth, who put down scandal and obtain respectability with the "almighty dollar."

There is, perhaps, nothing more demoralizing in our social life than the example of men who guard with jealous eye and revolver in hand their marriage-bed—who growl like a dog over his delectable bone, when men of easy virtue approach their wives or daughters, while other people's wives and other people's daughters are regarded by them as only so many cattle turned into the common for them to feed upon. They suckle this milk, and feast on this flesh, without apparently thinking for one moment that they thereby morally forfeit that protection of their own families, which is derived from the social compact, originated and *professedly* maintained in the way described. Nor can a court of justice do a greater act of injustice than to acquit the husband who enters its portals with the blood of vengeance on his hands, and the stain of the adulterer indelibly impressed on his character. The toleration of that kind of selfishness which makes all things right for *me*, and the same things wrong for my neighbor; the greediness which regards the whole world as made simply for the gratification of *self*, without regard to the happiness and rights of others, presents our planet to the higher order of existences which may be

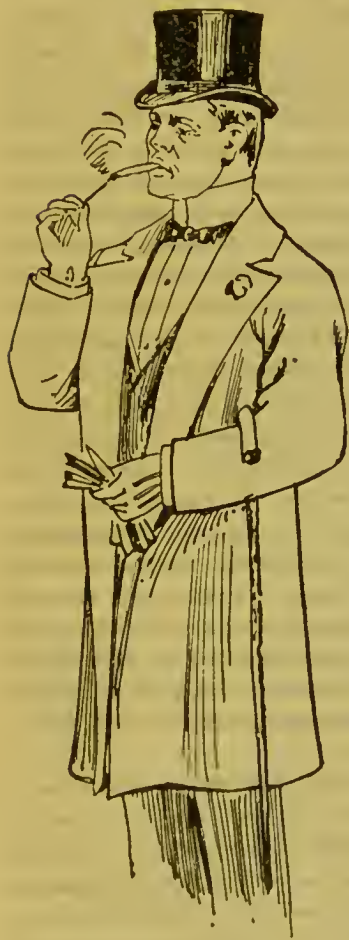
viewing it as simply a great cheese, loaded with skippers climbing one upon another, and tumbling down in their frantic efforts to individually get the best, and enjoy the most.

From the foregoing it would appear, that one of the boards which should enter into the platform of a true sexual morality, is respect for those mutual, social obligations which all men assume, who demand of society the protection of the chastity of their wives and daughters. Another plank may be cut out of what I have already said in the chapter upon the "Demerits of Marriage," in regard to mutual obligations assumed, practically under oath, by those who make vows of fidelity before the minister, the magistrate or witnesses, on entering wedlock. Men and women who make these promises to each other so sacredly, and who, upon the witness-stand, would not swear to a falsehood, are bound as if by oath to fidelity to each other. "Aristotle," remarks Lecky, "has clearly asserted the duty of husbands to observe in marriage the same fidelity as they expected from their wives, and at a later period both Plutarch and Seneca enforced it in the strongest and most unequivocal manner. The degree to which, in theory at least, it wou its way into Roman life, is shown by its recognition as a legal maxim by Ulpian, and by its appearance in a formal judgment of Antoninus Pius, who, while issuing, at the request of a husband, a condemnation for adultery against a guilty wife, appended to it this remarkable condition: 'Provided, always, it is established, that by your life you gave her an example of fidelity!' It would be injustice that a husband should exact a fidelity he does not himself keep." Under some circumstances, the husband and wife may doubtless mutually release each other from this bond; or the bond may be forfeited by the unjust cruelty or infidelity of one of the parties thereto; otherwise marriage would be practically indissoluble; but, without consent or forfeiture, it is clearly perjury to disregard this vow.

Another plank remains to be added to the platform of sexual morality. It is not only inconsistent with the higher rule given us by Jesus, but with the less rigid one given us by Confucius, and the very lightest one at all compatible with human happiness, for any man to insinuate himself into the affections of a woman, and, under the freedom allowed him by her confidence, arouse her passionate nature, and then take advantage of this species of intoxication to induce her to do that which, in her returning sober moments, brings the tear of remorse and a burning sense of disgrace. This is not only a wanton disregard of the rule, "Do not unto others what you would not have them do to you," but is rank deception. You made this woman believe you loved her, or you could not have succeeded in your efforts; when if you really did entertain affection for her, you would not risk her happiness by any such impulsive proceeding. It is only the natural desire of the

human mind to make happy those we love, The happiness of such persons is linked with our own, and their miseries fall like icy dew upon our spirits. Then do not profess love for one you have made thus wantonly wretched. You do not love her. You deserve the terrible name which modern society has made for you. You are a *libertine*!

Fig. 309.



A TYPICAL LIBERTINE.

Here let me digress in defence of the much-abused class contemptuously called "Free Lovers." In my search for facts and conclusions in regard to social matters, it has often happened that I have encountered those who believe our marriage system so defective, that it should be overthrown, and that the affections and the exercise of them should not be restrained by legal enactments. Those people are confounded in the popular mind with those unprincipled creatures who are known by the names of libertines and "loose women." But not one of them that I have met deserves thus to be classified. There may be libertines, and there may be loose women, who claim to belong to the ranks of those who believe in a social revolution, that shall elevate the morals and emancipate the affections of the human family; but I have not been so unfortunate as to run against any of them. I am satisfied, too, that the men and women who have earned the popular epithet—Free Lovers—at least the great body of them—in their sexual practices, do respect the opinions and the educated prejudices which surround them. Men of this class do not persuade thought-

less and indiscreet young women—nor accomplish their ruin in the delirium of passion; not yet do they shake the tree of marriage, if it can be charged that they take the fruit that falls through some blasting cause. The women of this class do not entice youth; they do not exchange their favors for gold or finery; nor do they seek to bear away the masculine prizes other women have obtained, if it can be charged that they gather up prizes that have been dropped by the wayside,

through some natural or acquired incompatibility. Hence, there is a distinction *with* a difference.

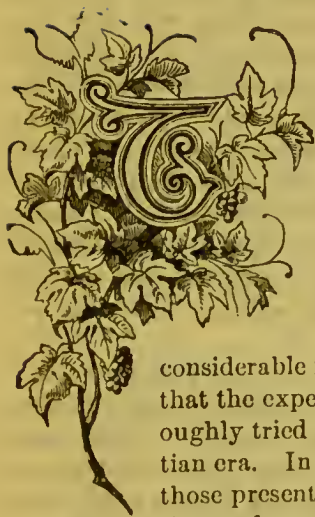
We will return to the platform of true sexual morality. We thought the planks were all in. We have omitted a very important one: no man has a right to persuade a woman, when her compliance will lessen his respect for her, or her respect for herself. If you respect her less, you have degraded her in your estimation, and must believe that she has done wrong, and you have no right to be accessory to that wrong. If you know that she respects herself less, then, too, you must admit she has committed a crime against her conscience, and you have been accessory to it. Again, you have no right to persuade a man's wife to do that which you would not have your own wife do; you have no right to entice your neighbor's daughter to do that which you would not have your own daughter do; you have no right to take those liberties with anybody's sister, which you would be unwilling to have taken with your own sister. This rule forms an additional plank which comes in where it properly belongs, *i.e.*, after the paragraph speaking of the dissenters from our present social system; for I desire to have this platform of sexual morality broad enough for all sorts of people to meet thereon. I believe that it is now complete, and we will take up each board, stripped of its braces and nails, and see what we have:

1st. The mutual *pledge* society offers, and men practically and morally take who claim its protection. 2d. The vow of mutual fidelity sacredly made in entering marriage. 3d. That humanity which leads one to respect the happiness of another. 4th. That principle of honor and morality which deters a man from degrading a woman in his own estimation, or leading her to violate her moral sense, or leading a wife, daughter, or sister belonging to somebody else, to do that which you would not be willing that your wife, daughter, or sister should do. Let the unchristian world fasten these planks together with the silver rule of Confucius, and the Christian world with the golden rule of Jesus, and each hold to the platform as respectively fastened, and we may look, with a reasonable prospect of seeing a refreshing change in the sexual morals of the human family.



CHAPTER VIII.

CONCLUSION OF PART THIRD.



THE rapidly multiplying pages of this work admonish me that I must bring Part III. to a close. Many good people who have followed me thus far from the opening chapter, may feel more than ever discouraged as to the ultimate redemption of the human family from unnatural vice, selfishness, and unhappiness. Doubtless a very considerable number of readers were not aware, till now, that the experiment of monogamic marriage was so thoroughly tried by the ancient Romans long before the Christian era. In view of the facts supplied by history, and those presented in this volume, derived from the observation and professional experience of the writer, many will say, and very truly, that we are simply living the past right over again. The founders of Rome were as austere as our Puritan fathers. They inaugurated a system of marriage which differed in no essential particulars from that observed by our Puritan fathers. And their morals springing therefrom were no less rigid. The fact that a Roman senator was censured for kissing his wife in the presence of their daughter, was paralleled in Connecticut when it was considered sinful and made unlawful for a man to kiss his wife on Sunday. The Romans, however, maintained the rigidity of their marriage system five times longer than the age of our nation; when, finally, the reaction came, and, following the reign of the Cæsars, the corruption of the empire far outweighed the virtue of the republic. Our reaction is coming, unless averted in some sensible way, in an incomparably shorter period—if, indeed, it be not already upon us. And are we to learn nothing from the past? Aside from the political and other causes which mainly led to the downfall of the ancient republic, it is plainly mani-

fest that there was a tremendous rebound from the unnaturally rigid sexual morality of the Roman fathers. This revolution was attempted to be controlled by Christianity upon the dawn of the Christian era, when again the opposite extreme was reached in precept, but not in practice. When the Church first adopted and tried to enforce the pagan idea, originated by Pythagoras and Plato, that the passions should be subverted, and then, when it so far progressed in this direction as to conclude that sexual intercourse was the original sin—the crime which caused the fall—the most strenuous efforts were made to break down, not only every system of marriage, but to suppress the amative passions of men and women. These efforts, instead of having their intended effect, were followed by the grossest excesses everywhere, so that the clergy were forbidden to visit the houses of single women and widows; and even the nunneries became the abodes of harlots. When the Church gave up the attempt to control the laity, it hoped to succeed with the priesthood, by concentrating its ascetic efforts upon it. But here it signally failed, and the open debauchery of priests was sufficient to attract the observation and denunciation of the civil authority.

The rise of Protestantism and its license to its clergy to marry, and finally the benefits seen to arise from this measure, shamed the Roman priesthood into at least the outward appearance of virtue, and now the clergy of all denominations, including the Catholic as a body, preserve at least an exterior of respectability. The fact that those adopting the clerical profession are men upon whom all eyes are turned for emulation or criticism, renders it necessary that they maintain the utmost degree of circumspection. Besides the occasional illustrations publicly presented to show that they do not always succeed in this, outside of their ranks, as already exhibited in various places, there are eruptions upon the social cuticle, which show that there is something wrong constitutionally. This wrong I believe to proceed from an attempt of moralists to avoid the recognition of the legitimacy and purity of the amative passion, and their refusal to provide for its complete and *natural* gratification. I have already repeatedly called attention to the disparity existing between the demands of nature and the provisions made for them by society. Read the "Demerits of Marriage," as presented in a preceding chapter, and give the suggestions therein made a little reflection. Also give due consideration to the essay on the influence of the sexual organs on health, and do not omit to look over the essay on "Sexual Isolation." If then, the reader agrees with the writer upon what Nature requires, let him examine our marriage relations, and see how far short they fall of what is needed to make mankind honest, contented, and virtuous. No objection can be made by any decent person to the enactment of the most rigid laws, and to the imposition of the heaviest penalties upon those who may be

detected in the practice of unnatural vices, but all legal measures should carefully discriminate between these vices, and the natural gratification of an appetite which not only ministers to the physical health, good-nature, and happiness of mankind, but preserves our race from utter extinction. The Roman fathers made a mistake in trying to establish a rigid system of monogamy and their experiment ended in a revolution which subverted all principles of personal honor, and extinguished all landmarks of sexual morality. So great was the power of public opinion, no legal measures were necessary to enforce the strictest monogamy the world ever saw, but when the reaction began, the most stringent laws and terrible penalties could not control the people, and it is probable that the intrusion of courts of law in the family accelerated the rebound.

While reading the proof-sheets of the earlier editions of this work, printed thirty years ago, there was quite a remarkable perturbation in the public mind upon the marriage question, and it has been kept up ever since. At that time the *New York World* remarked: "It seems that the growing laxity of the marriage tie, and ease with which divorces are now obtained in nearly every State in the Union, have called out on the one side such men as President Woolsey to declaim against the dangers which threaten this social relation; and on the other side, there is," this writer alleges, "a regular school of writers and religionists who boldly announce their opposition to the marriage institution." He stated that there was a large weekly journal in Chicago avowedly devoted to the abolition of marriage and the substitution of the largest license, and that the contributors to this journal were generally women. He remarked, too, that there were any quantity of novels making their appearance in the West, covering, with the thin disguise of the story, a pronounced advocacy of the free-love doctrine. "The supporters of the new organ, and the new school of anti-marriage literature," continued this writer, "may be counted by the thousands at the West; and at the East, even, Mrs. Stanton had written a pamphlet which more than insinuated that the existing laws relating to divorce were necessarily bad, because they were wholly framed by men." It may be added, that the newspapers were criticising a new work, claimed to be written by a Christian philanthropist, which defended polygamy on Christian principles. It hailed from Boston, and, judging from the comments of the journals upon it, I should infer that the name of the writer was not given.* Who was he? Let him come out from his ambuscade. Let anybody who has anything to say stand up boldly, and proclaim it. The *World* writer exhibited some solicitude after

* This work, or something like it, has (in 1899) appeared in Paris. It is printed in the English language with the imprint of Chas. Carrington, 13, Faubourg Montmartre.

giving his testimony. "The positive advance the new and dangerous doctrine is making, and the hold it is taking upon large masses of the people," he said, "is a matter of grave import to the future of this country, and," in his opinion, "the subject commended itself to the philosophers and preachers who are interested in our social progress." What was said by the editor of the *World* at that time is no less true at this moment. The situation remains unchanged.

It strikes me, that however radical may be the views expressed by the writers alluded to, they should be hailed as valuable contributions to social literature, and the objections of the upholders of the present marriage system who oppose them should also receive the consideration of all candid minds. It is quite time that the public should be thoroughly awakened to the consideration of one of the most important social questions of the day; and to get at the truth it is necessary that all sides should be heard. Perhaps before the end of the twentieth century the human family may learn how to live. Let us have the facts of the past—the domestic photographs of the present—the written history of the dead—the personal experiences of the living, and then let us set ourselves at work for the establishment of such regulations as may conform to the comfort, science, morality, and peace of generations present, with such self-adjusting measures as will enable them to shape themselves to the needs of generations to come, without necessitating frequent social revolutions.

The proper course for us to pursue, as it seems to me, is to familiarize our minds thoroughly with physiology, and then reconcile marriage and morals to it. The Rev. A. P. Stanley, on resigning the professorship of Oxford, and becoming the Dean of Westminster, spoke truly, generously, and nobly, in what was said to be among the most striking pulpit discourses of modern times. He wished to bring about an alliance between science and religion, instead of watching defiantly the progress of the former. "Science, criticism, philosophy," remarked Mr. Stanley, "in their convergent forms stand before us; but they stand before us in a new attitude. They are not hostile, as in the last century; they are not contemptuous; they are not scornful. They wish to be religious; they want to be Christian; they will be friendly if we will but regard them as friends; they give us counsel, if we will but take it as counsel, instead of spurning it as an affront. It is for us to choose whether we will make the *worst* of all scientific inquiry or whether we will make the *best* of it, whether we will treat critical researches into the nature and authority and language and history of the sacred book as heretical, infidel, and unbelieving attacks; or whether we will hail them, even when mistaken, as contributions to the one great aim in which we are all engaged, of a better knowledge of God's word and a better understanding of God's will."

The universal practical adoption of the suggestion of Mr. Stanley by the religious world, will be the most important step yet taken toward the establishment of true religion. Let us find out by every available means what nature teaches, as well as what the so-called "sacred books" reveal to us, and then see if we cannot harmonize the developinents of science and philosophy with the principles of rational religion.

With all the manifestations of human depravity, there is in the great body of intelligent men and women in every sphere of life an aspiration to do right, and an outspoken admiration of noble qualities. Even in the gallery of the theatre, applause is never so great as when some victory of a supposed good over a supposed evil is strikingly pictured. If, then, we strip our social customs and civil statutes of that garbage which is in conflict with natural law, if we will break the hard outer shell of religion, and mix its spiritual meat with the clarified sugar of science, honor, and virtue religion will be sweet rather than bitter to the human taste, and like delectable lozenges advertised by an enterprising druggist, "children will cry for them!"

It is quite likely that some patrons, friends, and readers, will "cut" the author for his outspoken "Plain Talk." To such he will say, he is not, nor has he ever been ambitious to become rich. He would not greatly enjoy the luxuries of superabundant wealth when so many are suffering around him for bread. Should he attain riches, he might be too selfish to dispense creature comforts with a prodigal hand, thereby placing his greediness in conflict with his better impulses. Patrons will always be as numerous as he can well attend to, for there are those so familiar with his success that no amount of prejudice growing out of difference of opinion on social questions will deter them from employing him when sickness enfeebles them. Friends he has who will stick to him through evil as well as good report; he has faith in them, and, too, that confidence in himself which leads him to believe he will not justly forfeit their affection and esteem. Critics cannot make their prejudices mischievous, because the book must be read before the prejudices of the reading public can be justly formed, and after a perusal it is hoped that if his views are not altogether correct, a train of reflection may be induced which will at least lead to the evolution of new truth. It is pleasant certainly to be on the popular side. The author used to be ambitious of the praises of men; this he has measurably outgrown, but is still somewhat sensitive to their censure; but no amount of the latter could deter him from doing that which conscience prompts him to do. The writing of this Part is the fulfilment of promises sacredly made during the night watches; he believes he has ever honorably discharged all his civil obligations, and it will be his aim to discharge his moral duties. This portion of this

work he conceived to be a task belonging to the latter, and though it has been performed with many interruptions and discouragements, he has felt impelled by a power greater than his own to indite what has been herein written.

More good people, however, are in sympathy with his views than many may suppose. We do not always know the heart sentiments of our next-door neighbor. "A man," remarks a quaint writer, "may go much among men and only look at them as he does at the trees and stones. But if a man of this habit gets near enough to the strange men he finds in strange fields, he will get their half confidence and self-revealings which will somewhat complicate his observations and fill him with surprise as if spoken to by the rocks. Most of the men I meet hold their opinions somewhat privately, and they guard them as they do the tender places in their bodies. A man opens his mind guardedly as he does his wallet in a crowd, and if he shows his belief, he does it in the same manner in which he speaks of his love."

It is time, however, that every thinker should think aloud and compare notes. There will always, doubtless, be a conservative class, to oppose any new truth or measure which may be suggested, but for the present, at least, its power is not great enough to squelch the life of a reformer, if it be sufficient in some cases to visit him with social ostracism. Let us trust the world has got forever beyond the infliction of the penalty of death for opinion's sake. "At all times," remarks the Lewiston (Maine) *Journal*, "the conservative party, when strong enough to enforce its will, has been a party of persecution. It poisoned Socrates; it crucified Christ; it threw the Christians to the wild beasts in the Roman amphitheatre; it established the Inquisition; it forced Galileo to confess that the earth stands still; it laid its paralyzing hand upon Columbus; it kindled the fires of Smithfield; it gibbeted Quakers; it persecuted Arkwright; it laughed at Fulton, etc. It always was, it is now, and always will be, like a purblind bat, terrified at the breaking dawn, fearful that the universe is to be given over with the rising sun to inextinguishable conflagration!"

From its ancient power to destroy those who attempted radical reform, the conservative class can now do little more than point the finger of contempt at one whom it marks as a fanatic, and this kind of persecution ought not to daunt the spirit of anyone who loves humanity. It is nevertheless too true that people fear to express opinions; fear to act as they feel almost constrained to do, lest they become unpopular by so doing. Many a valuable thought which would have added impetus to human progress is suppressed, and perishes for the time being with the brain which originates it, because its author fears its utterance may render him obnoxious to his companions. Not, perhaps, until another generation, is the same thought conceived by one

who has the heroism to utter it. When, finally, it ventures out in an address or in the pages of a book, denunciation is the penalty which is pretty sure to fall upon the head of the contumacious speaker or writer. Considering this state of things, not until the human family acquire a more liberal spirit of toleration can human progress make rapid strides. Until a man or woman is honored for acting independently, and indeed, for thinking out loud, the great mass of the people must continue to wear the opinions of predecessors and compatriots, just as the children of poor parents wear the old clothes of the elder members of the family. This analogy however is imperfect because old opinions fit too tightly, while old clothes set too loosely. We are constantly cramped by laws and customs made by our fathers. Our civil statutes and social customs only change when the compressed spirits of the people, groaning under the pressure, burst the fetters; and those bold spirits who first cry out from the overflowing bitterness of their cup, or their acute sense of sympathy and justice, suffer a social martyrdom for which only the ultimate triumph of the idea and the blessing it confers on generations unborn, can yield an adequate compensation.

I have among my clippings a fugitive scrap which may properly find place here. It may be from an address by George William Curtis, or it may be from the printed lecture of somebody else, I do not remember, but it is good, and here it is:

"It is only fair to consider the average of public opinion as it affects the right of private judgment. Its argument is always conceited and always mean. 'What,' it says, 'do you claim the right of self-opinion when all others think differently from you? Are you so proud and so stubborn as to put yourself in opposition to the whole world? Do you intend to reform the world? Here we are comfortably seated in our first class train, and you come along and disturb us. You can accomplish nothing. You might as well try to melt the Arctic Sea with a lucifer match.' 'But I must see the truth.'—'Truth, truth,' growls orthodoxy. 'What is truth, if it is not our opinion? Now, mark, we have the power, we are many. Do you want to lose your position? To resist is to die.' Well, it is imposing. Public opinion is a serpent, with a mean and hateful eye, and it goes upon its belly. It glides into every church; it coils up in every pew; it enters into every family; it runs up every staircase; it follows me to the platform, and when I sit down in a chair, its hateful folds are beneath me. But the fashionable creed is only the opinion of one man multiplied. Aggregation is sometimes force, but it is not always argument. Public opinion is only the opinion of a great many men, and is no more worthy of confidence than that of any single man among them."

This closes Part III., but Part IV. is closely related to it, and the attention of the reader will be called to that.

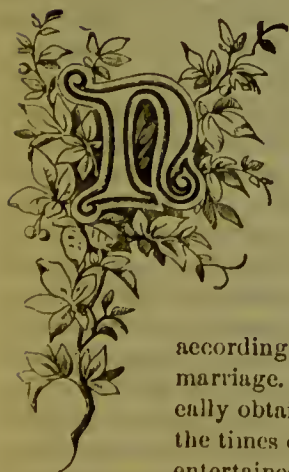
PART IV.

Suggestions for Improvement of Monogamic Marriage, Etc.

"For lo, I am creating new heavens and a new earth, and the former things are not remembered, nor do they ascend on the heart; for lo, I am creating Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. And I have rejoiced in Jerusalem and have joyed in my people; and not heard in her any more is the voice of weeping, and the voice of crying. There is not thence any more a suckling of days, and an aged man who doth not complete his days. * * * They do not bulld and another inhabit; they do not plant and another eat; they labor not for a vain thing, nor do they bring forth for trouble."—ISAIAH LXV. 17—23.
Young's Translation.

OPENING CHAPTER.

PREFATORY.



OTWITHSTANDING monogamic, or what is sometimes erroneously denominated Christian marriage, is open to just criticism, as exhibited in Part III., it would be a much better institution than it now is, if religionists would cordially unite with scientists and physiologists for its improvement. I know that monogamic marriage,

according to its strict definition, means indissoluble marriage. But indissoluble marriage has never practically obtained foothold on this planet, unless it was in the times of the founders of Rome, and this supposition entertained by a few writers, I am disposed to discredit for reasons already given; nor is it best that monogamy

in its strictest sense should ever prevail. It is contrary to nature that it should, and the naturalists, I think, might search the forests and waters of the earth in vain for any tribes or species of animals that

rigidly maintain any such rule in their sexual relations, and there are plain stirpi-cultural and physiological reasons why the human family should not. Still we are in the habit of calling our system of marriage monogamic, and I will conform to the custom. Nothing can be more erroneous than to call it Christian, as Jesus was not the founder of *any* marriage system. It would be well for the reader before perusing this part to read Part III., and especially the chapter headed "History of Marriage," in order that any prejudices in favor of our present system, growing out of its supposed Divine origin may be dispelled; otherwise the right to suggest anything for its improvement may be justly questioned, for certainly it would be little less than blasphemy for us poor finite mortals to presume to improve on any of the works of the Infinite. If indeed our Creator or the lowly Nazarene was the founder of any particular form of marriage it is our duty to ransack both sacred and profane history to find it, and having found it, we should take it just as it was given to us without alteration or amendment. The results of the author's researches are such as are given in the "History of Marriage," and in the chapter headed "The Defects of Marriage," and having been led by these to believe that it is a human institution, he deems it to be the duty of all good and wise men and women to co-operate in effecting such amendments as will best conduce to the general welfare. Every medical writer, or stirpi-cultural advocate especially, who does not put forth effort in this direction, is guilty of an omission which reflects discredit upon his faithfulness as a physician or social reformer, when it is considered for a moment how greatly marriage affects for good or evil, the happiness, health, and longevity of every individual who enters it, and the offspring that follow. In this branch of our investigation, too, all who are desirous of upholding something approaching the monogamic system should feel particularly interested. If it be believed by any considerable number of Christian men and women that our prevailing marriage system is the only true one, such persons, more than all others, should join with the parson and doctor to perfect and popularize it, to the end that polygamy, complex marriage, and all other systems may enjoy but a brief existence. No progress can be made by opposing other systems, for in all violent opposition to them, the same as in religious persecution, "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Mormon polygamy and the results of individual and national opposition to it is a striking illustration. Driven from Nauvoo with the rifle and club of the mob, they have become as strong as a young nation on the shores of Salt Lake. The Communists were driven out of Putney, Vermont, to grow rich, strong, and respectable on the banks of Oneida Creek, in New York. Had John H. Noyes possessed the backbone of Brigham Young, the Oneida Community would have

probably maintained its foothold, and it would have been flourishing to-day in the Empire State. It is plain, therefore, that the true policy of the upholders of monogamy, is to concentrate their wisdom and strength upon perfecting their system, and making it if possible so attractive, that it will forever be the voluntary choice of the mass of intelligent mankind. There is nothing more glaringly palpable than the fact that there is an enormous defect in the present system of marriage, the remedying of which has been sadly neglected in the physiological "dark ages," from which the civilized world, I trust, is gradually, if slowly, emerging. Says Mrs. Jameson in her "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada:"

"In conversing with a prelate and the missionaries on the spiritual and moral condition of his diocese, and those newly settled regions in general, I learned many things which interested me much; and there was one thing discussed which especially surprised me. It was said that *two-thirds of the misery which came under the immediate notice of a popular clergyman, and to which he was called to minister, arose from the infelicity of the conjugal relations*; there was no question here of open immorality and discord, but simply of *infelicity and unfitness*. The same thing has been brought before me in *every country, every society*, in which I have been a sojourner and an observer; but I did not look to find it *so broadly placed before me here in America*, where the state of morals, as regards the two sexes, is comparatively pure; where the marriages are early, where conditions are equal, where the means of subsistence are abundant, where the women are much petted and considered by the men." By this we see, that matrimonial unhappiness is so almost universal as not to escape the notice of clergymen, whose profession affords less facilities for ascertaining the true conjugal condition of all classes of people, religious and irreligious, than that of the physician. Since the first publication of my book, in which the quotation from Mrs. Jameson appeared, a great many clergymen have spoken with me in reference to this same matter, and have given precisely the same testimony, but it is not necessary in this place to adduce facts and arguments to prove that the world is full of conjugal infelicity. There is no monogamic community in which there does not exist indubitable evidence of it. What we want is a remedy.

Many bold spirits who have tasted the bitterest dregs of matrimonial infelicity are ready, nay, restlessly impatient, to overthrow entirely all institutions of marriage, inaugurate a system of free and promiscuous love, leaving the sexes without legal or social restraint, and to the dictates of their own individual impulses in the gratification of their amative desires and the perpetuation of the race. Others are as zealously advocating lenient divorce laws; so lenient indeed, as to allow men and women to marry and divorce at pleasure, without any outside

meddling, until a congenial companionship can be formed, and then again to change this companionship whenever it becomes disagreeable, whether the causes be natural and potent or absolutely frivolous.

Such a system might better be called Digamy than Monogamy, and even if expedient (which, in the present conditions of popular morals, is not probable), could not receive the sanction of this semi-conservative age. Others, still, there are, who, while they deplore the wide-spread wretchedness existing in matrimonial life, and perhaps experience its bitterness in a slight or great degree, occupy neutral ground, feeling an indefinable reverence for the present system, and still ready to adopt any new one which may be suggested, compatible with morals and social good order. And there is yet another class, more fortunate than the rest, who have accidentally formed a happy matrimonial alliance, or something approaching thereto, presently at least promising to be permanent, a majority of whom advocate rigid divorce laws, and egotistically imagine that all the matrimonial unhappiness in the world is only the result of stupidity or recklessness on the part of those entering into the contract of marriage. They consider parties to such alliances deserving of all the misery they have brought upon themselves, and selfishly fold their conservative arms, only to move them in defence of existing laws or the enactment of still stricter ones. Such men, however well versed in law and theology, are seldom physiologists, never stirpiculturists, and are unwilling to open their eyes upon the disastrous effects which unhappy marriages are entailing upon the human race, by producing progeny, and progeny's progeny, sour in temper, unbalanced in mind, and sickly in body. They are surprised at the increase of pauperism, insanity, and crime, and the decrease of physical vigor among our young people, and sagely attribute the causes to all others than the real ones. The thought never strikes them that if marriage could only be properly regulated, we might hope, after a season, to rid the country of rogues by the prison, and that, so long as such incongruous unions take place between the sexes, we shall ever have need of iron bars and prison walls.

This Part, therefore, will be mainly devoted to the improvement of our present system of marriage, with occasional chapters of matter appertaining to society as it presently exists. If anything is encountered by the reader seemingly in conflict with the suggestions and opinions given in Part III., let it be remembered that in this portion of my work I am advising and recommending means for improving the system of marriage and society presently prevailing in Christendom, without alarming the conservative mind by proposing any very strikingly radical changes. Some of the proposed changes may appear novel at first glance, but on reflection they must commend themselves to the judgment of all intelligent people.

CHAPTER II.

ADAPTATION IN MARRIAGE.



ONE of the most important matters in forming a matrimonial alliance, is to secure at the outset, at least, entire adaptation, both mental and physical. Many reformers run wild on what they term "Platonic love," and advocate Platonic marriages, or such as are founded entirely on elevated mental affinity. Not a few philosophers, in all ages, have taken the opposite extreme, and ignored the influence of all affection between the sexes, excepting that of a passional nature. Neither of these extremes can, in the light of physiology, be regarded as right. In marriage, there should always be a nice and equal adjustment of the Platonic and passional elements in the affections, which attract and bind the pair together. Friendship is one thing; true love another. These two sentiments should be so blended in marriage as to make what might be called a compound sentiment.

Observation teaches us that truly happy marriages cannot exist when only Platonic love unites the sexes. Almost every community exhibits some marriages based on "Platonic love," but neither their offspring, nor their constancy, indicate that oneness of soul, which characterizes those unions in which both physical and mental adaptation have been realized. Then, on the other hand, it is degrading to the human being to claim that love is but the exclusive offspring of passion, and that man and woman should marry or cohabit under the single influence of that feeling which prompts the brute creation to mate and perpetuate its species. Human beings are animals, and possess many inclinations in common with those of a lower type. Necessity for food and a desire for sexual pleasure are shared by all animals, no less by man than by those over which the "Lords of

Creation" rule. But human beings are distinguished from the lower order of animals by intellectual and superior social endowments, consequently, mental and social fitness should be considered as well as physical adaptation, in the sexual relations of men and women. Not, however, by any means to the neglect of the latter, any more than if man were not gifted with reason and elevated social faculties, for his animal desires, and I might almost say necessities, are not destroyed by the presence of these crowning endowments.

Reciprocity in the sexual relation is *indispensable* to the contentment and happiness of the husband and wife. The late O. S. Fowler, in a little work entitled "Love and Parentage," has said some very excellent things on this subject, and to show the necessity of physical adaptation, I cannot do better than to quote extensively from his remarks upon it.

"Reciprocity," says Mr. Fowler, "is a constituent ingredient in its very nature. Without it neither can ever be happy in either love or wedlock. Its absence is misery to the ardor of the one, and repugnance to the coldness of the other. A cardinal law of both love and connubial bliss requires that the more tender the affection of either, the more cordially should it be reciprocated by the other. * * *

The exalted pleasure appertaining to the parental function constitutes the one essential embodiment of love, as well as the principal object and ingredient in marriage. Its anticipation embodies the chief incentive of the former, and the main motive of the latter. What other motive does or should prompt either? Nothing but this *single* legitimate object of marriage, and only consummation and constituent element of love. What else does the very etymology of matrimony signify? And in what consists the marriage vow, but in the implied and fully recognized act of covenanting with each other to participate together in this ultimate repast of love? Candidates for matrimony! what but this do you seek and proffer in forming this alliance? Affected prudishness may pretend to frown upon this home truth; but viewed in whatever light you please, the long and short, warp and woof, and sole embodiment, of both love and matrimony—the one legitimate element, end, motive, and object desired and prompted—of either separately and of both collectively—consists in the anticipation and pledging of each to participate in this function of love with the other. This is the origin of the marriage RITES. The bridegroom justly thinks himself *entitled* to these rites, because the very act of the bride in becoming his wife consists simply in a surrender of her celibacy, and a pledge to partake in this parental function. And the value set by either party on matrimony is mainly the price set on this repast. *Other advantages grow incidentally out of marriage, but are only incidental.* All depend on this—are its satellites—and grow legitimately out of it.

“This being ‘THE tie that binds,’ the absence of reciprocity here is of course *the* bone of contention. If similarity in other respects is essential to love, how ALL ESSENTIAL is this the very essence of the marriage covenant and contract? Matrimonial felicity can no more be had without reciprocity and mutual pleasure here, than noonday without the sun, nor can discord coexist with reciprocity here any more than darkness and sunshine; because they who cannot make each other happy in this, the *ultimatum* of love and marriage, cannot in minor matters; while those who can, will find all the minor causes of discord drowned in this key-note of concord. The *happiness* conferred by each on the other being the sole occasion of love, and reciprocity here being the heart’s core of all the happiness of both love and wedlock—their basis, and framework, and superstructure, and *all in all*—therefore, those who are qualified to confer on each other this *summum bonum* of matrimonial felicity, are bound together by the strongest bond of union connected with our nature; whilst those who cannot both confer and receive mutual pleasure in this respect cannot possibly be happy in married life, and consequently cannot possibly love each other; and, therefore, should never enter together the sacred enclosure of wedlock. On nothing does the bridegroom set an equal value. All else in married life is of little value to him compared with reciprocity and happiness here. *This expected pleasure alone prompts marriage.* Oh! if I could catch the matrimonial ear of the whole world, I would say, in the language of this *law of love*, to the blooming bride as she enters upon the nuptial relations: By all the happiness you are capable of conferring and receiving in married life, note every invitation to the banquet of love, and cordially respond. Coldness or squeamishness in love’s repast, will dampen your consort’s pleasure, and therefore his love, while your cold repulse or petulant refusal persisted in, will be the death-blow of matrimonial felicity to you both—a blasting sirocco to his fondest hopes; for it will force him to drink the mere dregs of the marriage-cup, in lieu of the delicious nectar he had so fondly expected to sip at the hymeneal altar. But, if you watch the rising desires of love, and bestow the welcome embrace, you rekindle its flame, and crown your blessed union with the complete fruition of this the embodiment of all its pleasures.

“But nothing will sting him so severely with disappointment, despair, and hatred, as unsatisfied desire. The reason is this. As already seen, amativeness, the cerebral organ of this passion, bears the most intimate relation to the whole body, and the entire mentality, as the means of the propagation of both. Hence, its gratification abates that burning fever consequent on its unsatisfied cravings, and calms down that irritability of the animal propensities, which always necessarily accompanies its reversed and painful action,

"The precise physiological principle involved," continues Mr. Fowler, "is, summarily this: amateness bears the most intimate reciprocal relation possible to the body, in order to its propagation, and also to the animal propensities. Hence, gratification sates that feverish, morbid, irritable, and depraved state of both this organ and of the whole of the animal propensities, among which it is situated; but its *denial* fires up to their highest pitch of abnormal, and therefore depraved, manifestation, the whole of the animal region, the body included, and thus produces sin and misery in their most aggravated forms. Fully to enforce this cardinal doctrine requires the full exposition of that fundamental law of relation subsisting between the various states of amateness and of the animal propensities. But, assuming this point, behold in it the cause of that bitter hatred and implacable revenge always and necessarily consequent on the cold refusal in place of the soul-inspiring expectation of a cordial welcome!

"This doctrine of the necessity of reciprocity must commend itself to all who have experience concerning it, and requires no other proof; while the uninitiated will find ample proof in the universal fact that those husbands and wives, either one of whom went reluctantly to the hymeneal altar, never lived happily together. Scrutinize all the cases in which either party was over-persuaded by the importunity of the other, or by officious parents or friends, and every identical one, except those in which the requisite reciprocity has been subsequently re-established, which are rare, will be found to have resulted in misery to both. Let this principle and fact especially warn all against persuading or being persuaded to marry against their feelings. Ardent love in one can never compensate for the loss of it in the other, but only increases the disparity. Warmth in one and coldness in the other is as ice to fire. Reciprocity is indispensable. Those who love each other well enough to marry will need no urging, but will literally *rush* into each other's arms. Then let all beware how they marry unless both LOVE AND ARE BELOVED; because love in one and not in the other is a breach of love's cardinal requisitions, and therefore can never render either happy, but must, in the very nature of things, torment both for life. And let those who are married put forth their utmost endeavors to re-instate, as far as possible, reciprocity in this vital requisition of matrimonial felicity. A few facts:

"From the very hour that Nero's 'wanton dalliance' and desired incest with his mother was interrupted, he plotted her death, and consummated that most revolting matricide with impatient haste and the most infamous cruelty. Potiphar's wife hated Joseph as cordially after he refused her this indulgence, as she loved him before, and solely in CONSEQUENCE of such refusal. This alone converted the frenzy of her love into revenge equally frantic. The story of Amnon and Tamar

(2 Sam. xiii.) also establishes and illustrates our position. An enamoured widow in New York, similarly refused by an amorous man, because of his filial regard for her venerated husband, from that hour to this has pursued him with all the artful vengeance of a human fiend. The details of this case are full of thrilling interest. One of the recent cases of *crim. con.* in New York grew out of a husband's conscientious refusal to gratify his wife in this respect, while fulfilling her maternal relations. This roused her worst passions, and she sought with a paramour what she was denied in wedlock. In short, does this law of love, and law of mind, that refused indulgence engenders hatred, require further proof, however similar in other respects; or that reciprocity here is the olive-branch of connubial peace, however illy matched in other respects? Need we prove that coldness in the one and ardor in the other, is 'hope deferred' to the former, and repulsiveness to the latter, which necessarily blasts their mutual happiness, and of course their love? Is not this *settled truth*—the summing up of this matter?

"Forbearing reader! Condemn not our freedom; because our subject is fraught with the very life and death of all matrimonial felicity. It is one of MIGHTY moment—the great sandbank of matrimonial shipwreck—yet rarely developed. Its chagrined victims rarely tell the fatal secret. It remains to be disclosed by SCIENCE. Besides, reader, you yourself may require to know what you can learn probably nowhere else. Accept, then, as you prize domestic happiness, the following matrimonial *life-preservers*, in the form of preparatory advice, to all whom it may concern:

"First, to the reluctant wife! For you to *yield*, is to conquer. By showing a desire to do all you can to oblige a beseeching husband, you throw yourself on his *generosity*, and thereby quell that desire which coldness or refusal would only aggravate. Your cheerful submission to what he knows to be disagreeable, at once excites his pity and gratitude, and thus awakens his higher faculties in your behalf, and subdues desire; because, how *can* he who dotes on you take pleasure in what occasions you pain? He takes your *will* for the deed, and loves you therefore too well to insist on so delicate a matter unless agreeable to you also, or to feast himself at your expense. Compliance is a *sovereign* remedy for this importunity, because it *kills his desires*. Remember, you must always yield *cheerfully*, and with a view to *please him*, or else the whole effect will be lost. Never prove remiss, but do all you can to conform. Thereby you will lay your husband under the highest possible obligations of love and gratitude; whereas the unkind *refusal* begets increased importunity, and makes him *insist on his rights*, and threaten you with vengeance if you dare refuse. Abundant excuse, such as the most unreasonable demand on his part, and utter inability on yours, alone should warrant your refusal.

"Husbands ! It is now your turn. To *promote desire* is your only plan. To excite those feelings which alone can render your wishes acceptable to the partner of your love, will obviate present repugnance, and render both happy in what otherwise would be a torment to both. *Cultivate the defective faculty.* Apply those perpetual stimulants which you alone can employ, and your wife, if a true woman, will necessarily respond. This element is of right, at least always *ought* to be, comparatively dormant at marriage, and therefore requires to be *cultivated* before its full activity can reasonably be expected. This, and this *alone*, can secure your desired boon—alone can obviate the difficulty. It is not for her, but for *you*, to excite *her* to willingness.

"But, mark : this can *never* be done by *blaming* her. By soft words and tender manners *only*. And yet, many husbands think to *drive* their wives to this tender repast by *blaming* them for delays. This is the very last thing that should be done ; because this produces disaffection, and disaffection weakens the remaining fragment of love. By thus provoking desire, he can frequently obviate barrenness, which is often caused by want of interest in her. Excite this interest, and you thereby secure offspring—the one object of marriage and end effected by love. In short, *provoke her to love.*"

Although the foregoing quotations from Mr. Fowler's interesting little work answer very well to show the necessity of physical and amative adaptation, I must disagree with him in the remark that "all minor causes of discord are drowned in this key-note of concord." Entire mental adaptation is of all importance, in conjunction with physical adaptation, to effect a happy marriage, and, in justice to Mr. F., I should state that he advocates substantially the same views in other portions of his work. Without something of a correspondence in the moral faculties, and congeniality in the social feelings, conversational and fireside enjoyments are unknown to the married couple. There should indeed be such an even balance of the platonic and passion elements, as to preserve constant harmony ; platonic love stepping in when passion love is made latent by gratification. Sexual connection it should be remembered equalizes the magnetic elements of the pair, so that magnetic or physical attraction is for a time suspended.

What is Mental Adaptation ?

Mental adaptation, in marriage, consists in at least an approximate correspondence in the tastes, sentiments, and propensities of the husband and wife. The organs of Conscientiousness (15), Benevolence (19), Veneration (18), Hope (16), and Spirituality (17), as represented in the annexed cut, impart to the human mind a religious character.

Now, the possession of high moral and religious sentiments by one, and a total destitution of them in the other, is frequently the cause of matrimonial discords and sometimes separations. How can a pious wife enjoy the society of a husband who ridicules, and perhaps forbids, her devotional exercises? How can a devotional husband love a wife who neither sympathizes with, nor participates in, his religious sentiments, while, by precept and example, she trains up his children regardless of his cherished principles?

The organ of inhabitiveness (4), when largely developed in the human head, gives attachment to home and love of country. A wife, possessing a full development of this organ, can never live happily with a husband whose inhabitiveness is small and locality (31) large. He will ever be on the move, like a rolling stone, and the wife must sacrifice her love of home and a permanent location by following in his wake, or else let him go, and content herself in loneliness. Some wives are rendered miserable by the itinerant propensities of their husbands, who are ever changing their place of residence, and hardly remain long enough in one locality to get the curtains up and carpets down. Marriage is no picnic for the housekeeper. Sometimes it is the reverse, the wife having the roving propensity, and her husband, unless like her in this respect, is annoyed beyond measure, with her discontentment.

The organ of philoprogenitiveness (2) makes its possessor fond of children. If the wife has this faculty small, and the husband large, the latter is decidedly inclined to find fault with her management of the children, and bickerings arise from this cause. He is passionately fond of his child, while she is inclined to abuse it. She considers children great plagues, and often tries to destroy them before birth, while his tender soul shrinks from the horrible crime of infanticide. As the principal training and care of the child devolves upon the mother, large philoprogenitiveness in the father is not so essential as in the mother. But there is always "war in the wigwam" when the father possesses this faculty large and the mother small.

FIG. 310.



MENTAL ORGANIZATION.

Adhesiveness (3) is an organ which begets powerful attachments. It is the chief prompter of platonic love. It leads persons to seek the society of those who have similar mental proclivities, and seals congenial acquaintance with enduring friendship. If the husband lacks this quality of mind, the wife ever laments his want of fraternal affection—feels that he married her more for the gratification of his animal desires than for her society. If the wife is destitute of this organ, she is generally cold and repulsive, except when aroused by amative excitement. The home circle is robbed of half its attractions, and the husband, unless immersed in business, not infrequently becomes the patron of the club, the bar-room, or the gaming-table.

Amativeness (1) is the organ which seeks physical adaptation, and gives rise to passional love. Its nature and office are embodied in what has been previously quoted on reciprocity in love. The late L. N. Fowler, brother of O. S., remarked: "From my extensive observations and knowledge, gained by fifteen years' travel in all parts of the country, and becoming acquainted with families from various parts of the world, I have at times almost arrived at the conclusion that one-half, if not more, of all difficulties existing between husbands and wives, and premature deaths, are produced by a want of proper adaptation to each other in this organ." By making the amendment, want of this and *physical adaptation*, I agree with Mr. Fowler.

Many husbands and wives possess an equal development of the organ of amativeness, and still do not have the necessary physical adaptation to make each other happy in its gratification. Two persons may possess an equal development of the organ of adhesiveness, and yet fail to become friends for want of mental congeniality in other respects. So, also, equality in the organ of amativeness does not *perfect* passional love. The latter is the offspring of amative and physical adaptation.

The intellectual faculties, which need not here be enumerated, impart keen perception and reflection—lead their possessor to perceive the existence and qualities of external objects, and their relations, and to compare, judge, and discriminate. In marriage, the existence of diversity in these organs in the male and female head rather tends to increase than to destroy not only mental, but physical adaptation, provided there is aggregative equality; or, in other words, provided the perceptive brain is equally as well cultivated as the reflective one. The possession of a perceptive brain by the wife, and a reflective one by the husband, or *vice versa*, will not engender disrespect, but rather greater appreciation of each other's abilities, while the effect of this diversity upon the offspring is beneficial, because it not only endows it with the faculties of each, but even to some degree increases its vital tenacity. It will be observed in the next essay that this diversity in the foreheads favors physical adaptation.

The intellectual powers of each should be about equal, however diverse in character ; no wife can respect a husband who is her inferior, and without respect there can be no real love. Nor can an intelligent husband enjoy the society of a wife who is ignorant and perhaps uncouth. He may be led by the momentary influence of passion to marry such a woman, but he can never truly respect or love her. He will not only avoid her society himself, but he will feel dissatisfied to have his children brought up under her influence. A broad-minded individual—a “Liberal” for instance—should not be united in matrimony with a narrow-minded, credulous, and bigoted person. How can the former find congenial association with a companion whose mentality is irredeemably stunted and clouded with crass superstition ?

“What can be expected but disappointment and repentance,” says Dr. Johnson, “from a choice made in the immaturity of youth, in the ardor of desire, without judgment, without foresight, without inquiry after conformity of opinions, similarity of manners, rectitude of judgment, or purity of sentiment ? Such is the common process of marriage. A youth and maiden meeting by chance, or brought together by artifice, exchange glances, reciprocate civilities, go home and dream of one another. Having little to divert attention or diversify thought, they find themselves uneasy when they are apart, and therefore conclude that they shall be happy together. They marry, and discover what nothing but voluntary blindness before had concealed ; they wear out life in altercations and charge Nature with cruelty.”

Passional love, which warms up only at intervals, cannot long render the pair blind to mental disparity. And then, too, when passion has been the governing attraction, and age cools down the impulses of early manhood and womanhood, nothing is left to render their matrimonial relations even tolerable. Therefore, to contract a happy marriage or any approach thereto, in addition to that amatorial and physical adaptation necessary to promote between two persons of opposite sex strong passional love there must also exist that mental and moral congeniality, which produces powerful friendship—friendship which would be deep and lasting were sexual considerations unthought of.

What Is Physical Adaptation ?

Physical adaptation in marriage consists in part of a perfect dissimilarity in the electrical conditions of the husband and wife. I have shown in an essay commencing on page 826, that every person possesses electricity peculiar to him or herself, and this I have denominated *Individual Electricity*. Now, however large the organ of amativeness may be in both the male and female head, the amount of

enjoyment which is realized in the sexual embrace, must depend upon the electrical differences existing between the two. If the quantity

FIG. 311.



SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT.

and quality of this element is nearly alike in both, then intercourse will be insipid, if not painful, because the sensitive nerves centring in the organs of procreation must be acted upon by an electrical element foreign to their own, in order to produce pleasurable sensations. Any limited enjoyment which may be derived by the union of two of similar electrical conditions, must arise entirely from the action of the chemical and frictional electricities, as explained in the essay referred to.

Nor is it sufficient that one should be positively and the other negatively electrified. The element must be dissimilar in *quality* as well as in quantity. The nature of the current produced by the friction of glass on silk is unlike that generated by a galvanic battery; electro-magnetism is not like galvanism; the electricity of a thunder-storm is unlike any of these; and so do the electricities of individuals differ in their nature in the same ratio that the latter differ in their physical conformations.

Each person generates and

imparts an animal electrical element peculiar to his or her organization, and it is safe to advise every man and woman who, during courtship, do not experience the peculiar warmth and nervous exhilaration which different magnetisms induce when in each other's company, to dismiss all idea of uniting in marriage. No intelligent girl or boy who has

arrived at the age of pubescence, is so inexperienced as not to know what I mean. The emotions which arise when two of opposite sex magnetically adapted associate, are known to all above the age of pubescence, whose sexual organs have not been paralyzed by deferred exercise, or disease. Many mistakingly marry without regard to this experience, take a companion for social, pecuniary, or other considerations, with whom no such emotions have been felt, leaving, in many instances with grief, the lover with whom such attraction exists. In cases where the sexual organs have become dormant by non-use, or disease, it may be safe to marry without feeling sexual desire for a companion, but not so, if the magnetic bodily warmth and physical and mental exhilaration, which must always arise in social contact with one magnetically adapted, is not felt. The simple custom of shaking hands, enables one to determine pretty well who are, and who are not magnetically adapted; a courtship had better not begin unless this condition may be supposed to be favorable. But if it begin, it may better be discontinued if, after several social interviews it is discovered that no great magnetic attraction exists, or, if it existed at the beginning, it is found to have subsided.

FIG. 312.

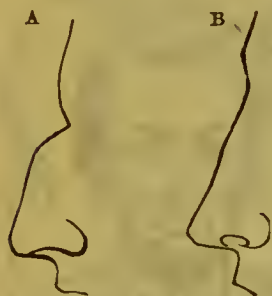


BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT.

I said that physical adaptation in marriage consisted *in part* of dissimilar electrical conditions. These conditions cannot exist permanently without temperamental adaptation. Temporary, and, in some

instances, quite intense magnetic attraction, may be felt between two persons of similar temperament ; but it cannot, in any instance, be lasting. This leads us to the question—What is, then, *temperamental adaptation* ? I reply—it is a condition based upon entire physical diversity between a man and woman. The material or atomic ingredients of their bodies must be, in a measure, unlike, and must also exist in diverse form. The late Doctor William Byrd Powell, of Kentucky, who devoted nearly his whole life to the study of the temperaments, and who became so proficient as to be able to tell by the shape of a human skull the complexion of the hair, eye, and skin of the subject when living, shall be selected as our authority in regard to the temperaments. About thirty-five years ago, the Rev. Mr. Ballou, of New York, called my attention to some papers by Dr. Powell upon the subject of tem-

FIG. 313.



PROFILES OF THE NOSE.

A, Roman; B, Grecian.

peraments. I thought what I had myself written at different times upon them covered the whole ground, but upon making myself further acquainted with the investigations of Dr. Powell in this direction, I found that he was a master, and I but a student, in this branch of physiological science. I have ever since given much attention to the study of the temperaments, as treated by him in various scientific papers, and in a work entitled "Natural History of the Human Temperaments," etc., by the same author. I have found, that, by applying his rules, I can determine, with almost mathematical certainty, what may reasonably be expected in regard to happiness and progeny whenever I see a man and woman entering into a matrimonial alliance. I will say more about this before I conclude this essay ; for the present we will turn to Dr. Powell's classification and description of the temperaments.

First, the Vital Temperaments.

These are known respectively by the names SANGUINE and BILIOUS. "The sanguine temperament," remarks Dr. Powell, "is the tonic temperament of Dr. Darwin, and the mixed one of Dr. F. Thomas, of France ; but I prefer to retain the denomination of Hippocrates. In the white variety of our species, this temperament is distinguished by light hair, fair skin, and grayish blue eyes. In both the white and black variety, it is distinguished by firm flesh and strong and full pulse, a forehead that recedes and contracts laterally as it rises ; the nose is generally above the average in size, and has the Roman form in well-defined representatives, but in the females the

nose has the Grecian form, the lips close beautifully, the upper being the more prominent. This class," continues Dr. Powell, "has, in every historic age of our species, furnished the most admired models of the human form, and I am much inclined to the opinion that human perfection, in all of its aspects, is more nearly achieved in this than in any other class."

This writer puts forward General Washington and the Hon. Edward Everett as excellent representatives of this temperament. The illustrations herein given are drawn from the imagination, to present to the mind, as fully as possible, marked representatives of the temperaments so far as the facial and cranial conformation can be made to indicate them. In Fig. 311 we have, at the top, a profile view, in the centre a front view, and at the bottom a three-quarters view of the head of a female of the sanguine temperament.

"The bilious temperament is distinguished by a harshly defined outline of the person and features. The muscular system is dense or firm, and capable of highly active movements. The bony system is comparatively largely developed. The hair is black, coarse, and often curly. The eyes are a dark brown, and the complexion is dark and sallow. The head is of average size, and is developed obliquely, upwardly, and backwardly, so that the occipital and frontal bones are considerably parallel. The forehead, as with the sanguine, recedes, and contracts laterally as it rises. The nose is usually above medium size, and, in strongly marked representatives, it is aquiline or Roman in form, but sometimes it has the Grecian form; in females, this is its usual form. A large aquiline or Roman nose is a highly masculine feature, and on a woman's face it is as undesirable as a large beard.

"There is a variety of this temperament which, hitherto, has been regarded as the highest grade of the sanguine temperament. It is distinguished from the preceding by red hair, a florid complexion, and, generally, lightly grayish blue eyes. This variety is thus produced: progenitors of the dark variety, by emigrating from a warm to a colder climate, have their constitutions so modified that the children born to them after their emigration will have red hair, a florid complexion, etc. Dr. Pritchard, the ethnologist, informs us that the progeny of those dark-complexioned Jews, who emigrated from Palestine to Northern Germany, became distinguished for their florid complexions and bushy red beards. I have observed several instances of dark, bilious parents, who, by emigrating from Louisiana to Ohio and Pennsylvania, had afterward children with red hair and a florid complexion. This change in the human constitution, resulting from a change of climate, appears to be similar to that which is effected in birds of a dark plumage by the climate of Siberia. If one of our wild turkeys

were taken to Siberia, he would, in the winter, become white ; but I suspect that he would still be a turkey ; and so I regard as bilious the florid children of dark, bilious parents. This change appears to be

FIG. 314.



LYMPHATIC TEMPERAMENT.

confined to the dermal system, and has for its object the adaptation of the animal to the climate. Between the dark and florid varieties of this constitution I have perceived no difference, either mentally, therapeutically, or MATRIMONIALY. In all instances in which one would render the marriage compatible, so would the other. I denominate this florid condition the xanthous, or, by contraction, the xantho-bilious. As illustrations of the dark bilious, I may cite Gustavus Adolphus, late King of Sweden, a good king and an able general ; Francis I., King of France ; Pizarro, conqueror of Peru. And of the xantho-bilious, Alexander the Great, and ex-President Thomas Jefferson."

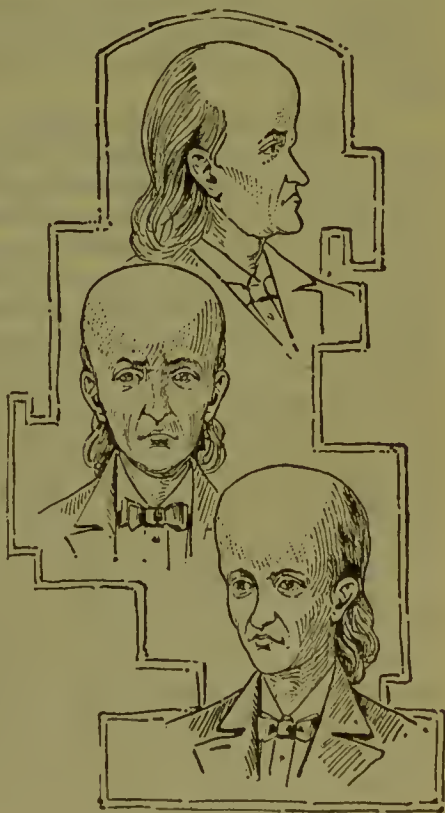
I give, in Fig. 312, facial and cranial illustrations of masculine representatives of the bilious temperament, the top being a profile, the centre a front, and the lower one a three-quarters view. As some of my readers may never have thought of what constitutes a Roman nose, or the outline of a Grecian nose,

I insert the two diagrams, A and B, Fig. 313, as illustrations, A being the Roman, and B the Grecian outline. All are familiar with what is called a celestial nose, or as it is facetiously termed "a nose for news." It, therefore, needs no description here. It is common to one of the temperaments, as will be observed by and by.

Second, the Non-Vital Temperaments.

Under this head, Dr. Powell classed the lymphatic temperament, and another named by himself "encephalic." "The lymphatic temperament," he says, "has no distinguishing complexion. It may be either fair or dark. Nevertheless, it is amply distinguished by a large and globular head, thick lips, ponderous cheeks, a pug-nose, sleepy-looking eyes, a large and amorphous person, which may be likened to a human skin filled with water. The person is nearly bereft of hair. The pulse is small and feeble. The surface of the body is cool, because of the constant evaporation from it. All the muscular movements are slow. Although this condition, when highly developed, is greatly disgusting, yet, as an element of humanity, it is indispensable to civilization. Very many of the most distinguished men of our race have been compounded of two or three of the temperaments, and this is usually one of them. In the constitution of Daniel Webster it constituted about thirty-three per cent.; in the first Napoleon and Cromwell about twenty-five per cent., relatively; in Peter the Great, thirty-three per cent.

FIG. 315.



ENCEPHALIC TEMPERAMENT.

"The most perfect representatives of this constitution obtain in China and Holland, and it greatly explains the patient industry of these peoples. Outside of the medical profession, people generally have but a confused idea of lymph. Well, it is neither flesh nor fat. It is the fluid or aqueous portion of the blood, or that fluid which is seen to escape from a blister when opened. It contains in solution both soda and lime.

"So few of this class become distinguished that it is difficult to cite illustrations of it. I can, however, cite one who is favorably known to fame: viz., Socrates; but the repletion with him was not so great nor so disgusting as it frequently is.

"It may be instructive to remark, that lymph is greatly less incompatible with both mental and physical action than fat. Hence, we find that both the Chinese and Hollanders are highly efficient. Fat renders less active and efficient all the human faculties; but lymph, if not too great, promotes activity—appears to be a lubricator." In Fig. 314 I present a profile, front and three-quarters view of a female head of a lymphatic temperament, arranged in the order in which I name them.

"The encephalic temperament," remarks Dr. Powell, "like the lymphatic, has no diagnostic or distinguishing complexion. It may be either fair or dark. Nevertheless, it is amply distinguished by a relatively large and quadrangular cerebrum, a small and contracted cerebellum, a large and massive forehead, much expanded superiorly, or above the temples. The nose is small, and most generally celestial or recurved. The lips are thin and flexible, the lower being the more prominent. The chin is small and pointed. The thorax and abdomen are small. The pulse is small and feeble. The muscles are small, feeble, and flaccid. All the functions incidental to life, except absorption, are feebly and tardily manifested. A high endowment of the preceding temperament excites disgust, but this pity. Although this temperament, when highly developed, is greatly useless, yet in combination with the others, it contributes largely to the production of the most gifted and distinguished characters of our species. Indeed, a highly advanced civilization is, I think, impossible without it. People of this class are capable of profound thought and emotion, but not of powerful; and further, they are very liable to monomania. Illustrations of this temperament, like the lymphatic, are very few. I can cite, however, the Rev. Dr. Rheinstadt, a recluse and scholar of Switzerland; Lorenzo de Medici; Blaise Pascal; the late Edgar Allan Poe, who, for his age, was a fair illustration."

In Fig. 315 I present a profile, front, and three-quarters view of a male of this temperament. They may be regarded as somewhat exaggerated types, and still the top one is really a very correct profile of the Rev. Dr. Rheinstadt. I desire to make the illustrations as marked as possible in giving what might be regarded as a pure representative of this temperament.

It is proper to remark here, that Dr. Powell regarded the non-vital temperaments as secondary, and to have resulted from influences incidental to civilization. He considered the bilious and sanguine as the primitive temperaments, or those which presented themselves exclu-

sively in the human family in its primitive state. "The non-vital temperaments," he remarked, "were not native to humanity, nor could they strictly be regarded as temperaments; but, as physiologists have always so treated of the lymphatic, and as the other is essentially like unto it, and further, as they are normal under the circumstances of their existence, and conform to all the laws of the temperaments," he thought "it best to continue to regard them as temperaments. The fact as to how they are regarded matters nothing provided we understand them."

"I assume," this author further remarked, "wealth to be a result of civilization, because it is universally conceded to be. Wealth encourages a relaxation from toil, and induces many indulgences which enervate the vital forces, thus causing a lymphatic repletion of the cellular tissue. In this wise I have observed many people to become considerably lymphatic in a few years, and this condition, when produced, if only to a very moderate extent, becomes euitable, in the form of a lymphatic diathesis; and thus this condition becomes multiplied and disseminated. Our German emigrants appear to bring this diathesis with them, and by the use of ale and beer it is rapidly developed. The development of this condition is greatly promoted by a humid atmosphere; and hence the greatly lymphatic condition of the people of Holland and China. The humidity of the atmosphere of the gulf-coast of Louisiana and Mexico is doing for the people of these countries what was long since done for the Chinese and Hollanders. Fully developed illustrations of this condition are very few and far between in our country. A few years since I saw one in Pennsylvania in the person of a good-looking young woman. She was so lymphatic that she could not sustain her own weight in a standing position.

"This condition is purely adjunctive—the accumulation of lymph in a vital temperament; it is, therefore, apparent that it is neither elementary nor primitive. It is also seen why this condition has no diagnostic complexion. If founded on the sanguine temperament, the complexion will be fair. English physiologists describe this temperament as having a fair complexion, but this is because in the north of Europe the sanguine temperament generally prevails, and the lymphatic there is founded on it; but in the south of Europe the bilious temperament prevails, and those physiologists who have observed this condition only in the south of Europe describe it as having a dark complexion; but none of them appear to understand the essential condition of this constitution. The cognomen of lymphatic is not given to this condition till the lymphatic repletion obliterates all the indices of the fundamental condition except the complexion. It is now understood why the complexion of this temperament may be either fair or dark."

How is the encephalic induced? "Care, responsibility, mental activity generally, and sedentary habits," continues our authority, "are as exclusively incidental to civilization as wealth is, and from them results the condition I denominate the encephalic temperament. The three former agents directly develop the cerebrum or nervous system of relation, to the neglect of the cerebellum. The cerebellum being the nervous system of animal life, the fourth agent, sedentary habits, directly reduce it, and thus an inequilibrium is induced between the two systems, and of that character which constitutes the condition in question. I have observed this condition to be rapidly developed in sanguine, bilious, and sanguine-bilious young men, who respectively held responsible positions in banking and commercial houses.

"As with the lymphatic temperament, so with this—its complexion results from its fundamental element or condition. The title of encephalic does not apply till the indices of the fundamental condition are obliterated by the change, except the complexion. Although the lymphatic and encephalic conditions are, in the abstract, exceedingly unlike, yet in one particular they are exceedingly similar—both consist in a feeble vitality; consequently, in reference to the procreative function, they are very similar—so similar that either may replace the other. Nevertheless I regard them both as being exclusively physiological, and not only indispensable to the achievements of civilization, but to an increased average of longevity of civilized man." Dr. Powell continues by saying that "it was, however, the resulting of these two conditions, from influences incidental to civilization, that rendered our instincts an insufficient guide in relation to marriage in civilized society; and hence, a *science of marriage became as indispensable to civilization as any other science incidental to it*. Indeed, much more so, inasmuch as the perpetuity of the civilized species is involved in the marriage institution. The rapid increase of idiocy, imbecility, and scrofulous forms of disease, even in our country, most unmistakably indicates that the discovery of the science of marriage was not premature."

It should not be inferred by the non-professional mind, because I have given female illustrations of the sanguine and lymphatic temperaments, that these especially appertain to that sex, or that the bilious and encephalic exhibit characteristics found exclusively among men. Each sex shares with the other in manifestations of different temperaments. They are only so presented to give variety to the illustrations. Now, in all cases where the temperament is nearly or quite pure, or marked, any intelligent reader can judge for himself or herself, who would be a compatible companion by observing the following rules:

RULE FIRST.—*The non-vital temperaments should not intermarry.* That is, a person of the lymphatic temperament, should not marry one

of the same temperament, or one of the encephalic temperament. Reversed, an individual of the encephalic temperament, should not marry one of the same, or one of the lymphatic temperament. I thus turn the rule about so that it cannot be misunderstood by those of the dullest comprehension. A violation of this rule produces the following results: In course of time dissatisfaction with each other, and a longing for the society and physical contact of those who are physically better adapted; barrenness, or in many more cases, what is worse, miscarriages or children who die in infancy or childhood, or at the outside soon after reaching adult age. These penalties are *inevitable* if two persons of clearly marked non-vital temperaments come together in marriage. The designation "non-vital," does not signify that those possessing either of the temperaments coming under this head may not themselves be healthy and long-lived; but it does mean, that when united in marriage they cannot impart vital tenacity to offspring.

RULE SECOND.—The intermarriage of the vital temperaments, to the extent that one of the bilious temperaments may unite with one of the sanguine, is admissible, though not as favorable as the marriage of one of these temperaments with one having a good share of one of the non-vital temperaments. The marriage of one of the sanguine with another of the sanguine, or one of the bilious with another of the bilious temperament, is incompatible. The penalty for the violation of this rule is mutual dissatisfaction, sooner or later, between husband and wife, and the production of offspring liable to inflammatory, nervous, and febrile diseases, nor is longevity usually characteristic of the offspring of this sort of marriage. When neither of the non-vital temperaments is exhibited on one side, it will be found that the offspring have too much *intensity*, and where this quality exists excessively, it makes the constitution less enduring, and the children of such parents are more subject to nervous disorders and lunacy.

RULE THIRD.—If of the sanguine temperament, marry one having one-third or more of either of the non-vital temperaments, the balance being of the bilious; if of the bilious temperament, marry one having at least one-third of either of the non-vital temperaments, the balance being of the sanguine. If of the lymphatic temperament, marry one having not less than one-half of one or both of the vital temperaments, with eyes, hair, and skin of opposite complexion to your own; if of the encephalic temperament, marry one having not less than one-half of one or both of the vital temperaments, with complexion of hair, eyes, and skin opposite your own.

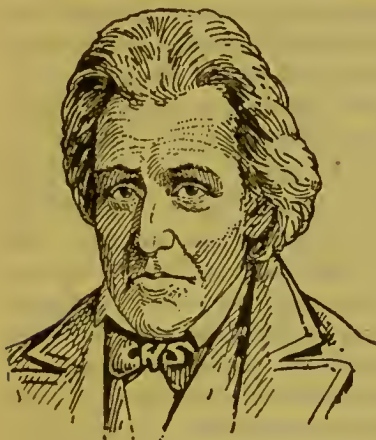
The foregoing rules would seem to be plain enough for a guide in cases where there is not too much of a combination of all the temperaments in one person. In some cases the combinations may be such that a novice could not, if his life depended upon it, tell which one of the

temperaments predominated in any given case of this class. These combinations are, however, faithfully described by Dr. Powell, who remarked, that as he could distinguish them readily in denuded skulls, others, without his experience and observation, might do so with the living subjects before them, if the following descriptions are sufficiently studied :

The Mixture of Two Temperaments.

I. THE SANGUINE AND BILIOUS COMPOUND.—“This constitution,” remarks our authority, “is distinguished by a head that is usually less than the average in size, but of a more dense or compact

FIG. 316.



GENERAL JACKSON.

Sanguine and Bilious Compound.

appearance ; by coarse, brown hair, which frequently passes into black ; grayish-blue eyes, which, as the hair is darker, are of a darker blue ; the skin, when not exposed to the light, is very fair, but under exposure acquires a tan color ; the person is lean and very firm, or dense ; and in proportion, size, or weight, this is the strongest and most muscular constitution known to our species. The forehead recedes a little, and becomes more narrow as it rises above the temples ; the nose is not usually large, but of the Grecian form, unless the bilious element greatly predominates, and then it is long and slender—as with Otho the Great ; or else it is large and Ro-

maned—as with the Duke of Wellington and General Jackson.

“When the bilious element is xanthous, the brown hair will be replaced by sandy or yellow, and the black by red. In this class, the features are usually sharp ; the lips are of medium thickness. As excellent illustrations of this constitution, I can cite Alfred the Great, of England. The late Alexander Hamilton, Major-General J. C. Fremont, Otho the Great, Wellington, and General Jackson were of the more bilious variety of this constitution.”

The above illustration gives so nearly a front view of the face, it might be imagined that the General had some of the qualities of the encephalic temperament, but his forehead, instead of running up squarely on each side, retreated in those directions, and with this understanding the portrait should be viewed. Dr. Powell, as will be observed by the reader, classifies him among those possessing the sanguine and bilious temperaments.

II. SANGUINE AND LYMPHATIC COMPOUND.—“This temperament or combination is distinguished usually by a comparatively low stature, broad shoulders, comparatively soft flesh, a broad and relatively short head, light hair, fair skin, and lightly grayish blue eyes. The forehead is broad, moderately elevated, without expansion at the top. The nose, usually, is neither large nor long—generally straight on the back—a little snubbed or recurved. The outline of the person is full and plump, and the back of the neck and base of the brain, broad. This temperament has a strong tendency to sensuality. A few of this class,” continues Powell, “have meritoriously become distinguished; but many noted for their vices and crimes; of these, the most distinguished was Nero. Daniel Defoe was neither good nor great, but ‘Robinson Crusoe,’ of which he was the author, is a good thing. The late Chief Justice Story, of Massachusetts, ornamented this class.”

FIG. 317.



DANIEL DEFOE.

Sanguine and Lymphatic Compound.

III. THE SANGUINE AND ENCEPHALIC COMPOUND.—“This constitution is distinguished by light hair, fair skin, lightly grayish-blue eyes, person spare, and the flesh rather soft. People of this class are not remarkable for muscular strength or endurance. The forehead is more than usually vertical, and expands, as it rises above the temples. The nose is of moderate size, and usually straight on the back; but when the sanguine element predominates, the nose is larger, and considerably aquiline; when the encephalic predominates, it is slender, and more or less recurved, or of the celestial form. The lips are moderately thin. The only temperament with which this can be confounded is the sanguine; but such an error should never happen, because it could only be by carelessness, and in marriage it would be highly disastrous. In this constitution the muscular system is less developed, the forehead is more vertical, and is expanded down the temples, while in the sanguine it contracts. As illustrations of this temperament, I can cite the late Benjamin West, historical painter (see Fig. 324 on page 1072); the late Bishop White, of Philadelphia; the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, I believe; and the late General George Rogers Clarke, of the Western Military District.”

IV. THE BILIOUS AND LYMPHATIC COMPOUND.—“This constitution is distinguished by a full habit of the body, soft flesh, brown hair and eyes, a brownish or brunette complexion; the head is considerably globular, the cheeks rather ponderous; the nose is of average size—rather short and stubbed or recurved, but occasionally it has the pure bilious form—aquiline. As illustrations of this constitution, I may cite the late P. T. Barnum, of Connecticut, whose well known face decorated the bill-boards of America for over thirty years; General McDowell; General N. Greene, of Revolutionary distinction; General Paez, of South America; Judge Nelson, of Oregon; Ex-President Fillmore—of the xanthous variety.”

FIG. 318.



P. T. BARNUM.

Bilious and Lymphatic Compound.

V. THE BILIOUS AND ENCEPHALIC COMPOUND.—“This,” remarks Dr. Powell, “is the constitution Hippocrates denominated the melancholic. It is distinguished by rather fine and brown hair, brown eyes, and a dark or brunette complexion. The person is spare or lean, and the flesh is moderately firm. The temples are usually depressed; the forehead usually recedes but little, but has invariably its superior third expanded. The nose is usually straight on the back, but frequently it is aquiline. When the bilious element is xanthous, the hair has some shade of red, and the complexion is florid.

This constitution can only be confounded with the bilious, which it much resembles in person and complexion; but in the bilious, the forehead recedes much, and contracts above the temples as it rises; but in this it recedes less; but, above all, it expands as it rises above the temples. This temperament is considerably more masculine and enduring than its cousin, the sanguine-encephalic. As representatives of this constitution I may cite Lord Bacon, in whom the bilious element was xanthous; Christopher Columbus; the late Dr. Samuel George Morton, of Pennsylvania; the late Professor John D. Gadsman, of New York; and the late Professor Charles Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky.” Dr. Powell classed himself under this head, and on page 1073 I give a portrait of this gentleman, taken from his own work on the temperaments. This illustration will be more satisfactory to the reader than one taken from any one of the other gentlemen named as

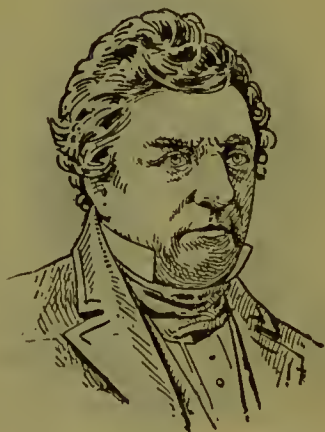
representing the bilious and encephalic compound, as it will be pleasing to the interested reader to see the face of one who gave so much attention to this branch of physiological science. See Fig. 325.

The Mixture of Three Temperaments.

I. THE SANGUINE, BILIOUS, AND LYMPHATIC COMPOUND.—“This compound is distinguished by a full habit of the body, tolerably firm flesh, coarse brown hair, darkly grayish-blue eyes, head generally large; the altitude of the person is frequently six feet. The complexion of the hair, eyes, and skin in this is precisely that of the sanguine-bilious temperament, and it is because the only difference between them is that this has lymph, and that has none; and lymph has no influence on the complexion—it may obtain as copiously in a black skin as in a white one; and further, this temperament is always founded on the sanguine-bilious. It is, therefore, but a modification of the sanguine-bilious, but regarded as a temperament.

“The capacity of this class of people,” says Dr. P., “for muscular power and action is truly wonderful, when we contemplate the large quantity of lymph they carry. The most powerful men in our species obtain with this class; a very large majority of the champions of the English prize-ring have been of this constitution; the truth of this statement is verified by the English Boxiana. The refinements of civilization do not originate in this class. It has not even the luxury of a handsome woman; but some of its women are fine-looking, and so are many of its men. For the weightier achievements of civilization, this class furnishes its full quota of help. Representatives of this class are to be found in every situation between the great indicator of civilization, the gallows, and the thrones of empires. The forehead in this temperament, like the sanguine-bilious, recedes but little; is broad at the temples, but narrow at its superior third. As representatives of this constitution I can cite Peter the Great, of Russia; George IV., of England; Sir Charles James Fox; the late S. A. Douglas; Jenny Lind; Queen Anne, of England; the late reverend gentleman who was executed in New Jersey for the murder of his wife; the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia; J. Minor Botts, of Virginia; General

FIG. 319.



J. MINOR BOTTS.
Sanguine, Billous, and Lymphatic
Compound.

Putnam, of Revolutionary distinction ; General Shields ; the late General Nelson, of Kentucky ; Dr. Larrey, the military surgeon of the first Napoleon ; Byron ; and Heenan, the American pugilistic champion."

II. THE SANGUINE, BILIOUS, AND ENCEPHALIC COMPOUND.— "This constitution is distinguished by precisely the same complexion of the hair, eyes, and skin, that distinguishes the preceding temperament. That part of the head behind the ears, and especially the lower part of it, is not so large, but the front-head, and the upper portion thereof, is larger. The person is slender, but muscular, if given to exercise, but not strong ; the features are sharp ; the nose is less than the average size, usually straight on the back, but occasionally it is sharply aquiline ; the lips are thin and flexible ; the chin pointed. In this constitution the circulatory and respiratory functions are not vigorously manifested. This constitution is particularly liable to nervous congestion of the brain. In this temperament the temples are depressed, and the forehead expands as it rises above the temples. The only temperament with which this can be confounded is the sanguine-bilious, and in person, features, and complexion, they greatly resemble. But in this the forehead is superiorly expanded, and in that it is superiorly contracted ; or in other words, in the sanguine, bilious, and encephalic compound, the forehead enlarges above the temples ; where-

FIG. 320.



RUBENS, THE PAINTER.

Sanguine, Bilious, and Encephalic Compound.

as, in the sanguine and bilious, it contracts above the temples, without again enlarging. As illustrations of the temperament I may cite Canova, the sculptor ; Vandyke, the painter ; Rubens, the painter ; Lord Macaulay ; Lieutenant Ingraham, and the late General Lyon. This temperament," remarks Dr. Powell, "is sometimes a result of incompatible marriage, and dies of consumption."

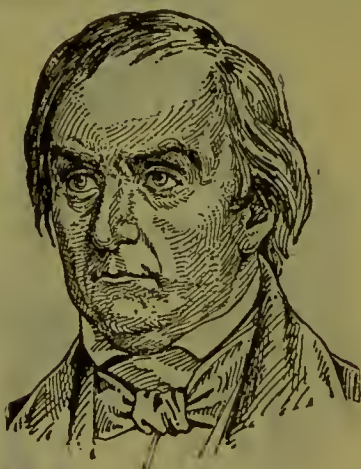
III. THE SANGUINE, ENCEPHALIC, AND LYMPHATIC COMPOUND.— "This temperament, like the sanguine and sanguine-lymphatic temperaments, is distinguished by light hair, fair skin, and lightly grayish blue eyes ; the bodily habit is full and soft ; the stature of the person is frequently more than six feet. This class ornaments the species ; it is truly elegant, highly adapted to literature, and, of all the temperaments, this most ornaments the pulpit ; but it is not generally adapted

to the rugged pursuits of life, nor even to the development of science. The only temperament with which this can be confounded is the sanguine-lymphatic; but in this the forehead is three stories high, and the third is as capacious as the first; in that, the forehead is but two stories high, and the first is the more capacious. In this, the upper third of the forehead is expanded; in that, it is contracted. The mistaking one for the other would not produce a constitutional incompatibility, but it would be an unpleasant mistake, because this is superior to that with reference to children. As illustrations of this temperament I can cite Dr. Franklin; the Hon. L. Cass; Addison, of the *Spectator*; Judge Blackstone, author of the 'Commentaries'; and Sir Walter Scott." See Fig. 323.

IV. THE BILIOUS, ENCEPHALIC, AND LYMPHATIC COMPOUND.—

"This," ejaculates Dr. Powell, "is a magnificent variety of our species. It is not so ornamental and chaste as the preceding, but more capable of great achievements; it produces a more energetic or masculine character; and of the brunette attractions of masculinity, those of this temperament are the most splendid. This temperament is distinguished by brown hair and eyes, and a dark complexion; a full habit of the body, with a tall stature generally. The forehead is tall, large and expanded in the upper part, and this feature distinguishes this temperament from the bilious-lymphatic. The nose is of average size, occasionally aquiline, but most frequently straight on the back; I have seen it a little recurved, and also a little pugged. This temperament is frequently distinguished by a high order of genius. As illustrations of this constitution, I may cite Nicholas, late Emperor of Russia, who in his time was probably the finest-looking man in Europe; the late Hon. Daniel Webster; the late Prince Albert; Professor Agassiz; Dr. J. F. Gall; General Garland; General Curtis; Alexander I., of Russia."

Fig. 321.



DANIEL WEBSTER.

Bilious, Encephalic, and Lymphatic Compound.

The Mixture of Four Temperaments.

I. THE SANGUINE, BILIOUS, ENCEPHALIC, AND LYMPHATIC COMPOUND.—"This class," remarks Powell, "has a head in size and form considerably resembling that of the highly encephalic, except that the cerebellum, or back head, in the combination is large, and in the

purely encephalic, is small. In the combination, too, the head is more developed about the ears. The head in this combination has, furthermore, more the appearance of compactness and more symmetry of form, than those of the two preceding classes marked III. and IV. The two preceding have foreheads as tall and broad, but not so deep, though more expanded in the upper story. The posterior lobes of the cerebrum, or front head, are not so broad, but are more elongated in this class than in the two preceding. The complexion of this class is very various, sometimes quite dark. The hair is usually brown, but it may be yellow; the eyes are usually of a dark bluish gray, as in the sanguine, encephalic, and bilious combination. These two classes correspond very closely in complexion, but no further. This has a fuller

FIG. 322.



NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

The above represents the four combinations of temperament: the Sanguine, the Bilious, the Encephalic, and Lymphatic.

course possess twenty-five per cent. of each temperament. It is, therefore, half vital and half non-vital. This being the case, a person having this combination would do best to marry one who is a pure representative of some one of the temperaments.

"The first Napoleon and his wife, Josephine," remarks Dr. Powell, "were to ordinary observers very unlike; he had a full habit of the body, and his constitution was compounded of all the temperaments; hence he was half vital, and half non-vital. The person of his wife was spare, or lean, and her constitution was bilious and encephalic—consequently, half vital and half non-vital; hence she and the emperor were practically the same, and sterility was the result." "The second wife of the first Napoleon," remarks the same writer, "was

habit of body; a less irregular head and body; is of higher stimulus: and has more vital force. The complexion may pass from dark to florid, depending upon the sanguine and bilious elements; the latter consisting of two varieties, the dark and xanthous. There are," remarks Dr. Powell, "many very inferior men in this class, as in all others. Nevertheless, for great achievements, we regard this as the most promising that can obtain in the race." One of the most marked representatives of this combination of four temperaments is the first Napoleon, whose picture is here presented.

In all cases where this combination is evenly balanced, it must of

sanguine, bilious, and encephalic, and by having no lymph in her constitution, there was an appreciable difference between her constitution and that of the emperor ; and this difference brought them a son, but the difference was not sufficient to secure him from a scrofulous constitution, nor a scrofulous death before adult age." While a nice combination of the temperaments favors the physical and mental completeness of any man or woman, it also renders them liable to mistakes in marriage, in consequence of which, it is a proverbial fact, that comparatively few of our great men or great women have children that are viable or smart. Dr. Powell cites, as further personal illustrations of the sanguine, bilious, encephalic, and lymphatic combination, Caius Julius Cæsar, and also Alexander the Great.

FIG. 323.



SIR WALTER SCOTT.

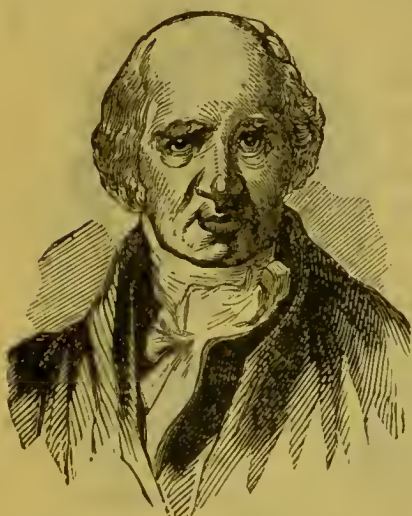
Sanguine, Encephalic, and Lymphatic Compound.

The non-professional reader, after giving the foregoing compound temperaments a cursory perusal, may come out at the end as confused as a man, who, lost in the woods, emerges therefrom with his imaginary points of compass all askew in their aspects to the sun. He may throw down the book with disgust—exclaim, “Pshaw! Who in the world can ever obtain practical knowledge of the temperaments?” But sit down a minute; scratch your head a little; rub your brow; or, get up and stretch your arms and shoulders, and then quietly sit down again, and make up your mind to *study* this thing. It must be remembered that to be a good reader of the temperaments, they must be thoroughly studied, and not simply perused once or twice. Nor yet will study alone suffice; the descriptions well impressed upon the mind must be daily applied to the world full of moving beings about you. By these means only can one become proficient in deciding fine points in a question of compatibility of those having the temperaments much mixed or compounded; and it is for this reason that the means I shall recommend for guarding the front door of marriage, should be instituted by the advocates of the monogamic system of marriage at once. No time can safely be lost. It is to be hoped that the science of temperaments may be taught in the schools, in the place of some of the “namby-pamby” accomplishments, in order that young men and women may be able to judge for themselves what unions are fit to be made; but,

until an era of more general knowledge upon these matters is reached, it seems necessary to adopt other means, which, at first glance, may appear meddlesome.

The importance of temperamental adaptation is argued by Dr. Powell, by the presentation of facts coming under his observation of whole families of children dying in infancy, or before reaching adult age, in consequence of the incompatible mating of the parents—in some instances, of ten or a dozen. Since acquainting myself with his classification and descriptions of temperaments, and making application of them, so many marked cases have come under my observation, cor-

FIG. 324.



BENJAMIN WEST.

Sanguine and Encephalic Compound.

roborative of his theories, and the entire probability of his alleged facts, that it really seems surprising that medical men had not been awakened earlier to the importance of the temperaments, and the laws appertaining thereto in marriage and reproduction. In my early publications, I gave some general rules in regard to this matter, which, I trust, have done some good, and by following them there was no great liability to mistake; but, with the advanced information furnished by Dr. Powell, it would seem as if there should be no mistake in any instance whatever. In the absence of general knowledge, the family physician should be a guide to the young people of the family he professionally visits and advises. If he tells you that the temperaments are all nonsense, ascribe it to a want of intuition, in perceiving and applying the principles of the science. A man may make a good surgeon who has not a perceptive brain, but no man should be attending the sick and administering to them medicines who is not perceptive and intuitive. You may easily pick out perceptive men. The forehead just over the eyes is prominent or projecting, giving to the front head generally a receding appearance. A man with a large front brain, without this conformation, may, however, if he have the patience to do so, study the temperaments, and learn how to apply the knowledge he obtains. But he must have patience. At the outset, such men are likely to denounce the whole thing as a humbug.

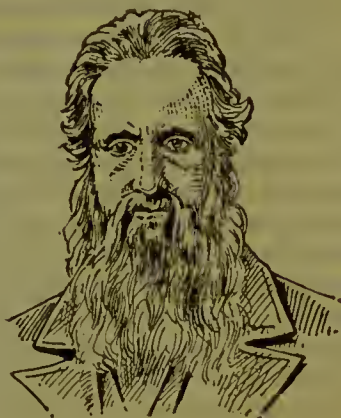
roborative of his theories, and the entire probability of his alleged facts, that it really seems surprising that medical men had not been awakened earlier to the importance of the temperaments, and the laws appertaining thereto in marriage and reproduction. In my early publications, I gave some general rules in regard to this matter, which, I trust, have done some good, and by following them there was no great liability to mistake; but, with the advanced information furnished by Dr. Powell, it would seem as if there should be no mistake in any instance whatever. In the absence of general knowledge, the family physician should be a guide to the young

Not a single instance of sweeping infantile mortality in any family to which my attention has been called has been difficult of explanation under the rules of temperamental adaptation as presented by Powell. Nay, more, a thorough acquaintance with them will give to any clear-headed person seeming prophetic power in predicting not only the longevity of the offspring in any given case of marriage, but, in many instances, the diseases to which the offspring will be liable. For instance, if the encephalic temperament predominates in each, there will be a liability to brain difficulties, especially dropsy of the brain; in cases where the lymphatic temperament predominates in each, there will be a tendency to dropsy of the abdomen, or affections of the bowels, or glandular difficulties; when the vital temperaments predominate in each, the progeny will be susceptible to inflammatory, feverish, nervous, and spasmodic affections.

Many people who come together in perfect health are surprised that they cannot have children; or, if the children be fat and sleek-looking, that they cannot manage to raise any of them; or, if they manage to nurse them along beyond the years of minority, that they die at an early adult age. It is common, too, to mistake vitality for *vital tenacity*. A child or an adult may be strong, full of rich red blood, and possessed of all outward indica-

tions of health, and yet the first breath of disease sweeps them away. Why? Because, although they possessed *vitality*, they were deficient in *vital tenacity*. The first consists in those constitutional qualities which give a person a robust appearance, and the latter is that quality which renders one enduring. A person may possess both *vitality* and *vital tenacity*, or he may be deficient in *vitality* and live to a ripe age, notwithstanding occasional or frequent attacks of disease. Without *vital tenacity*, a person with every outward indication of vigor, or one deficient of this indication, will be easily carried off by an epidemic or the slightest attack of disease. A horse is stronger than a man—gives indications of a greater degree of vigor and *vitality*; but, after all, he

Fig. 325.



DR. WILLIAM BYRD POWELL.

Bilious and Encephalic Compound.

Born in Kentucky, 1799. Died in Cincinnati, 1866. Was Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Louisiana; later Professor of Cerebral Physiology in Memphis Institute; later still Professor of Physiology in the Medical Institute of Cincinnati; also member of various philosophical and scientific societies.

lacks *vital tenacity*, for the average age of this animal is not more than one-fourth the average age of man. But it is not necessary to leave the human family for illustrations of this proposition. Every reader who has lived on this mundane sphere a score of years, can, with a little exercise of the organ of memory, recollect persons of full vigor and *vitality* having died at an apparently youthful age, while other persons who their mothers and great-grandmothers supposed were in a dying condition for seventy-five years, still remain to creep up the steps of the village church every Sunday morning. Here, then, is the difference between *vitality* and *vital tenacity* strikingly exemplified.

Dr. Powell's observations for a quarter of a century, as related in his writings, led him irresistibly to the conclusion that *vital tenacity* in offspring is dependent upon proper physical or temperamental adaptation in the parents; while *vitality*, according to my own observations, is dependent mainly upon the physical condition of the parents at the moment of conception. *Vitality* may even appear in the children of those who are badly mated in temperament, provided the parents were in good health at the moment the two germs united; but without the adaptation we are speaking of, the children will not be viable or long lived. On the other hand, sickly parents who are well mated in temperament may have offspring gifted with longevity; if much out of health at the time of conception, the children will, however, in most cases go through life with impaired health. Instances have come under the author's observation, wherein short-lived parents, when united according to the laws of physical adaptation, have had viable children, who gave promise of living much beyond the age of their progenitors; but long-lived ancestry, combined with temperamental adaptation, better favors the longevity of offspring. Nevertheless, a sturdy ancestry fails to influence the longevity of its descendants if the laws of adaptation are disregarded in marriage.

Dr. Powell believed, after careful study and observation, that he had discovered a rule for determining the *vital tenacity* of an individual. "The animo-vital function," he claimed, "depended upon the cerebellum, or back brain, and the vegeto-vital upon the inferior and anterior portions of the middle lobes of the cerebrum, or front brain," and by certain measurements he felt confident he could predict with certainty whether or not a person possessed that *vital tenacity* which insured longevity. From my own observations for several years, I believe Dr. Powell to have been correct, and that he has left a rule of this kind, which it would be well for the profession to become familiar with by a perusal of his publications; but such is the morbid curiosity of people upon a question of this kind in its bearings upon themselves, I doubt the expediency of presenting it in a popular work, for not only would all sorts of mistakes ensue through want of ability to decide cor-

rectly so nice a point, but many would absolutely be frightened to death if they found on examination that they were deficient in what Powell denominated the "life-line." Persons having the indications of short life would be likely to die many years earlier than they otherwise would by being made aware of the fact. For the physician, the knowledge of such a rule will the better enable him to judge as to which of his patients requires the most watchful attention, and to such he may give advice which will enable them to make the most of what *vital tenacity* they possess.

We will return to the subject of the temperaments, the importance of a knowledge of which is not only demonstrated by my own daily observations, but by those of other observing medical men with whom I am personally acquainted. Dr. Powell had a confirmation of his views in a reply made to him by a medical correspondent. "I have," says Dr. Powell, "estimated that five-sevenths of our marriages are more or less physiologically incompatible. This explains the rapid increase in our country of asylums for the care of idiotic and imbecile children, and also of juvenile mortality. In the winter of 1860 the *New York Ledger* informed its readers that three hundred and seventy-four children more than were born, died in that city the preceding year. I wrote to a medical correspondent for the cause of this mortality. He responded: 'You know more about it than anyone else, as physiologically incompatible marriage is the rule in this and physiological marriage is the exception.'"

One of the difficulties encountered in monogamic marriage is to preserve compatibility. A man and woman may carefully study the temperaments, and may marry in obedience to the laws governing them, and yet, in less than ten years—in some cases in less than five—it will be found that the temperament of one or both may have so changed that their union not only yields no pleasure, but no enduring offspring. It will be seen in some cases that the first children of a marriage are viable, or enduring, while those born in after years die in infancy or childhood. How is this? Well, let us see. Mr. John Smith is a fair representative of the sanguine temperament. He is a spare man, with blue eyes, fair skin, and the outline appertaining to one of the temperament designated. He marries Miss Dorothy Jones, who presents in her person a good specimen of the lymphatic and sanguine compound. She is what is commonly called fat. This mating is very good to start with; but it may be spoiled by time and circumstance. How? Mr. Smith may adopt a sedentary life, live luxuriously, and thereby develop the lymphatic temperament in his person. This will destroy the former compatibility; or, Mr. Smith may not change at all, but Mrs. Smith may encounter hardships in her new position which will eradicate her lymph, and bring her down to the figure

and temperament of Mr. Smith. Here, then, compatibility is lost, and children born under either of these changed conditions will lack vital tenacity. Again, Mr. John Brown may be a tall, thin, flat-chested representative of the bilious temperament. He marries Miss Samantha Bigsbey, who is a rotund lady—"fat and jolly," as the people would say, and lymphatic, as the physiologists would call her. Mr. Brown enters a counting-room, where he is obliged to do much brain work, and carry upon his shoulders a great amount of responsibility. Pretty soon his forehead, especially if he be a young man, will begin to change from that indicating one of the bilious to one indicating the presence of the encephalic temperament. The non-vital temperaments now predominate in each person, and incompatibility is the inevitable result. Mr. Wilkins may have the sanguine, bilious, and lymphatic compound, and his estimable lady may be of the sanguine and bilious compound. He is one-third or more lymphatic, and she is purely vital, and the union is consequently compatible. But Mr. W. sees hard times; he is harassed; loses his money and good clothes; gets into a business tread-mill, which exhausts all his lymph. He may have had viable children in the early part of his married life, but now he feels that "luck is against him," and he murmuringly quotes the trite refrain, "It never rains but it pours;" for, besides all his business disasters, all his little new-born pets die, or give evident signs of early mortality. They are, at the very best, victims to all sorts of maladies; and, with sickness at home, and vexation in his business, Mr. Wilkins feels that life has few attractions. It is safer for one having the indications of a pure sanguine temperament to marry one having the dark eyes, brunette skin, and general physical make-up of a bilious temperament, with a little additional of one of the non-vital temperaments. But, supposing in the latter, the non-vital element increases to fifty per cent., and in course of time the one with the sanguine temperament begins to grow lymphatic, and finally settles down upon a basis of fifty per cent. vital, and fifty per cent. non-vital. Here, again, temperamental compatibility has been outgrown, and there will be no offspring, or, if any are born, they will die young.

Considering, then, the liability of married people to outgrow compatibility by constitutional changes, they should guard against them, when congeniality primarily exists. If one is developing too much lymph, turn to active business or physical exercise that will keep it down; if one is developing too much of the encephalic temperament, turn to those out-of-door and physical occupations and animal indulgences that will build up the vital and diminish the non-vital elements of the constitution.

We have to speak of another class who are not so fortunate as to have formed compatible marriage in the first place. In some of these

cases we shall see that they could not have children at all at first ; but, after awhile, a weakly specimen of humanity makes its appearance, flickers like a candle in a breeze, and finally, poor thing, goes out. Another comes along in a year or two which may show better signs of health and long life ; this may or may not live ; but, in the course of a few years, we may be surprised to find this couple bearing healthy and viable offspring. How is this ? Why, the changes which have taken place in the constitutions of these parties have brought about temperamental compatibility. Good ! How I wish this would often happen. The reason why it does not, is, that married people, by frequent contact with each other, are more liable to grow similar than diverse in their constitutions, and physical similarity, be it remembered, is just what we are opposing, because it leads to incompatibility, while physical diversity gives to the married pair compatibility.

Those incompatibly mated at the outset would do better to live much of the time apart. If both possess one of the vital temperaments, one of the parties should try to develop one of the non-vital temperaments. If young, the husband may develop an encephalic element, by taking upon himself a business or profession which will exercise and enlarge the front brain, and decrease the vital elements. Or, the one which may be reasonably supposed from circumstances of parentage to have a germ of the lymphatic temperament, by physical inaction, high living, and residing in an atmosphere which is humid or moist, may develop the lymphatic condition sufficiently to make the union compatible and fruitful. The remarks as to how the non-vital temperaments are induced, or engrafted upon the vital temperaments, immediately following the descriptions of the non-vital temperaments, will be useful to people of this class.

If both the parties to a marriage have a preponderance of the non-vital temperaments, diversity may best be obtained if the lymphatic exists on either side, by the one who is lymphatic resorting to physical avocations which will work off the lymph. If both are encephalic, the one who possesses this temperament to the least degree should resort to that active physical occupation, and that cultivation of the appetites and passions, which will develop vital and diminish non-vital characteristics.

Those who are not already married, had better start right at the outset. It is easier to maintain temperamental adaptation than to acquire it, and this, in some instances, is peculiarly difficult, as nearly all people who have been married for ten or twenty years can attest. Frequent physical contact, sleeping together, cohabiting, breathing the atmosphere of the same dwelling, eating at the same table, and often of the same kind and quality of food, etc., greatly tend to produce constitutional similarity ; so much so, that it is not uncommon for the good

neighbors to say that Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so look alike, when at the wedding of the two no one present entertained such a thought.

Dr. Powell numbers the temperaments consecutively, and then gives the appended directions in selecting a compatible companion.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Sanguine. | 8. Bilious-lymphatic. |
| 2. Billous. | 9. Billous-encephalic. |
| 3. Lymphatic. | 10. Sanguine-bilious-lymphatic. |
| 4. Encephalic. | 11. Sanguine-bilious-encephalic. |
| 5. Sanguine-bilious. | 12. Sanguine-encephalo-lymphatic. |
| 6. Sanguine-lymphatic. | 13. Bilious-encephalo-lymphatic. |
| 7. Sanguine-encephalic. | 14. Sanguine-encephalo-bilious-lymphatic. |

"The temperaments 1, 2, and 5, are respectively compatible with all of the other temperaments, respectively. In all marriages contracted with a view to, or a hope of a soundly viable progeny, one of the parties must have the constitution of 1, 2, or 5, and the other party must as certainly have the constitution of some one of the remaining temperaments. That is, one party being 1, 2, or 5, the other must be 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14."

Dr. Powell's Six Rules.

Dr. Powell informs us that when the adjunctive temperament enters into the constitution of both progenitors or parties to a marriage, it will be incestuous. He illustrates the effects of such marriages in language as follows :

I. "When both of the parties to a marriage have the sanguine-encephalic temperament, that is to say, the sanguine and the encephalic combined, their children will die young of dropsy of the brain or of tubercular inflammation of its membranes.

II. "When both of the parties to a marriage have the bilious and the encephalic temperaments combined, their children will be idiotic.

III. "When both of the parties to a marriage have the bilious-encephalic and lymphatic combined, their children in the proportion of five to seven, or nine to eleven, will be born dead, and the others will not live two years respectively.

IV. "When one of the parties is of the bilious temperament, combined with the lymphatic, and the other is sanguine, with a combination of both the bilious and encephalic, their children will all die *young*, of tubercular consumption of the lungs or abdominal glands, although neither of these forms of disease was ever in the ancestry of either party.

V. "If one party be sanguine-encephalic, and the other bilious-lymphatic, the progeny will die young of tuberculous forms of disease.

VI. "If one party be bilious and encephalic, and the other sanguine-encephalic, bilious and lymphatic, the children will sooner or later become insane,"

In the last three preceding illustrations, Dr. Powell remarks—"The temperaments of the parties respectively are greatly different; yet as in each case both parties partake constitutionally of an adjunctive temperament, all the marriages are respectively incestuous."

If Powell is not in error in announcing these alleged laws, is it at all strange that there is so much infant mortality, so many deaths from consumption, so much insanity and imbecility, for how totally ignorant of them is the majority of the human family !

On opening this essay, I spoke of magnetic adaptation as forming a part of physical adaptation ; and, in the next place, of temperamental adaptation, as necessary for physical adaptation. One more quality of fitness is necessary to perfect physical adaptation, and that is *local* adaptation. As I have presented this matter with illustrations in the chapter entitled "Hints to the Childless" (see page 576) it is unnecessary for me to do more than suggest it in this place. As observed in a paragraph among the "Historical Chips," on page 909, it used to be the practice to examine the procreative organs of candidates for matrimony before allowing them to enter ; but a practice of this kind would be considered more useful than proper nowadays. Whether it might be possible and best to revive this old custom under a system such as that which I propose in the next chapter, I leave it to the good sense of the public to decide.

What has already been presented is sufficient to show to the lay reader the far-reaching consequences which may ensue from a disregard of the rules governing adaptation in marriage. As much indeed has herein been given as the average reader will have the patience to examine. It is quite likely many have not followed this chapter to the end ; but it is in the highest degree essential for stirpiculturists to become acquainted with not only all this volume contains, but with all that can be gathered from other valuable sources along the same lines. The medical profession can hardly afford to be indifferent to them, and its attention is called to an address I made in June, 1893, before the World's Medical Congress Auxiliary to the great exposition of that year in Chicago. It may be found under the head of "Disease and Insanity—Their Cause and Prevention," on page 342 of the Columbian Memorial volume for the year already named. It can doubtless be found in all large libraries at least in this country. The address was considerably quoted and commented upon by the Chicago press at that time, and it awakened much interest and discussion in the convention of medical men and women before whom it was delivered. There is much in the published "Eclectic Medical Transactions of the State of New York" and in those of the "National Eclectic Medical Association" relating to Dr. Powell and his discoveries which those interested in the human temperaments would do well to peruse, Dr. William Byrd

Powell was one of the distinguished fathers of Medical Eclecticism and hence the "Transactions" of this medical school contain nearly everything that has been printed regarding this eminent man. It should be stated here that the great life-work of Dr. Powell which he had prepared with great care was hastily converted into kindling material by a stupid servant when its author was suddenly stricken with the disease which finally terminated in his death, greatly to the loss of not only the profession but to the entire world. Fortunately his contributions to the "Transactions" of the medical societies to which he belonged have been preserved, as already referred to. The interested student of the temperaments may also find much in the following dime pamphlets issued by the publishers of this volume, which will assist him in his investigations: From the pen of Dr. Foote, Sr., are "The A B C of the Human Temperaments;" "The Physical Improvement of Humanity;" "Physiological Marriage;" and "Powell and His Critics;" and I have decided to add to this list my address on the Causes of Disease, Insanity, and Premature Death, delivered before the Medical Department of the World's Exposition, at Chicago, in 1893, referred to above. I would also commend to the attention of the reader the following: "Scientific Marriage," by Rev. Jesse H. Jones; "Heredity, Cross Breeding, and Prenatal Influences," by Albert Chavannes; and "The Law of Heredity," by F. H. Marsh; each one dime. Or the entire list of eight pamphlets in one envelope, to any one address, 50 cents.

With the foregoing matter I shall close what I have to say upon the temperamental portion of what constitutes physical adaptation. If the reader cannot solve, by a careful examination of what has been said, for him or herself, some question which may arise of vital interest, correspondence may be opened with the author, or a personal interview obtained in relation thereto, by remitting or paying a fee of five dollars as compensation for time and labor in making the necessary examinations and explanations. Since the first issue of this book, for my own satisfaction, much gratuitous work of this kind has been cordially done, but the author's time has become so much of an item, that he cannot give attention to consultations of this character without remuneration equal to that which he would receive if devoting the same to the usual duties of his profession. In those portions of this essay quoted from Dr. Powell, I have somewhat changed the phraseology, in order to make the science of the temperaments as plain as possible. But there will doubtless be cases, in which there will exist such combinations of temperaments, that the reader contemplating marriage will prefer to have the advice of a physician who has given attention to this branch of physiology, before taking so important a step. All such who comply with the proposition given above will receive the careful attention of the author,

CHAPTER III.

RESTRICTED MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE.



URING nearly the entire last half of the 19th Century Plain Home Talk and its predecessor, "Medical Common Sense," advocated the adoption of legal measures to restrict marriage with a view of not only bringing happiness to the married pair, but insuring to them viable and well-balanced offspring. To this end it was advised

that Boards of Physiologists should be established to examine applicants for marriage licenses, and to grant such licenses only to those who were fitted to fulfil the objects indicated. These works had a wide circulation, extending all over the States and Territories of the American Union, and through Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, more than half a million of copies have been sold. That this urgent advocacy had its effect is evidenced by the fact that within a few years of the closing portion of the last century, bills were introduced into the legislatures of Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, North Dakota, and Colorado, and also in the Parliaments of some of the colonies of Australia, favoring the passage of laws having this reform in view. * An intelligent newspaper writer in New South Wales, who was advocating such a measure, was fair enough to give credit for it to my work. Such a conservative body as the American Medical Association, at its fiftieth annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1899, permitted the subject to be presented in a symposium, and the Hon. C. W. Parker, who introduced the bill for such restriction in the Ohio legislature, took a conspicuous part therein, although not a member of the Medical Faculty, followed by Mrs. Alice Lee Moqué, of Washington, D. C., Drs. Brower, Burr, Richard, Jepson, and perhaps some others whose names I cannot at present recall. Dr. Brower, of Chicago,

* Minnesota can be added to this list.

publicly thanked Mrs. Moqué, who was not a member of the Association, for her eloquent exposition of the subject, as she spoke from the standpoint of wife, mother, and home. When the old school of medicine gets its eyes open to a new idea, it is quite time for new school men to move on. These initial steps having been taken where least looked for, I feel like pulling up stakes and advancing to a still more practical position which is nothing less than *licensed parentage*! There are many sensible reasons why marriage should not be unduly or arbitrarily restricted. One alone may be stated which is quite sufficient when a better plan for accomplishing the same purpose may be substituted. It is the hardship to which people would be subjected who have an unfortunate physical inheritance, to be compelled to live the life of celibacy, shut out from all the comforts of sympathetic companionship which matrimony offers. Such people more than those who are fortunately endowed are entitled to consideration, and if they can be permitted to enjoy the social and affectional advantages of matrimonial life without entailing suffering upon offspring, this much of terrestrial enjoyment should not be denied them.

One other reason might be mentioned why it would not work well in practice to unnecessarily restrict marriage. It is the temptation that would be offered for persons refused a license to follow their impulses outside the forms of marriage, and to resort to illicit intercourse with its attendant evil of illegitimacy. It is seen in the chapters on "Marriage as It Is," in Part III., how in some communities where marriage to be legal must be solemnized by a priest, the people to avoid the high marriage fees forego the ceremony, and sexually associate under simply sacred promises made to each other, and this they would be likely to do in any community where a license is required and the conditions under which it may be obtained are too greatly restricted. Thus one of the main objects of marriage reform—*i.e.*, to have people born right—would be defeated, and in a way to increase rather than diminish the unhappiness of the offspring conceived under unfavorable conditions. If the people of civilized communities are prepared for the measure I have been advocating, for the past thirty or forty years, and now being entertained by the American Medical Association, and the legislatures of many States, they may be in a proper condition of mind to consider a still better proposition which is the restriction of *parentage* to those who can populate the world with viable and well-balanced offspring.

Restricted Parentage.

On the North American continent every State in the American Union should have well qualified scientific Boards in every county to examine all persons applying for a license to become parents, and only

those should be so licensed who are found to be in a fit condition mentally and physically to bear viable and healthy offspring! Only such as are so licensed should be legally permitted to have children! "How queer!" you will all exclaim. "It cannot be that you mean it!" Listen a moment: We now have in the United States immigrant laws which are considered entirely just and practicable for preventing undesirable people from foreign lands acquiring a residence in this country; in the City of New York they are met at the Barge Office and if

FIG. 326.



THE ONLY MEMBERS OF THE ITALIAN FAMILY ALLOWED TO REMAIN.

found unfit to make good citizens, they are turned back by the officials and not allowed to land here. While I am writing this chapter, an Italian musician living in Brooklyn, who had saved enough money to send for his family, had the pleasure of greeting his wife and six children at the Barge Office, but to his great discomfiture four of the children were found to have sore eyes and other evidences of disease, requiring them to be taken to the Long Island College Hospital, and thence back to the Barge Office, where they were "ticketed undesirable and marked for return to Italy."

The newspaper account of the episode relates that the unhappy father "rushed madly from Deputy to Commissioner and back again, but it was of no use. *The four children, without a penny, without clothes*

other than those they had on them, were ordered back to Genoa!" Now if this is justifiable, if the safety and welfare of the country require our Commissioners of Immigration to thus exclude helpless children from our shores, even when it separates them from their parents, how much more is the State to be excused for having laws and regulations forbidding the birth of undesirable offspring. According to "Appleton's Cyclopaedia" (Third Series, Vol. I., page 567), Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, "is set apart for the reception of immigrants here and is under national supervision. The records for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, showed that 1,082 paupers, 323 contract laborers, 5 lunatics, and 1 idiot were excluded," or, in other words, sent back to the countries from whence they came. The authorities also sent back 194 immigrants who had become a public charge within one year after landing! For the year 1898 from all ports of the United States as reported by the Commissioner-General of Immigration there were excluded 1 idiot; 12 who were insane; 2,261 paupers, 258 who were diseased; 2 convicts; 79 assisted immigrants; 417 contract laborers; and 199 objectionable immigrants who had been in the country but one year. For the year 1899, 1 idiot; 19 insane; 2,599 paupers; 348 diseased; 8 convicts; 82 assisted immigrants; 741 contract laborers; and 263 immigrants who had been here one year.

When immigrants enter our ports the commissioners make an examination of them, and when it is found that any of their number are lunatics, idiots, or persons likely to become a public charge, they are reported to the Collector and are not permitted to land. The expense of such banishment is put upon the vessel which brought them over. Even a widow was in one instance not allowed to land because she had a glass eye! When such precautions are taken to prevent unwelcome people from landing in the United States, why is it not still better to prevent them from landing upon this planet? Has it not become sufficiently peopled to warrant us in giving some attention to stirpiculture as well as to stock breeding, horticulture, floriculture, etc.? It is estimated that "about thirty-six millions of babies are born into the world each year, or about seventy per minute!" A writer in the *San Francisco Call* says: "On the authority of a well-known statistician, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend around the world." The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines "the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of twenty a minute, twelve hundred an hour during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile host. In other words, the babe

that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls!"

With fewer and better children, mentally and physically equipped to *live*, rather than handicapped by an unfortunate heredity to *die*, there would be no danger of the human family running out. No one need fear that with a few sensible *lég*al brakes put on, there would not be sufficient human increase to keep the planet well populated. For the good of the child, no woman should be compelled to bear one until it is wanted. Those prolific, overburdened mothers who affect to believe that the world would become depopulated if no children came except those which are wanted, are simply mistaken. With forty years of experience in medical practice I can speak advisedly when I say that there are enough women gifted with a strong motherly instinct to voluntarily bring into the world all the babies needed to take the place of the seniors who through natural causes are continually dropping out. While I am writing this chapter a letter comes to me from a married woman living in a distant State who is nearly bereft of reason because she is unable to bear children. She has the motherly instinct. It is but a sample of those coming into my office from every part of the civilized world. The real fact is that no one is fitted to become a mother except those who have a true motherly instinct, and there are plenty of them. Here let me give a few lines from the letter referred to: "From my youth I have looked forward to at least one child of my own to love and be loved by. This is one of my most cherished hopes and heart-yearnings all my life. When I see a fond mother and baby, my heart aches to think I must die childless," etc. Much more might be quoted from the letter in the same strain. The world is well stocked with just such natural women, and they are the ones who should bear the children when they have the mental and physical qualities to give the latter a good start on the hilly road of life. We are all in sympathy with the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," because the poor creatures cannot speak for themselves. They are dumb, and entirely at our mercy. Therefore we naturally feel that they ought to have protection. How do the unborn human babies differ from the brutes in this respect? They cannot speak. They cannot protest. They are dumb. They cannot raise their hands in self-protection. They cannot even select their parentage any more than domestic animals can select their masters. Why then should not the State step in with its strong arm and protect them, even as it does our domestic animals? What other power has the right or the might to do it?

This being the situation, is it not about time to give some attention to quality as well as numbers in human reproduction? Would it not be more human to prevent the conception of undesirable children than to allow them to come into the world, and then to forcibly take them from the arms of their parents and drive them in a penniless condition to the land of their nativity, as was done by the Immigrant Commission and is done at all American ports, so far as incoming immigrants are concerned.

It is estimated that forty per cent. of all children born die before the age of five years! If under stirpicultural regulations we could save even one-half of this mortality we could then have a sufficient yearly production of humanity to keep up the world's population, for those permitted to be born would not only be likely to pass the five years limit, but many of them, under the methods suggested, might reach a good round century. The world would certainly be populated with a much higher grade of people if all invalids, imbeciles, criminals and unfortunates of every description could be sifted out as they well can be by scientific breeding. It would take a century or two to accomplish such a desirable undertaking, but this coveted end can never be realized unless we make a beginning. Why not have specialists in this field of investigation as well as in others? Why not as well as to have bacteriologists with microscopes studying the characteristics of microbes; anatomists with Roentgen rays peering into the darkest recesses of the human body; "serum-pathists" experimenting to find antidotes for cholera, yellow fever, hydrophobia, etc.? Why not have, and encourage, temperamentologists, phrenologists, physiognomists, and physiologists investigating the causes of the rapid increase in insanity, imbecility, pauperism, and crime?

At the outset it may be candidly admitted that there are not enough thoroughly qualified men and women in all the land to completely make up the proposed examining boards, but when this is said, it is obvious that the masses of the people are in no condition to go alone uninstructed in improving the race through scientific methods. What we need to-day is to make a beginning. Start out by selecting those best qualified to act in the required capacity. Appointed to perform such duties, the appointees would naturally prepare themselves as best they could for the intelligent discharge of their official duties. Year by year they would become more proficient, and after the passing of a few generations there would be the very best material among those born under the improved conditions from which to select members of Examining Boards. Those Boards should be under the direction of a State Commission, and this Commission should be under the instruction and guidance of a Secretary of Sociology at the seat of the general government. If only that which is at present known to a few savants

regarding the laws governing race-culture were to be utilized, we should have enough to make a very encouraging commencement of a greatly needed reform. "All this is impracticable!" will be the hasty exclamation of the slow-going conservative mind. It is not, if you will do away with the superstition that it is a sin to prevent conception. Abortion is a sin—a crime—as much so as to destroy the child after it has come into the world. This I do not advise, but strongly condemn. There is much of hypocrisy, however, in the outcry against conjugal prudence. Prof. W. G. Sumner, occupying the chair of Political Economy and Social Science at Yale University, has been quoted as saying "Some people are greatly shocked to read of what is called Malthusianism when they read it in a book, who would be greatly ashamed of themselves if they did not practise Malthusianism in their own affairs. Among respectable people a man who took upon himself the cares and expenses of a family before he had secured a regular trade or profession or had accumulated some capital, and who allowed his wife to lose caste and his children to be dirty, ragged, and neglected, would be severely blamed by the public opinion of the community." To carry out the views of stirpiculturists, it is necessary to devise and encourage means to prevent conception, and also to even sterilize both men and women who are incurably diseased, or the victims of inherited tendency to epilepsy, insanity, idiocy, or consumption, and especially those who are born with a depraved nature causing them to perpetrate cruelty and violent crime. This last proposed expedient is entirely within the reach of modern surgery and that too, without reducing the male to a condition of impotency or the female to sexual indifference. It has been in the past repeatedly suggested that the criminal classes should be sterilized by the castration of the male and the removal of the ovaries of the female. But surgical practice has been advancing and discoveries have been made which afford the stirpiculturist a means of sterilizing both men and women without making eunuchs of the former or unsexing the latter. For instance, Dr. A. J. Ochsner would resect the vas deferens of the male; Professor Spenelli, of Turin, would ligate the Fallopian tubes of the female, and Dr. Thomas Cleland, of New York, would so clip the cervix uteri as to form "a valve over the mouth of the womb, out from, and pendent from the anterior lip, in such a way as to drop down and over the os, and resting on the posterior lip."

The sterilizing of weaklings and criminals would be far more humane than killing them after the example of the ancient Spartans, and yet, an able and handsomely printed volume has been issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons (New York and London) which actually proposes such a drastic measure. W. Duncan McKim, M.D., Ph.D., is the author, and fully two-thirds of this work answer well to sustain what

is advocated in this chapter. Many of his facts and statistics regarding the increase of pauperism and crime, of insanity and imbecility, consumption and epilepsy, alcoholism and degencracy, blindness and deafness, etc., etc., are appalling. One would almost be led to believe that the human family is destined to early extinction if some scientific plan is not adopted to carry out and save the race. The book is receiving wide attention from the press, and much of it is of a favorable character—possibly the most of it. Ambrose Bierce, in the *New York Journal*, says: "It is rapidly becoming a question of not what we ought to do with these unfortunates, but what we shall be compelled to do. Study of the statistics of the matter shows that in all civilized countries mental and moral diseases are increasing, proportionately to population, at a rate which in the course of a few generations will make it impossible for the healthy to care for the afflicted. To do so will require the entire revenue which it is possible to raise by taxation—will absorb all the profits of all the industries and professions, and make deeper and deeper inroads upon the capital from which they are derived. When it comes to that there can be but one result," etc.

The title of the work I have alluded to is "Heredity and Human Progress." It would be well for those who think my plan at all cruel or at all trenching upon individual rights, or meddlesome in family affairs, to read it. The author in speaking of his remedy says: "The essential feature of the plan" (his plan) "is the gentle removal from this life of such idiotic, imbecile, and otherwise grossly defective persons as now *depend for maintenance upon the State*, and all such criminals as commit the most heinous crimes or show, by the frequent repetition of crimes less grave, by their bodily and mental characters, and by their ancestry, that they are absolutely incorrigible." He recommends, however, that some cases of this kind should be first saved if possible by medical treatment. This author further says: "The painless extinction of these lives would present no practical difficulty: In carbonic-acid gas we have an agent which would instantaneously fulfil the need." In vindication of what he advises he says: "If the safety of the nation be threatened by war, it is generally held to be right that countless lives of its best citizens should be voluntarily offered or sacrificed under compulsion, to preserve its existence. Can it be regarded as wrong, then, to protect a nation from a far graver and more constant danger than a foreign foe—the insidious transmission of a foul and debasing heritage—by condemning certain weak, useless, contaminating lives to extinction? Our minds are adjusted to the frequent execution of the vicious, but we shrink from the plan for the elimination of the very weak—the breeders of the vicious—merely because of its novelty. Were these two sad burdens similarly removed, we should soon regard the process as equally justifiable in the two cases."

Dr. McKim, who expresses himself as not pleased with too much sentimentality, entirely ignores the effect of such executions upon the officials who do the murderous work, and the contagious example it furnishes for the community at large to kill off their enemies for the slightest personal offense, thereby multiplying murderers to an unlimited degree. However, "Heredity and Human Progress" is a forcibly written work, filled with valuable arguments and statistics, and will help to awaken its many readers to the serious consideration of the subject which is engaging the attention of the public mind as evidenced by the introduction of bills in our State legislatures for the purpose of restricting the marriage of the unfit, and the resulting production of mentally and physically imperfect children. Readers who are in sympathy with what I have said on pages 242 and 243 of this book will be more likely to listen to my suggestions than those of Dr. McKim. In my address at Albany upon the "Relation Between Crime and Disease," referred to on those two pages, it will be noticed I took the position that it is just as natural for some people to commit crime under provocation or temptation, as it is for a consumptive to contract a cold or cough with exposure; that we have moral and mental as well as physical monstrosities in the human family and that they should have merciful and skilful treatment from physicians and surgeons as well as those who are suffering from physical disabilities. In the address alluded to, I said that of the worst criminal known to our civilization—the bloody-handed murderer—the very fact that he had coolly, or in anger, or under insane impulse slain a fellow-man, showed conclusively that he possessed a natural fault in his mental organization which had permitted him—nay, urged him on—to commit the violent act. A little different arrangement of the cells of the brain would have saved him. Nor is it impossible, under the advances that are being made in surgery, that even the brain may not be so changed in its conformation as to overcome such criminal tendency.

Dr. McKim, himself, says: "From a criminal ancestry a man usually inherits such a brain as will evolve an abundance of morbid desires and have but little power of self-restraint. At times the transmitted defect is mainly weakness; at other times mainly a tendency toward the misdirection of strength." An able writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* has said that "the facts collected by Lombroso place beyond all doubt the intimate connection between crime and mental derangements." In an extended review of "The Jukes," by R. L. Dugdale, in the *New York Daily Times*, many years ago, the writer said: "He (Dugdale) reaches the conclusion which seems to be the point to which all the recent students of mental force converge in their opinions that the whole question of crime, vice, and pauperism, rests strictly and fundamentally upon a physiological basis." Dr. McKim really

admits all this. It is in the treatment of these unfortunates that we differ. When, as in some instances, it is found that concussion of the brain, or the fracture of a skull will enure insanity, let the light of genius into an idiotic brain, or cure a case of epilepsy, or when the knife of surgery applied in phimosis or prepuceal adhesion may cure an imbecile or remove some other strange mental manifestation, the question would seem to naturally arise, whether the advancement of the science of medicine and surgery may not cure a large class of human unfortunates suffering from mental deformity or mental derangement. It is certainly better to use the hardened murderer for medical, surgical, and hypnotic experiment in efforts to change his character and even the conformation of his brain than in killing him. Considering how much might be learned by experiment on the brains of such subjects living rather than dead, the killing of murderers is the most irrational course that we can pursue. Wasteful in the extreme! Wonderfully useful discoveries might be possible in following out the suggestions indicated. It would advance science. It might prove a deterrent to the commission of crime more efficient than the hangman's rope or the electric chair. It would better enable us to know how to deal with such unfortunates, while the killing of the culprit brutalizes everyone connected with the performance, from the officer who manages the killing machine, or the process, to the citizen who lives in the community sanctioning such horrors.

A Practical and Constitutional Plan.

What then, it may be asked, is your plan? Let me briefly outline one, tentatively, on the spur of the moment, which might be properly formulated to come fully within established constitutional safeguards after being revised by the Judiciary Committee of any law-making body. Let Congress add to the President's Cabinet an Anthropologist selected from the medical profession, to be designated the "Secretary of Sociology," whose clearly defined functions should be all that this name implies: One of his duties to be to gather from works on Heredity, Temperamentology, Cross Breeding, Prenatal Influences, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Stock Breeding, and from every attainable source on the globe, all the information possible affecting the marriage relation in its bearing on viable and healthy offspring, the happiness of the wedded pair, and all that relates to the best methods of regulating divorce. Publish annually a report with such recommendations as may seem best and most practical for the scientific improvement of the human race and the promotion of the welfare of those who choose to assume the marriage relation. His powers to be advisory rather than mandatory. The Secretary of Sociology to be in communication

with a Commission appointed by the Governor of each State in the Union which may desire, as expressed through the method of the initiative and referendum, to come under the advice and influence of the Federal official in the department specified; that Commission to be composed of one male and one female physician, and a thoroughly capable man or woman who has given attention to phrenology, physiognomy, and temperamental adaptation. This Commission to be in communication with the local Boards of Health in every township, village, and city within the Commonwealth, whose duties shall be mandatory as well as advisory in any given case affecting the welfare of the people, thus having a well organized system for such States as may be disposed to adopt it, the functions of such Commissioners and such Boards of Health to be to gather all the latest information relating to family life and the physiological laws which should regulate it, and the dissemination of the same within the limits of the township, village, or city coming under the supervision of each respective Board of Health. Or, at least, furnish all such information free of cost to all applicants for the same, and especially to those applying for a marriage or parental license. Such Boards of Health to be invested with the power of granting licenses for marriage and parentage, and the hearing of all applicants for separation or divorce, with power to grant the same. All such Boards of Health to be selected with especial reference to their qualifications to perform the duties of that office intelligently with the view of establishing a bureau to which the people of their respective localities could have an opportunity of obtaining, free of expense, all necessary information relating to the selection of a suitable companion in marriage and for the raising of viable and healthy children. Local Boards of Health to be paid from the treasury of the county, and to be composed of one physician, a justice of the peace, and one intelligent woman who shall have made herself thoroughly acquainted with the sciences of physiology, phrenology, physiognomy, and temperamentology. All persons desiring to enter into wedlock to be required before doing so to have a marriage license from a local Board of Health. When such license is refused by the local Board, the applicants to have the right of appeal to the marriage commissioners of the State, who may confirm or reverse the decision of the local Board of Health, or require the applicants to defer marriage for thirty or sixty days, or for even *six* months, under probation if deemed advisable, before having another and final hearing; and if misfit applicants cannot be finally persuaded to relinquish each other, the marriage license to be granted, but this license alone not to confer upon the couple the right of parentage. A married pair desiring to become parents to apply in person to the local Board of Health for parental license and on refusal by the Board, the applicants to have recourse, if

they choose, to an appeal to the State Commission, and if the final decision of the Commissioners is not regarded, the parties disregarding such a decision to be punished by such legal measures as the State legislature under the advice of the local and State Boards may enact. The State Commission to give especial attention to the best means for preventing human increase, without interfering with conjugal rights, supplying such information to the local Boards of Health, and the local Boards of Health in turn supplying such information to those who have assumed the marriage relation, and who, from any cause, physical, mental, or prudential, ought not to assume the responsibility of parentage. To those who are hopelessly incurable with some disqualifying infirmity, allow a marriage license to be issued if the affected applicants will submit to surgical sterilization, and not otherwise.

Then, what about penalties for those who disregard the decision and advice of the Board of Health and those higher in authority? At the outset, say for the first quarter of a century after the adoption of the measure, they should be exemplary rather than severe, except in the most incorrigible cases wherein a disregard of the official advice leads to most disastrous consequences to offspring. In these flagrant instances the offenders to be punished with surgical sterilization—one or both—the pair when they are both physically incapacitated to become the parents of viable and healthy children. There are several methods known to surgery that are almost painless, and not at all dangerous, as already stated. In every instance, where through heredity, temperamental mismating, or disregard of the restrictions of the law, an idiotic, epileptic, consumptive, or deformed child shall have been brought into the world, the parents to be punished, one or both, according to the circumstances, with surgical sterilization. Is not this just, humane, and entirely practicable? Which is better, to let such unfortunate people go on and bear a large family of blasted human products, or for the State to humanely step in and stop the source of such human misery? So, too, should the proper authorities intervene with the same remedy when convicted house-breakers, thieves, murderers, and the perpetrators of all crimes of violence are liberated from confinement, with the deliberate intent to prevent the further increase of the criminal classes. Is there any possible objection to this method of weeding out from the human family all such undesirable trash? The weed itself is humanely permitted to remain, but its roots and seed-bearing qualities are removed, and its perpetuation is arrested! If it is well to shut the doors of the nation to the influx of unworthy immigrants, is it not manifestly an improvement upon such legislation to close the doors of the planet to the birth of criminals, lunatics, imbeciles, and the hopelessly incurable? Why shut the smaller doors and leave the larger ones open?

Why, if they *will* marry, should not the syphilitic, if incurable, be surgically sterilized? Who is benefited by their contributions to the world's population? Certainly not their unfortunate offspring. Perhaps the doctors! Not those who have natures to sympathize with human suffering. Possibly the manufacturers of patent medicines! Speaking of the proposed bill for restricting marriage in North Dakota, a live newspaper writer remarked: "The French long ago applied such a rule to horseflesh. The Government regulates the production of horses, and a man may not perpetuate an unfit strain. The French Government says that a bad sire shall not become the father of a French horse. It does not say that a bad sire shall not become the sire of a French MAN, but perhaps that will come in time," and I will add, that it may come soon, for at the recent Woman's Congress held in Paris, it was reported that, "Resolutions were adopted to the effect that all families must secure certificates of health from intending sons-in-law in order to guard the daughters of the Republic from risk and to prevent hereditary maladies in the fathers of a later generation." * In Brazil there is a self-imposed law among the higher classes in relation to marriage. A man about to marry is compelled to furnish a certificate from a physician to the effect that he is free from any disease that could be transmitted to offspring. The physician consulted must testify that so far as he can learn, the union is in accord with the laws of sanitation.

"In Switzerland, its citizens are not permitted to marry without the consent of a magistrate, whose permission or refusal is governed by the fitness of the persons presenting themselves for marriage."

The establishment of such a system as I have briefly outlined, if adopted, would be educational, and in time would seldom arbitrarily interfere with the wishes of healthy young people in making matrimonial selections. The information, which at the outset should be limited to the officials would, in time, percolate through the masses of mankind until such knowledge, becoming universal in all civilized communities, would exercise an irresistible influence upon the public mind, such, indeed, as would cause the brand of shame to be stamped upon those bearing children without the direct license of the State, just as it is now cruelly affixed to those unfortunate girls who, under blind and untaught impulses, bring into the world children without recognized

* While we are going to press with this edition, the *New York Herald* informs us that the Academy of Medicine of Paris has just deliberated upon the proposal of Dr. Cezailas in favor of compelling persons desiring to marry to be medically examined, as in the case of conscripts for the army, or applicants for life insurance. Those who were declared to be unfit or likely to carry on a hereditary disease, should be legally debarred from marriage, he thought. The Academy approved the proposition, and instructed the committee to draw up the report, with a view to presenting the measure before the legislature to make the prohibition of marriage under the conditions legal. Several of the French newspapers support the idea.

fathers. *Illegitimacy would have an entirely new meaning*, and one which would bring disgrace upon the impulsive male as well as upon the unfortunate female who, under present social regulations, has to bear the entire burden—the shame of it as well as the painful labor! Once have the public mind sufficiently impressed with the enormity of haphazard reproduction or the peopling of the world with weak-minded, criminal, deformed, and diseased offspring, it would require but a little time, I repeat, with the help of legislation, to make it more disreputable than bastardy to bear children without the sanction of the proper authorities of the state. The latter in fact would become the most condemnable.

The ones most likely to object to the plan proposed are those who are opposed to anything which arbitrarily interferes with individual choice in the selection of a conjugal companion. If free sexual selection were possible in our civilization, I should not have proposed what I have. It is altogether likely that but few mistakes would be made in absolute sexual freedom in a highly civilized community. But such freedom is not possible nor desirable in the present state of human development. Nor is it likely that it will be for two hundred years at least. Under existing social usages young hearts drawn together by the laws of irresistible attraction are confronted by all sorts of obstructions to turn them aside: social caste, pride of family, parental interference, wealth of one and poverty of the other, and a variety of extraneous influences such as has been shown in various portions of Part III. This being the case, it is well to have science and law intervene to prevent mistakes which are not only liable to bring suffering upon the married pair, but misery upon their innocent offspring. When, under some such plan as I have suggested, the human family shall have evolved sufficiently, and physiological and temperamental knowledge shall abound, when the six rules of Powell (see page 1062) shall be generally known, it may be safe to leave so important an event as marriage to the unrestricted law of natural selection.

The importance of sterilizing bad strains of humanity has already been sufficiently shown, but it has been so forcibly illustrated in the example of the far-reaching results of allowing such bad blood as circulated in the veins of the notorious Jukes family to be extensively propagated, I will quote here one of the facts presented in the address by Mrs. Moqué, before the American Medical Association. "To what a terrible extent just one depraved family can vitiate the human tide," says this writer, "statistics have already amply proven, and it is well before condemning restrictive legislation (referring to marriage) to see if it is not indeed at least the lesser of two evils. R. L. Dugdale, a member of the Prison Association of New York, gathered data of a criminal family named Juke, and as figures cannot lie, the tale they

tell is worth considering. Five Juke sisters, in seventy-five years, had 1,200 descendants, embracing every form of degenerate: paupers, 280; criminals, 140; thieves, 60; murderers, 7; prostitutes, 165; illegitimate children, 91; venereally diseased, 480 known cases. The years of pauperism and infamy cost the State of New York \$1,308,000. Can any one really believe," queries this writer, "that these Juke women had the right to so saddle the community with this burden of debt and infamy? Surely not," she replies, "nor can any sane man or woman really believe that their maternity was anything less than a crime against progeny in such a case, as well as a crime against the State and the tax-payers." How much better it would have been for the five Juke sisters to have lost their ovaries at the hands of a surgeon authorized by the State than for the treasury of the State to suffer the loss of over a million of dollars, and what is more to be considered how much of human misery might have been saved by the timely surgical treatment of those unfortunate women. The resection of the vas deferens of a few hundred vicious male companions of these women might have effected the same result, but the shortest and least troublesome course would have been the removal of five pairs of ovaries at the outset!

To cure just such evils in the future, I have briefly sketched a comprehensive plan. With only what is presently known in matters relating to race culture, a beginning could certainly be made to overcome them, and time and experience would perfect the necessary measures for making it entirely effective.

Divorce.

Here let me add that I would, under the plan I have advised, have the local Boards of Health invested with the exclusive power of granting divorce. The annulment of a marriage contract should not depend upon what an applicant can say of a damaging character against his or her companion. It should not be necessary to bring to the attention of the Court and the gossiping world the charges of improper conduct which it may be possible to bring against the defendants in such action. The case should be heard with closed doors, and if it should be shown that the incompatibility of the individuals applying was such as to produce only domestic misery and a group of weak and degenerate children, a decree of divorce should be quickly issued. As I have shown elsewhere, too many are allowed to live in wedlock who are not only wretched themselves, but, what is more disastrous to the public weal, are bearing children to fill infantile graves or some of the penal or reformatory institutions sustained at the expense of the state. As *Puck* has wisely put it, "If the State is to meddle any further with the institution it would be in the direction of making marriage harder, and

divorce easier." A writer in the *Chicago Times* has well said: "Divorce is not a disease, but only at the worst, a symptom of preceding disease, or perhaps more truly a desperate clutch at a remedy for a desperate disease. The simple truth is that the fault lies not in easy divorce, but in the fatal facility of marriage in our society. With us anybody may marry—practically—and they do it all the time, without thought or calculation or reflection of any kind about relative fitness, physical, mental, moral, social, or any other, without any thought of duties to each other or the world, without the faintest thought for the future in any way—with less exhibition of prudence or care than any one of them would show in forming a six months' partnership in the business of selling tape or peanuts! People may preach and pray and snivel and growl about it as much as they please, but all in vain, for it is a logical and philosophical social necessity which no power on earth can escape that, while men and women remain what they are, if marriage remains as easy of commission as it is, divorce must be as correspondingly easy, or worse disaster will follow. The boiler into which you force steam faster than some escape can relieve it, will burst, no matter how stoutly made."

Every possible facility should be given for divorce when a Board composed of scientific men and women examine a pair, of child-bearing age, and find them unfitted to bear viable and well-balanced offspring; and, certainly, when their relations are so incompatible that they seek relief from matrimonial ties, it is evident enough that they are unfit for parentage while such conditions remain. Especially if the wife be the applicant, the deliverance should be *immediately* given. No child-bearing woman should be held by the galling fetters of the law to any man whom she does not love, for even twenty-four hours. Half that time may suffice to initiate a new being whose existence may not only be a curse to itself but to the neighborhood and the State. It cannot be sent back to where it came from, as was done in the case of the Italian children referred to in the earlier portion of this chapter. It has come to stay—to the family an unwelcome guest, and to the Commonwealth a possible burden. In its issue of October 17, 1895, the *New York Daily World* reported some good things said by Ellen Batelle Dietrick at the National Council of Women, at Atlanta, Ga. "She pointed with pride," says the *World*, "to the matriarchal regime, when women enjoyed the proud privilege of divorcing their husbands at will, and traced the progress of the revolution in human society which brought about an exactly opposite state of affairs."

In regard to the present Mrs. Dietrick said: "Up to the present time all legislation on the subject has been wholly left in the hands of men. As might be expected, this one-sex legislation has been notoriously one-sided and consequently unjust. Men cannot possibly see

the momentous question from a woman's point of view without admitting women to full equality in its consideration and determination, and it is the height of absurdity for one-half of the human race to presume to settle a question which most closely affects the other half.

"When it is remembered that the statistics of the United States show that over sixty-eight per cent. of the divorces during twenty years were begged for by wives who found their marriages unbearable, it will readily be seen that to ignore women either in an official study or legal settlement of the divorce question would be unjust beyond description. Seventy millions of people, nearly one-half of them feminine are closely concerned in every movement affecting divorce."

It has been seriously proposed that we have an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that will enable Congress to pass a uniform divorce law for all the States of the Union. No national statute regulating divorce is necessary or expedient. Perhaps one of the most pronounced opinions on this point has been given by Judge George C. Barrett, whose standing in the community and judiciary ought to give it much force. "I do not believe that an amendment to the Federal Constitution looking to that end should be attempted," said Judge Barrett. "I think," he still more emphatically remarks, "that such an amendment would be a dangerous precedent in the direction of centralization. I believe thoroughly in the doctrine of local government carried even to the smallest political subdivisions, and these questions the individual States must settle for themselves. If the domestic relations are to be taken from State control and to become Federal questions, why not all other relations? Why not crimes? Why not parent and child? guardian and ward? Why should there not be a uniform murder law? a uniform punishment therefor? If we permit the entering wedge, where is it to end? But let one State, like New York," continues Judge Barrett, "*take an advanced scientific position*—let it formulate a scientific, harmonious, homogeneous system of marriage and divorce—and it will not be long before the other States will be adopting similar systems." This is sensible and right in the line of what this chapter advocates. In an article upon "The Anglo-Saxon Idea of Home," the New York *Tribune* in its issue of November 25, 1883, remarked: "Justice Barrett, of the Supreme Court, is one of the most scrupulous and watchful of the judges in his scrutiny of evidence in divorce cases. But although he is so careful to see that the present marriage and divorce laws of this State are observed, he believes that in many respects they should be changed or modified. The attention which he has given for years to the study of the subject lends especial interest to the views he expressed one day last week."

As a divorcing power, the plan I have outlined in this chapter would be the very perfection of human legislation. What do Courts know

of physiology, temperamentology, physiognomy, and phrenology? What qualifications do judges possess to enable them to decide on the merits of applicants for divorce? I do not question the value and correctness of their judgment in deciding titles to lands, the guilt of criminals, and so forth, but what has the judiciary legitimately to do with matrimonial quarrels, and deciding upon the physical and mental capacities of married people to render themselves happy in wedlock?

A divorcing tribunal should be composed of men and women who make the sciences to which I have alluded a study. Divorcing boards constituted as I have advised would not be obliged to summon a crowd of witnesses to divulge all the private affairs of an unhappy married couple applying for relief, as do now the courts of law, where all the privacies of an unhappy marriage are eagerly exhumed for the world to gaze at, and scandal-mongers to feast upon. It would rely only on the unerring evidences furnished by the mental and physical manifestations of the parties. It would not be necessary for the health board to ascertain what shocking conduct one or both had been guilty of, but rather what violations of social and matrimonial relations might not be reasonably expected from the union of those uncongenial or antagonistic materials, and, further, what mental, moral, and physical monstrosities might not be looked for among the offspring of such unhappily united people?

Men and women are generally good or bad, according to the circumstances which surround them. A woman may be a devoted and faithful wife if united to a congenial companion, who otherwise would bring disgrace upon herself by the most open violations of chastity. A man who has stumbled into an uncongenial marriage may become the frequenter of the bar-room and bawdy-house, who, had he been united to his true counterpart, would have been a model husband and an exemplary father. The world is full of good bad men and good bad women, who only need reassorting, matrimonially, to become happy fathers and mothers, and valuable members of society.

If the discoveries of science are of value to the student in pursuit of knowledge, and the business man in the pursuit of wealth, of how much more value may they become, if applied to men and women in pursuit of domestic happiness! It has been shown, in a previous chapter, that physical and mental adaptation is indispensable to a happy marriage, and it has also been indicated how adaptation may be obtained. In this chapter it has been clearly indicated how the State may protect itself from the criminal, disorderly, and degenerate fruits of matrimonial misfits.

In several of the North American States, the mothers of the race are becoming not only voters but law-makers. In a few instances they are occupying seats in our Legislatures. This being the case, may we

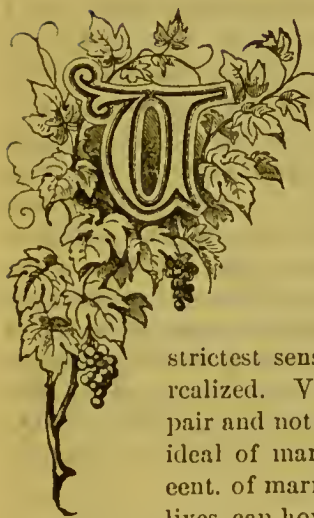
not hope something may be effectively done to save the human family from threatened extinction? Their counsels are sorely needed, not only in formulating laws for the regulation of marriage and divorce, but for devising ways and means for improving the human race through stir-picultural methods. When, in 1876, I was convicted, by a jury of twelve *men*, of a misdemeanor and fined, for having prescribed for one who represented herself as a wife and mother, means, as it was alleged, for the prevention of conception, it was widely declared that had my jury been composed of twelve intelligent, high-minded *women*, the verdict would have been far different. But as it was, had it not been for the timely intercession of grateful patients and friends, many of them reputable wives and mothers from all over the land, who took the deepest interest in the matter, and the fact that the overt act was really the unauthorized deed of an employee, a worse fate than a fine would have befallen me! And what had I done? I had injured no one. I had committed no crime; but, if what was charged had been true, I had simply performed a humane professional act for the relief of an over-burdened wife and mother! Manifestly there are unwise statutes which cannot be too quickly repealed.* In States where woman suffrage obtains, the mothers of the race are not only being sent to the Legislature, but are drawn as jurors, and many of them are practicing law! This is an augury of better laws, and of fewer and better children. Speed the day when the millions of money now paid for jails, prisons, reformatories, insane asylums, homes for imbeciles, poor-houses, etc., and for the maintenance of the millions of unfortunate inmates, may be used in multiplying kindergartens, public schools, and libraries, and when children shall be early impressed with the wonderful and complex mechanism of their bodies; when, indeed, an unemasculated physiology shall be freely taught to the youth. Then will the prophetic Scriptural text at the head of Part IV. in process of time be fully fulfilled. Once more, I say, speed the day!

* For more in relation to this matter see page 1136.



CHAPTER IV.

THREE PHASES OF MONOGAMIC MARRIAGE PHOTOGRAPHED.



UNDER the present haphazard system of legalizing marriage, and with the prevailing ignorance of the laws of physical and mental adaptation, it is not strange that the civilized world is full of ill-assorted matrimonial alliances. Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale, is reported to have said to the young bachelors of the senior class that "In the strictest sense, marriage is an ideal that has never been realized. Vicissitudes act on and change the married pair and not more than ten per cent. of them realize their ideal of marriage. That is to say, not more than ten per cent. of married people, looking back at the end of their lives, can honestly say they have realized all the happiness and all the ideals with which they began married life." The Professor might have said that not more than one-half of them start right at the outset, consequently it is undoubtedly true that not more than ten per cent. find marriage all that the imagination pictured before entering wedlock. I shall attempt in this chapter to photograph three of the most prominent phases of marriage presented in civilized society, all of which would be improved, and the last of which would be most effectually obliterated, if the exclusive power of granting marriage licenses were vested in Boards of Health, fully qualified by a proper understanding of the sciences appertaining thereto as heretofore presented, to decide upon the adaptation of parties presenting themselves as candidates for matrimony.

I.—Mental Marriages.

Mental marriages may be defined as those in which social, moral, and intellectual adaptation have been secured, with little or no regard for physical adaptation. They may be termed nearly happy, as those which are perfectly happy have been formed under the auspices of both mental and physical adaptation. In all London, a newspaper statistician finds only one hundred and twenty-seven mental, or nearly happy marriages. In this country, where wealth and title have less influence with the people in their matrimonial selections, it is reasonable to presume there is a larger percentage of mental marriages than in England. Still, in free and enlightened America, they are not numerous when compared with those of a more discordant nature.

Mental marriages may also be called friendship marriages, because the parties contracting them are drawn together chiefly by platonic love. Napoleon's marriage with Josephine was a mental marriage. Most people are familiar with the details of this, and it is therefore needless to repeat them here. Such an alliance engenders powerful attachments between the husband and wife, and imparts to each much social happiness. They enjoy each other's presence, and are lonesome and morose when even temporarily separated. Still, if amateness is largely or fully developed, entire contentment does not exist, because their want of physical adaptation disqualifies them for the full enjoyment of the sexual embrace.

Singular as it may appear, there are more elopements from this class than from any other. Unable to realize within themselves, to the fullest extent, that sexual gratification enjoyed by those of opposite temperaments, they frequently fall victims of seduction, and become the illicit companions of depraved men and women, whom they find, by bitter experience, are only able to impart to them transitory enjoyments, while the companionships of the intervals embraced in the ordinary social communications of life, are but wretched imitations of those previously enjoyed with the ones whom they cruelly and unreflectingly abandon. And not unfrequently the little enjoyment they do at first experience, in their new relation, is suddenly interrupted by the discovery that their new companions are not naturally possessed of any more power to make them amatorially happy than their lawful ones, and that the unusual felicity at first experienced with their paramours is wholly attributable to a slight difference in electrical conditions, and vanishes like a dream, when an equilibrium is restored between them.

Barrenness often occurs in mental marriages, in consequence of the similarity existing in the electrical conditions of the husband and wife, by which not only sexual enjoyment is curtailed, but also that

activity and contractive power of the genital system necessary to promote reproduction. Then, if children are born, they lack endurance.

"It is a well-known law of Nature," says Mrs. Hester Pendleton, "that issue follows the union of contrarieties. These contrarieties, it is found, must not only be male and female, but, in the human species, there should also be a *difference in the temperaments*. And hence it has been noticed by one who has given considerable attention to the subject, that those *wives who are of the same temperament as their husbands*, are either sterile, or if they have issue, their children are feeble, and generally short-lived. When, on the contrary, there is the most marked difference in the temperaments of the husband and wife, other things being equal, we usually find the most numerous and healthy offspring." This is all right in line with the teachings of Dr. Powell.

A French physician once informed me, that while practising in Paris, he was applied to by a gentleman and lady, both of the bilious temperament, and another couple, both of the sanguine temperament, whose marriages of many years had been fruitless. Both couples being painfully desirous of offspring, he resorted to various remedies to cure their sterility, but without avail. Finally, failing to receive any encouragement from medical treatment they mutually determined to try and remedy the difficulty themselves by a singular compromise, which granted to each disappointed husband the occasional custody of the other's wife. The lapse of a few months indicated that the novel experiment was successful, and at the expiration of the natural time both were presented with heirs! This instance answers better for an illustration of my position than for an example worthy of imitation by others. The expedient is more consistent with the French standard of morality than with that of ours; and yet, I am informed, that it is sometimes resorted to in the large cities of the United States.

Desire for offspring is, with few exceptions, common to all married people, as well as a passion for sexual enjoyment, and hence it is natural that more or less discontentment should exist when the electrical or temperamental conditions of a husband and wife so nearly correspond as to deprive them of one or both. It is not, therefore, surprising that mental marriages, which insure to the parties contracting them an immense amount of social happiness, do not yield that unadulterated connubial felicity which is obtained by marriages based on physical as well as mental adaptation. There are very few of the latter; perhaps one in a thousand. There would be more if the system of granting marriage licenses which I propose were established. It is well that when only mental adaptation exists the married couple is usually childless. When there is barely enough physical adaptation to insure offspring the latter have to suffer. Many of them indeed have to bear the ills and burdens indicated in Dr. Powell's six rules.

2.—Physical Marriages.

These are composed of males and females well mated physically, with little or no mental adaptation. They may be termed tolerably happy marriages. It is estimated that there are three thousand one hundred and seventy-five thus united in London. The average is larger in this country, for the reason before explained, that social equality is not enjoyed to so great a degree in the European as in the American States.

In physical marriage, many obtain all the happiness which they imagine matrimony can yield. Sexual intercourse is generally enjoyed to the fullest degree, by one or both parties, according to the equality, size, and activity of their amateness, and the state of their corporeal health. In these marriages, husbands seldom find social attractions at home, but spend their evenings in business, in political caucuses, masculine gatherings of various kinds, or at the gaming-table or club-room. They are sometimes seen riding or walking, with closed lips, in company with their wives; and they have been known to hold conversation with them in public. But usually all evidence of conjugal affection, as well as all positive evidence of discontent, manifests itself only in the privacy of the bed-chamber. They are seldom seen together in social gatherings, public entertainments, or at any time; and if they are, a kind of mutual indifference is discernible to a penetrating observer. Still, without important interruptions, they sail down life's troubled stream with considerable smoothness, and in the society of friends, at least, profess attachment to each other, which, in part, exists, while the world regards them as good citizens and happy people. The libertine is not as apt to bear off a prize from this class as from the first considered, though his attentions are not infrequently encouraged, and his licentious propensities gratified. The unfaithful wife finds in his embrace an agreeable variety, resulting from the difference existing between his individual electricity and that of her lawful partner, to whom she has become accustomed. The husband, unless possessed of a consistent moral character, or great veneration for civil law, does not regard infidelity on his part as a crying sin, and still could not tolerate it in his companion. Elopements are very rare, because it is necessary that one or the other should experience, with a third party, sexual enjoyment never experienced before, to sufficiently prepare him or her for the sacrifice of early associations, friends, and reputation, at the altar of lust. It requires sexual intoxication to drive people to such an extremity, and nothing can produce this madness except a conviction that a husband or wife is incapable of gratifying his or her amative desire, while it has been found by experience that another can.

Consequently, separations seldom take place in physical marriages, except by divorce, which are not uncommon, as infidelity on the part of either is liable to detection, and, on the part of the wife, unendurable!

Physical marriages are prolific, except when disease or sexual excess has weakened or destroyed the tone of the reproductive organs. The children of such unions are usually physically strong, but are apt to be unbalanced and distempered in mind.

Marriages of this kind, it would not be expedient to legally interdict, but the good counsel of an intelligent Board of Health might influence many intelligent persons presenting themselves for license, to seek more congenial alliances. The women, particularly, who think so much of attentive husbands, if convinced that their lovers are mentally so uncongenial as to probably become neglectful after marriage, would be decidedly inclined to back out of all foolish engagements, when advised by a competent Board of Health. When there is, in almost every community, a true "Jack" for every "Gill," it is a great misfortune that there should exist so many ill-assorted marriages, by which husbands are rendered negligent and wives lonely and miserable.

Dr. Ryan probably had his eye on marriages of this class when he penned the following: "Every imperfection, capricious temper, vanity, folly, etc., appear in the married state. The demeanor toward the world is agreeable and obliging, but in domestic life the mask is thrown off, and an individual appears such as he or she really is. Hence, it is incredible how much a wife has to bear from a husband who is capricious, haughty, choleric, dyspeptic, and intractable; or what a sensible husband has to endure from a silly, unreasonable, and intractable wife. *It is difficult for married persons to acquire each other's tastes, feelings, and opinions.*"

This last remark contains a volume of truth. The writer might have said it is *impossible* for a husband and wife to *acquire* each other's tastes, etc. The only sure way to realize a correspondence in this respect, is to marry with due reference to mental adaptation; by so doing, similarity in sentiment is *natural*, and the impracticable task of *acquiring* is done away with.

3.—Wretched Misfits.

These may be defined, marriages contracted without regard to physical or mental adaptation. The civilized world is full of such. "The motives which influence a majority of the world in contracting matrimonial unions," says Dr. Ryan, "are generally false, selfish, and most detrimental to the procreation of sound and vigorous offspring; such as ambition, wealth, rank, title, interest, a love of independence, of an

establishment, a desire to escape parental restraint, anger, a determination to disinherit relations, disdain for a faithless lover or mistress, necessity, obligation, passion, imitation, and very rarely the only proper motive, pure and virtuous affection."

In this division we find old men with young wives, and old women with young husbands. I have now in my mind's eye a man of thirty-five, who has a wife of fifty-five or sixty. They quarrelled desperately for several years, under one roof, but finally the young husband left her bed and board, and the two have since kept up the warfare in courts of law. They alone have not suffered the penalty of their discordant union, but friends on both sides have been involved in the legal quarrels which have resulted therefrom. The health and once honorable character of the husband has been ruined; his wealth absorbed by lawyers and judges; and the reputation of many of his friends compromised by his subsequent open licentiousness.

Women who "marry homes" sometimes stumble into mental or physical adaptation, but not often. I have in mind several who have not married *peaceful* homes. "Family jars" are of almost daily occurrence, and disease marks the countenances of the unhappy wives. Their physician knows their wretchedness, but the world little dreams of it. Many of the saddest misfits in marriage come about through the desire of young women to make a "good catch" or of parents to make a "good match" for them, from the worldly or fundamental point of view. An old bachelor who has been a "man of the world" or a "man about town" till he is forty-five or fifty, if he has accumulated riches, is considered, as society goes, a fortunate catch for any woman, however young, and if his eye is attracted by a fresh maiden of sixteen years, her family is only too likely to regard his attentions favorably. He may be rich in money and poor in love, or the elements essential to make him naturally attractive to the budding beauty, but through encouragement of her family and friends there too often occurs a union of "the beauty and the beast."

Even when the suitor is not a repulsive old fellow, if he be gallant, genteel, cultured, and good-hearted, he may be too far gone physically to be able to become the father of a family. A very pathetic letter comes to me, while writing this chapter, from a woman of twenty-eight who, to please her parents, was married at fourteen to a man of forty-six. He was really incompetent for matrimony, and their fourteen years of married life had been a most unhappy one for both of them. They are disappointed, soured, and merely tolerating existence together. She mourns because she has had no children, and the yoke is harder for her to bear because she has of late met her real match in a man of her own age who would marry her if she were free.

Also while writing this chapter the daily papers report the suicide of an elderly man who left a letter for his young wife telling her he had discovered his mistake, that it was plain that she needed a young man, and that it was wrong for him to stand in the way of her happiness. To give her freedom and a new opportunity to make another match, he considerately took himself off, and left her such property as he had accumulated in partial compensation for the error he had committed in making her his wife. He was certainly a good man in many ways, kind-hearted and loving, and perhaps he was misled by custom into making this most serious mistake of his life, the marrying of a woman too young for him. Evidently such marriages are likely to prove unfortunate for both parties. Many elderly men have wound up in insane asylums or premature graves through their attempts to please "an old man's darling;" and many a young woman, after years of grievous disappointment, has the poor solace of a lawsuit for her share of the old man's property. Yet society story writers, and stage plays, continue to make it seem a pleasant picture when such a misfit union is consummated.

Those who are influenced by wealth in forming their matrimonial alliances are seldom so fortunate as to get congenial companions. Men will sometimes marry those for whom they cherish not one spark of affection, in order to secure wealth. Mr. L. N. Fowler gives a rich illustration of this class, as follows: "Mr. M., of O., married a lady from the city, and carried her to his home. He thought her father rich, and probably was sanguine in his hopes and anticipations. When they had been married some time, it was rumored that his father-in-law had met with losses which would involve his property. So he took his 'cara sposa' back to her father's mansion. She had not been there long before her father's affairs turned out more prosperously than was anticipated. Then the good husband retraced his steps to the city, to take his wife back again; but it was *no go*. The father said nay."

Women often marry rich gentlemen for whom they hardly feel respect, thinking that a luxurious home and a fat purse will compensate them for all the misery they will have to encounter in eating and sleeping with an odious husband. They find experience a dear teacher, and, in this case, one from whose tuition it is difficult to escape.

Gold kidnaps many fashionable women, and subjects them to slavery the most abject. The visions of pretty dresses which flit through their minds, when a wealthy man proposes, perfectly bewilder their usually keen perception, and they seldom recover from their infatuation until the cruel trap is sprung, and they are prisoners in uncongenial matrimony. A majority of these wives would readily exchange situations with the prostitute, but for the loss of reputation which such a step would incur, for they are constantly obliged to submit to the

embraces of a man whom they hate, while the trafficker in lust sometimes enjoys the embrace of one she can love. Women can entertain no greater delusion than that wealth alone can make them happy in matrimony.

The trade of acquiring wealth makes many men stingy, and it is not uncommon for the wives of wealthy men to carry light purses. It is particularly galling to the female who has been seduced into an uncongenial marriage by the attractions of riches, to find her husband parsimonious as well as ugly. Still, such is often the experience of women who marry golden husbands. A sad instance of this kind is related by Mrs. Nichols. Here is the affecting story as she gives it:

"A most gentle and noble creature was my friend, ten years since. I have seldom seen so great material and spiritual beauty as she possessed. Her presence seemed to hallow all places, so pure, so truthful, so charming her life. She was the daughter of a widow, who lived in poverty in a remote country town, and she was induced to accept a man as her husband who was wealthy and educated, and could give her an elegant home, and the society of a city. She was very young when she married, and she was at once separated from her mother and friends, for her husband was so miserly that he would have grudged twenty-five cents given to any one, friend or foe, forever. He took her to a fashionable home, but the griping poverty in which she lived there was known only to herself, and those who were so placed for observation that they could not but see. The husband was not unkind, not ignorant, not an unpleasant man to those about him, but pinching meanness was a habit with him that involved all his life. The wife was in all things disappointed. She knew that her mother, whom she loved adoringly, was sewing for a living when she had no strength to sit up, but lay and sewed in bed; that she was alone, dying very slowly of consumption, without even the comfort of a letter from her daughter, because of the expense of postage, which this lady could not get money to pay for, though she lived in a house worth thousands of dollars. If she had married with the hope of sustaining her mother, or having her with her, how bitter was the disappointment!

"The young wife bore her heavy burden in silence—oh! how many burdens are thus borne!—till her health failed. She bore three children in rapid succession, and with suffering that only a mother can know, and then commenced having miscarriages and abortions. She begged her husband to allow her to come to me and have the benefits of hydropathy. I was sure I could cure her if I had her away from her destroyer; but he was her legal owner, and for six years she died constantly. Six times she miscarried or aborted, and a sickening horror of her false relation of soul and body, a daily and hourly misery, and constant flooding, was her lot. Her peerless beauty faded, and her

glorious life became nearly insanity at times ; and again a resigned and almost torpid idiocy seemed to possess her.

"Every effort was made by her friends to induce the husband to place her under my care, but in vain. He asserted his ownership to her latest breath, and after twelve years of agony and resignation, a human soul was blotted out, and the lifeless clay, beautiful to the last, was alone left to him who never had a thought but that she was his property as much as his horses or his house. He would have punished any infidelity to the marriage bond as he would have punished the thief of his horses, or the incendiary who had burned his dwelling—and yet his presence had been a hateful horror to his wife. She had been his victim, by far worse used than his harlot would have been had he been so immoral as to keep one, but he was not. He was indeed a rich, respectable, and moral murderer, who had probably no more idea of his true character than society had. He had only starved his wife in her sympathies, and made her the slave of his senses, while he lived in his business, his dollars, his dinners, and, what is called domestic life, receiving much sympathy that his beautiful wife was always sick and sad, and not pleasant company."

Marrying to please relatives rarely secures mental or physical adaptation. Parents do not realize how much misery they frequently bring upon their children by persuading them to marry those for whom they feel no attraction. Were the legal guardians of the young as well instructed in physiology, temperamentology, physiognomy, and phrenology, as they frequently are in many studies of a less useful nature, their interference in the matrimonial selections of young people would be more excusable. But their objections to one or preference for another are generally the result of selfish motives, without regard to fitness.

A woman of considerable personal beauty and good education once called on me, in Cincinnati, to consult me regarding her rapidly declining health. I found, on examination, that her nervous system was terribly deranged, and that there was every appearance of approaching insanity. I knew she must be laboring under constant mental excitement, and interrogated her as to the cause. She was the victim of an unhappy marriage, formed at the instigation of friends. From her story it was apparent that neither physical nor mental adaptation had been realized, for she did not give birth to a child till she had been married nine years, and her husband's society to her was anything but agreeable. She was rather religiously inclined, while he was quite otherwise. He would make her blood thrill with the most horrid imprecations, without the least provocation. Although a prosperous merchant in respectable standing, she was never allowed a dollar in money, and almost suffered for the want of comfortable clothing for

herself and child. She would have left him had one of her relatives been in circumstances to have afforded her a home ; for her health was too far gone for her to think of self-maintenance ; and, rather than have them suffer the unhappiness they would have, had they known her matrimonial trials, she kept them profoundly ignorant of her miserable situation. I was the only one to whom she ever had confided her infelicity, and the tears gushed from her eyes like water from a fountain, while she related the sorrowful tale of her sufferings.

But her case is no more affecting than thousands which have come under my observation. Nor does my experience differ from that of any physician in large practice. The world is full of wretched misfits, and the suffering they entail destroys health ; hence, to the physician is revealed the infelicity in married life. The poet Milton's first marriage belonged to the misfit variety, I should judge, from the following extracts from his life and writings :

"In his thirty-fifth year, Milton married Mary, the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of the peace in Oxfordshire. After an absence of little more than a month, he brought his bride to town with him, and hoped, as Johnson observes, to enjoy the advantages of conjugal life ; but spare diet, and hard study, and a house full of pupils, did not suit the young and gay daughter of a cavalier. She had been brought up in a very different society ; so, after having lived for a month of philosophic life, after having been used at home to a great house, and much company and joviality, her friends, possibly at her own desire, made earnest suit to have her company for the remaining part of the summer, which was granted upon a promise of her return at Michaelmas. When Michaelmas came, the lady had no inclination to quit the hospitality and delight of her father's mansion for the austerer habits and seclusion of the poet's study.

"Milton sent repeated letters to her, which were all unanswered ; and a messenger who was dispatched to urge her return was dismissed with contempt. He therefore resolved immediately to repudiate her, on the ground of disobedience ; and, to support the propriety and lawfulness of his conduct, he published 'The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.'"

There is one passage in this treatise in which Milton clearly points to himself, and to the presumed causes of his unhappiness. "The soberest and best governed men," he says, "are least practised in these affairs ; and who knows not that the *bashful muteness of a virgin may oftentimes hide all the unloveliness and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation ?* Nor is there that freedom of access granted or presumed, as may suffice to a perfect discerning, until too late. When any indisposition is suspected, what more usual than the persuasions of friends, that acquaintance, as it increases, will mend all ? And lastly,

is it not strange that many who have spent their youth *chastely, are, in some things, not so quick-sighted, while they haste too eagerly to light the nuptial torch?* Nor is it for a modest error that a man should forfeit so great a happiness, and no charitable means to relieve him, since *they who have lived most loosely*, by reason of their bold accustomings, *prove most successful* in their matches, because their wild affections, unsettling at will, have been so *many divorces to teach them experience*. Whereas, the sober man, honoring the appearance of modesty, and hoping well of every social virtue under that veil, may easily chance to meet with a mind to all other due conversation inaccessible, and to the more estimable and superior purposes of matrimony useless—and almost lifeless; and what a solace, what a fit help such a consort would be through the whole life of a man, is less pain to conjecture than to have experience.” He speaks, again, of a “mute and spiritless mate;” and again, “if he shall find *himself bound fast to an image of earth and phlegm*, with whom he looked to be the copartner of a sweet and gladsome society.”

Observation corroborates the truth of Milton's remark, that “they who live most loosely, by reason of their bold accustomings, prove most successful in their matches.” I have often remarked the mental and physical adaptation existing between gamblers and their wives, and other characters of more notoriety than good reputation. “One-eyed Thompson” and “Bill Poole” were represented as most devoted husbands and kind fathers. No husband ever penned a more affectionate and affecting epistle than that which Thompson wrote his wife just previous to his suicide.

The tenacity with which the wives of bad men cling to their husbands when imprisoned for crime, is also an illustration of the correctness of Milton's remark. Many a wife of a respectable husband, in good standing in society, would consider it a most fortunate circumstance, if the latter were incarcerated in prison long enough to give her a chance to escape from the thralldom of uncongenial matrimony.

Milton advocated easy divorce. So do I. But I would have both the front and back gates of monogamic marriage under the care of competent men, whose scientific acquirements qualify them to admit and release people with particular reference to mental and physical adaptation. By this wise arrangement all wretched misfits would be interdicted, and the happiness and longevity of the human family immeasurably increased.

CHAPTER V.

PHILOSOPHY OF ELOPEMENTS.



ELOPEMENTS are becoming so frequent, in both high and humble life, that Part IV. would be incomplete without an investigation into their causes. Over five hundred occurred in the United States during one year.

It is common to ascribe elopements to human depravity, but I am disposed to attribute them to human ignorance. Our public schools make good historians, good mathematicians, good grammarians, good geographers, good ministers, good lawyers, and poor doctors, but no physiologists, temperamentologists, or phrenologists; and parents are generally poorly qualified to impart that knowledge to children which institutions of learning so universally withhold.

Hence, I claim that ignorance of the valuable sciences of physiology, temperamentology, and phrenology, and consequent non-conformity to the law of physical and mental adaptation in marriage, is the chief cause of elopements. The law of adaptation in the marriage of men and women is the same as the law of affinity in the combination of substances. "By experiment," says a well-known chemist, "we know that some bodies have an affinity to each other; that is, we know that on presenting them to each other under certain circumstances they will combine and form a third substance which differs from either of the first. We know also by the same means that other substances, when presented together in the same manner, will repel each other; that is, they will not combine, nor can they be made to unite so as to form a third substance. In a great variety of instances, after two substances have combined, when mixed alone, or without the admixture of any other substance, *this first union may be destroyed by the intervention of another, or a third substance, having a stronger attraction for one of these substances than they have for each other.*"

Now in this law of chemical attraction or affinity, we have an illustration of the law of mental and physical adaptation. By both observation and the teachings of science, we know that a male and female having adaptation or affinity, under certain circumstances, when presented to each other, will unite and form what is termed a married couple. We also know that there are males and females, who, when presented together, repel each other like oil and water, but who may be induced to unite by adding a little gold dust or even "Soft Soap," the same as oil and water can be made to unite by the addition of alkali. Again, we know that a male and female, tolerably adapted, may be made to unite, and that this first union may be destroyed by the intervention of another, or a third party, having a stronger mental and physical attraction for the husband or wife than they have for each other.

In chemistry, alcohol may be married to gum camphor, the combination being called spirits of camphor; but if water be brought in contact with this marriage, the alcohol will straightway elope with the water and leave the camphor a grass-widower. The same law is, to a great extent, obeyed by human beings, and elopements are usually first caused by the non-observance of the law of mental and physical adaptation in marriage, and secondly by the discovery, by one or the other, of a person for whom he or she feels a greater attraction. Let us suppose Mr. A. to be a man of the bilious temperament, with large acquisitiveness, small benevolence, small ideality, and small intellectual faculties. He marries Miss B., who is also of a bilious temperament, with small acquisitiveness, large ideality, large benevolence, and large intellectual faculties. Now, the similarity between their physical organizations disqualifies them to make each other happy sexually, while the dissimilarity in their mental characteristics destroys their social happiness. After a few years or months, Mr. C., a gentleman of the sanguine and lymphatic temperaments, full of ideality, benevolence, and intelligence, is introduced to the family. He finds Mrs. A. a most agreeable woman, and Mrs. A. is perfectly captivated with Mr. C. Now is it not apparent to every reader that it is perfectly *natural* for Mr. C. to run away with Mr. A.'s wife, and for Mr. A.'s wife to be entirely willing that Mr. C. should? Just exactly as natural as it is for the water to unite with the alcohol in the spirits of camphor, leaving the camphor to take care of itself.

But let us suppose a case in which mental adaptation has been observed. Mr. Smart, a gentleman of the sanguine temperament and full development of the social and intellectual faculties, marries Miss Prim, of corresponding temperament and mental characteristics. They are perfectly happy in their social relations, but not so in their sexual, because their correspondence in temperament renders their electrical

conditions similar. Mrs. Smart feels nothing magnetic in the touch or presence of Mr. S., nor does Mr. Smart feel the least pleasurable emotion in contact with Mrs. S., further than that engendered by platonic love. They are as two negatives or two positives in their physical relations. In the course of time Mr. Villain becomes an acquaintance of Mr. S., and is introduced to the good spouse. This Mr. V. is of the bilious and lymphatic temperaments, with social and intellectual faculties corresponding with those of Mr. S. and his wife, which latter make him an agreeable friend. He may be entirely destitute of the moral and conscientious organs, but Mr. and Mrs. S. do not know that, for they have never investigated "that humbug," phrenology, and Mr. V. is not going to tell them that he is a scamp. The new friend being of an entirely opposite temperament to Mrs. S., the electrical conditions of the two are totally unlike, and the latter experiences a strange happiness in his magnetic atmosphere. Anon, the community is perfectly thunderstruck to learn that the accomplished and amiable Mrs. S. has actually eloped with Mr. V., leaving her devoted and highly respected husband disconsolate. Everybody marvels, but they would not, if the law of affinity in all its bearings, or the law of mental and physical adaptation, was understood.

"The late Professor Silliman mentioned, that in June, 1823, he crossed the Hudson at Catskill, in company with a friend, and was proceeding in a carriage, by the river, along the road, which is there very narrow, with the water on one side, and a steep bank, covered by bushes, on the other. His attention at that place was arrested by observing the number of small birds of different species, flying across the road and then back again, and turning and wheeling in manifold gyrations, and with much chirping, yet making no progress from the particular place over which they fluttered. His own and his friend's curiosity was much excited, but was soon satisfied by observing a black snake of considerable size, partly coiled and partly erect from the ground, with the appearance of great animation, his eyes brilliant, and his tongue rapidly brandishing. This reptile they perceived to be the cause and centre of the wild motions of the birds. The excitement, however, ceased as soon as the snake, alarmed by the approach of the carriage, retired into the bushes; *the birds did not escape, but alighting upon the neighboring branches, probably awaited the reappearance of their cruel tormentor and enemy.*" The snake was "charming" the birds, and this word "charming" is another expression for magnetizing. In a similar manner men charm or magnetize women of opposite temperaments, and run off with them. But my object in quoting the Professor's anecdote is to remind the reader how very similar is the conduct of some ladies to that of the birds in the story. They did not escape when they could. In a similar way, women often tamper with the

electric powers of men, as if to see how far they can go without actually becoming their victims. In this way, women of religious principles sometimes astonish the church and society with elopements. When the libertine begins to exercise his magnetic powers to overcome their chastity, they do not think for a moment that there is a probability of their yielding; but his atmosphere is agreeable, because magnetic, and so is his touch; consequently, they will, in a measure, encourage his advances. It is in this way that a married woman who wishes and intends to be true to her husband will sometimes tempt herself in the presence of a libertine, till all at once she is overpowered. A sense of remorse seizes upon her mind and is aggravated in the society of her husband, because she knows she has deceived him; and, with this unpleasant reflection, his society becomes painful rather than agreeable. In such a state of feeling it is not difficult for her paramour to persuade her to elope. The birds alluded to should have flown off when the magnetic spell was broken, if they did not want to be swallowed by the reptile; and so with women. If they do not wish to succumb to the magnetic powers of the seducer, they should avoid his presence, and, above all, contact with him.

Women, too, often magnetize men of the opposite temperament, and make them do many foolish things—sometimes persuade them to run away from helpless families. Now all these evils, and those before adverted to, may be, in a great degree, avoided, if the law of mental and physical adaptation be observed in contracting marriage. Where perfect affinity or congeniality exists, no third party can be more affinitive or congenial.

It is nevertheless true that congenial marriage may sometimes be broken up by ignorance of the philosophy of sexual intercourse, as explained in another place. It is a common error with many husbands and wives to flatter each other that the animalism of marriage could not possibly be enjoyed with any other person than themselves. This, so far from being true, is entirely the reverse. The almost constant contact in presence or person of a husband and wife does not allow either to fully regain their native electrical conditions, in consequence of which a person less congenially adapted physically may actually possess a higher degree of electrical adaptation for either than exists between themselves. This, however, could only exist temporarily, if the two persons were allowed to come in frequent contact. But ignorance of this fact, sometimes wilful and oftener otherwise, is the cause of elopements. A husband indulges in an illicit amour with a woman perhaps less physically adapted to himself than his wife; but never before having come in such immediate contact with her, the electrical conditions of the two are more dissimilar than those existing between himself and wife, who have perhaps eaten and slept together for years;

The deluded man at once supposes his unlawful partner better capable of making him happy than his own wife, and an elopement is the result. A week or a month will suffice to bring about an electrical equilibrium, and the foolish fellow would gladly return home if his wife and society would but give him a cordial and forgiving reception. Wives, ignorant of this same philosophy, sometimes become unfaithful, and elopement is generally the result, unless they be so situated that infidelity cannot be detected by injured husbands. Under the last-named circumstances, the wife has an opportunity to learn the physical uncongeniality of her paramour before she takes the bolder step. Between persons of corresponding temperament, an equilibrium and a similarity in electrical conditions is soon induced, and unhappy indeed must be the wife who abandons a more congenial husband for a less congenial paramour, while under the intoxication of sensuality resulting entirely from temporary dissimilarity in electrical conditions. It is high time that men and women understood the philosophy of sexual intercourse. Such knowledge would tend to make husbands and wives more faithful to each other, and greatly aid in the prevention of elopements.

Negligence in dress and preserving a good personal appearance, on the part of married people, is sometimes the cause of elopements. "It is no uncommon thing," says a writer, "for women to become *slatternly after marriage*. They say that they have other things to attend to, and dress is habitually neglected—except, perhaps, on great occasions, when there is a display of finery and bad taste abroad, to be followed by greater negligence at home. Great respect is shown to what is called "company;" but, apart from this, there is a sort of *cui bono* abandonment, and the compliment which is paid to strangers is withheld from those who have the best right to claim, and are most likely to appreciate it. This is a fatal, but too common error. When a woman, with reference to the question of personal adornment, begins to say to herself, 'It is only my husband,' she must prepare herself for consequences, which, perhaps, she may rue to the latest day of her life." In justice to the wife, it should be said that she does not always err in this way voluntarily. Her husband may be a stingy piece of meanness, who will not furnish his (literally) *better half* with the time and means to make herself beautiful, graceful, and gentle. So far as practicable, however, the wife should endeavor to make herself prepossessing to her husband as well as to outsiders.

Men, too, often become careless in their dress and manners after marriage. They flatter themselves that their market is made, and that there is no further necessity for honeyed words, cleanly person, and good clothes. The trap of matrimony sprung, the two not infrequently put on "old duds," and commence making grimaces at each other. Now, who is surprised to hear that one or the other, espying a

more attractive person in another cage, or basking in "single blessedness," breaks out and runs off with the new object of his or her love?

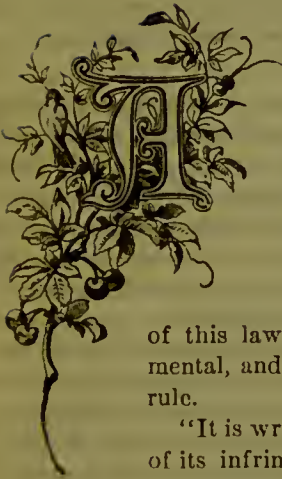
Negligence after marriage is, however, generally the result of physical and mental inadaptation, from which springs nearly all infidelity in the matrimonial state. Let wise legislation remedy this evil, and we may with certainty look for less connubial infelicity, and fewer love elopements from the ranks of the married.



ELOPING IN 1900.

CHAPTER VI.

INTERMARRIAGE OF RELATIVES.



NOTHER natural law in regard to marriage is, says Combe, "that the parties should not be related to each other in blood. This law holds good in the transmission of all organized beings. Even vegetables are deteriorated if the same stock be repeatedly planted on the same ground. In the case of the lower animals, a continued disregard of this law is almost universally admitted to be detrimental, and human nature affords no exception to the rule.

"It is written in our organization, and the consequences of its infringement may be discovered in the degeneracy, physical and mental, of many nobles and royal families, who have long and systematically set it at defiance. Kings of Portugal and Spain, for instance, occasionally apply to the Pope for permission to marry nieces. The Pope grants the dispensation, and the marriage is celebrated with all the solemnities of religion. The blessing of Heaven is invoked on the union. The real power of his holiness, however, is put to the test. He is successful in delivering the king from the censures of the Church, and his offspring from the civil consequences of illegitimacy ; but the Creator yields not one jot or tittle of His law. The union is altogether unfruitful, or children miserably constituted in body and imbecile in mind are produced ; and this is the form in which the Divine displeasure is announced." In Turkey, it is said of a simpleton, "He is of the Emirs." The Emirs constitute the hereditary nobility, and are the descendants of Fatimah, the daughter of Mohammed. They have intermarried so long and extensively, that their imbecility has become a by-word, even among those who revere the memory of the prophet.

In this country, intermarriage between relatives is practised to an extent which calls loudly for legislative interference. Authoritative statisticians have shown most plainly that a large percentage of the insanity and idiocy found in our asylums is attributable to this violation of Nature's law—and how many other diseases are produced thereby it is difficult to estimate. Speaking of the physical effects of intermarriage between blood-relatives, the editor of the *Fredericksburg News* says, that, in the country in which he was raised, “for twenty generations back certain families of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman! One has sore eyes; another scrofula; a third is an idiot; a fourth, blind; a fifth, bandy-legged; a sixth, with a head about the size of a turnip; with not one of the number exempt from physical defects of some kind or other.”

The reason why such marriages are injurious to offspring is plainly indicated in previous chapters, showing the necessity of physical adaptation. If two persons of the same temperament are nearly alike electrically, how much more so are two individuals of the same blood; particularly if of the same temperament also. I have no doubt that, in all cases in which the children of full cousins entirely escape mental or physical disease, their parents happen to be of opposite temperaments. At least, my observation sustains this hypothesis. I have seen brothers and sisters so entirely unlike in temperament, as to be less nearly related to each other, physically, than to many persons not at all consanguineous. Such cases are rare, but it is nevertheless true they do sometimes occur. This condition oftener exists between cousins. But even when cousins do entirely differ in temperament, there is one weighty reason why they should not intermarry, viz.: *their inherited predispositions to disease are generally similar, in consequence of which the predisposed infirmity will almost assuredly be developed in the offspring.* When there is no such predisposition, and they are of opposite temperament, the objection to their intermarriage is not, perhaps, well founded.

Combe says that “in Scotland, the practice of full cousins marrying is not uncommon; and you will meet with examples of healthy families born of such unions, and from these an argument is maintained against the existence of the natural law which we are considering.” “But,” continues the same writer, “it is only when the parents have both had excellent constitutions that the children do not attract attention by their imperfections. The first alliance against the natural law brings down the tone of the organs and functions, say one degree; the second, two degrees; and the third, three; and perseverance in transgression ends in glaring imperfections, or in extinction of the race. This is undeniable, and it proves the reality of the law.”

Has it ever occurred to the mind of the reader, that a man may as well marry a half-sister as a full cousin? It seems so on investigation. Indeed, the fact that the same relationship in blood exists, has been demonstrated by the late Rev. J. H. Noyes, in an interesting article in *The Circular*. A son has fifty per cent. of his father's blood and fifty per cent. of his mother's blood; but his brother or sister has one hundred per cent. of precisely the same blood that circulates in his own veins. When two brothers marry and have children, each of the latter receive fifty per cent. of the family blood of their fathers, and therefore possess fifty per cent. of the same blood and fifty per cent. of diverse blood. Now, supposing a man has two wives, and children by each: is it not manifest that the children of each of these mothers have fifty per cent. of the father's blood and fifty per cent. of diverse blood? This fact seems self-evident, and being so, how, in point of consanguinity, do half-brothers and half-sisters differ in blood-relationship from full cousins? and yet it is denounced incestuous for a half-brother to sexually mate with a half-sister, and the world not many years ago was in an uproar about a supposed case of this kind as revealed by a popular authoress. A great many believed that the charge was false, because the "crime" seemed so unnatural, and those who thought the allegation might possibly be true, denounced the act as monstrous. Perhaps it would be well to expend some of this moral ammunition upon those who marry full cousins. Unless temperamental adaptation is remarkably perfect, it would at least be well for those contemplating such alliances to reflect upon this suggestion. And even when temperamental adaptation is favorable, each of the parties thereto have fifty per cent. of the same blood or the same percentage that exists in common between a half-brother and a half-sister, and a marriage between the parties last mentioned would not be tolerated in any community in Christendom.

"It is thought," says Dr. Elliotson, "that a cross within the same nation is always desirable, but that a *cross between two nations begets* offspring superior to either. The importance of crossing an inferior nation with a better, is shown by the great improvement of the Persians, who were originally ugly and clumsy, *ill-made* and *rough-skinned*, by intermixing with the Georgians and Circassians, the two most beautiful nations in the world."

"There is hardly a man of rank in Persia," says Lawrence, "who is not born of a Georgian or Circassian mother; and even the king himself is commonly sprung, on the female side, from one or the other of these countries." Herein we see the beneficial effects of crossing temperaments.

The superior enterprise and native intelligence of the people of the United States is mainly attributable to the fact that our population

has ever been heterogeneous, and made up of materials contributed by every nation on the globe. We have a mixture of all sorts—French, English, German, Scotch, Irish, Russian, Turk, Chinese, and every other variety which the Old World can furnish, together with contributions from South and Central America. These have been, and are, constantly amalgamating or crossing. America, consequently, is, as she ought to be, the most powerful and progressive nation in the whole world. And still her prospects of future greatness would be immeasurably enhanced, if intermarriage between relatives and like temperaments were prohibited by law. Put a stop to immigration, and allow consanguineous families and similar temperaments to intermarry, and national degeneracy would soon ensue.

Thus far, accidental crossing, arising from the presence and constant influx of foreigners, has given physical and mental vigor to our population; yet we have idiots, maniacs, cripples, consumptives, etc., who are, in a majority of instances, the production, directly or indirectly, of bad marriages. As a nation's greatness depends upon the character of her population, it is the duty of every government to bestow at least as much attention upon the improvement of her human stock, as agricultural societies expend upon the improvement of the breeds of their horses and cattle.

To have enterprising and intellectual men and women, we must have boys and girls who are well developed physically and mentally. To look for these without due regard to adaptation in marriage, is as foolish as to expect, "the olive to grow on the craggy summit of Ben Nevis, or the pine-apple to expand amid the glaciers of Grindelwald." Parents are in great degree responsible for the physical infirmities and mental imperfections of their children. They are particularly so, when the natural law against the intermarriage of relatives has been violated. Once put in operation the discriminative system of granting marriage licenses, that I have suggested, and the marrying of nieces, cousins, and other blood relatives will be discontinued, except in cases where temperamental difference and freedom from inherited diseases render the union unprejudicial.



CHAPTER VII.

ESSAYS FOR MARRIED PEOPLE.



UNDER this head, I desire to introduce a few essays of interest and use to those who have entered upon the duties and responsibilities of monogamic marriage. Having already presented a variety of matter of this character in preceding pages, little need be added here. But there are some hints occurring presently to my mind, which may

be given with some profit to the reader in this place.

In starting upon the new life which a man and woman enter at the moment they pledge themselves to mutual fidelity and love, no one thing is more necessary than to start with, and maintain, entire confidence in each other, and to carefully watch and avoid every possible cause that may weaken or destroy it. It is poetically said that this man and this woman have become *one*, and however impossible this may be in a physical sense, it is not so in a moral or psychical one. Nor can this *oneness* exist, unless the hearts and heads of both are opened to each other. No necromancer's game, of "Now you see it, and now you don't see it," can be safely played by the husband and wife. Every action, and every thought, should be frankly made known to each other. Many who have been for several years married, and now find that their hopes of happiness in matrimony have been irrevocably wrecked, will, with a little retrospective reflection on their conjugal voyage, find that the first snag they encountered was an experience or a secret which they hoped to keep far enough below the surface to prevent their family bark from striking it. Foundering by this cause, there is little hope of saving it.

If the husband have a thought, or perform an act, which he desires to conceal from his wife, that thought, or that action, is surely some-

thing he should, as he values his matrimonial happiness, confide to his wife. If the wife entertain a secret, or have an experience, which she "would not for the world tell her husband," that secret, or that experience is something which should be confided to the husband, if she would avoid a cause which commonly leads to disaster in matrimony. If, in any case, the confessor places himself or herself in a disagreeable attitude to the other, the more striking it is, so much more will its revelation strengthen the confidence of the latter in the integrity and intended fidelity of the former. On the other hand, everything which is hidden or concealed by one, if never discovered by the other, is the entering wedge of confidence lost. For instance, if the husband allows himself to do something which he desires to keep secret from his wife, the very moment he presents himself in this attitude toward her, he begins to suspect his wife may have been guilty of something she is concealing from him. If the wife in any instance acts underhandedly, and keeps from the knowledge of her husband something which she should not conceal, from that very moment she is liable to suspect him of duplicity toward her. Why? Because it is a peculiarity of the human mind to suspect it possible in another to do that which you will do yourself. You may do more than this, and suspect another of that which you would not be guilty of; but you will never, in any instance, do less than believe one may possibly be bad enough to do that which you know that you can do, and have done, yourself. Is this not, according to your individual experience, and of your observations of human nature the world over? You must reply, Yes. Then, it is readily seen that the deception of one in the marriage union causes a discord which threatens disaster to not only the guilty, but the innocent party.

When, however, deceptions are detected, in spite of attempted concealment, farewell to all hope of matrimonial concord and happiness. You might as well try to reconstruct a bursted bubble as to attempt to restore harmony and confidence here. And there is yet a worse condition, if possible. Those who have reached the point of mutual distrust, where the Bible or some other sacred book is brought in, and the suspected party called to kneel upon it, or kiss it, while affirming or denying in a matter in question, might as well divide and pack their dry-goods, and start, one in the direction of the rising and the other toward the setting sun, nor look at their watches, even in these days of steam-boats and electric-cars, until the small-pointer-hand has had time to perform one entire revolution. You may as well think of rebuilding your burned cottage of the ashes which the wind and smoke have scattered over surrounding acres, as to set about the restoration of confidence between married people who have so often caught each other in deception that each considers the other—to speak in plain language

—an unmitigated liar. When, therefore, deception which is not discovered leads to distrust and jealousy in the mind of the one who successfully practises it, and when the discovery of duplicity on the part of one or both inaugurates a fiery hell on the family hearth, it is plain that the only safe plan for the husband and wife to pursue is to have no secrets which are not mutual secrets; and to decide what is and what is not a secret, no better rule can be pursued than this one: If it be something which you would just a little rather not tell the other, then it is a secret. If it is something which you would not have the other know on any account, then it is a tremendous secret, and should not be withheld for a moment. If those secrets belonging to the first class are invariably confided to the “partner of your joys and sorrows,” you will hardly be likely to have occasion to entertain those belonging to the second class; but, if you do become the voluntary or involuntary possessor of any such, nothing will more surely strengthen the confidence of your companion than for you to make a “clean breast of it,” and, if a wrong has been committed, lay yourself penitently at the feet of your injured companion. With this preliminary counsel as to the best way of starting out in married life, I will proceed to give some distinct essays, containing suggestions calculated to promote happiness on the matrimonial voyage.

The Wife the Equal Partner.

It is the custom of married men to hold the purse-strings, and to entertain the opinion that they have the right to do so. “Do not I,” interrogates the egotistical individual in pantaloons, “do the work that earns the money, and is it not I that supply the family bread and the clothes for the wife and children?” I shall meet this interrogatory with a summary, and you may think, impertinent—*No, you don’t!*

Simply because it is for your *interest* to put your wife in a less prominent position than you occupy yourself in your relations with the world about you, this fact, I say, does not establish your claim as the sole earner of the means whereby the material wants of your family are supplied. If you are poor, and she at home attends to the daily duties of preparing your food, washing your clothes, mending them, and keeping your home in the best order she is capable of—is thus spending her hours for the mutual good and comfort of the family, while you are in the field or workshop, spending your hours in earning money—every dollar of that money which flows to your pocket equitably belongs not to one of you, but to each of you. Fifty cents of each hundred you have an undoubted right to, but to no more; the other half properly belongs to her. If you are above indigency, and servants perform the manual duties of the household, while your wife only superintends the domestic machinery, and maintains the social status of your family,

while you are at the shop or counting-room belaboring your brains for money—in equity, fifty per cent. that you earn is the undoubted property of your wife, for, as an offset to the time you have devoted to money-making, she has spent her time in making your home orderly and pleasant. You are an equal sharer with her in the products of domestic comfort, and she is equally interested with you in the products of your industry. But here is a family that is rich; the husband boasts that he will not allow his wife to do a stroke of work; his pride would be touched if he entered his house and found his wife with a needle in her fingers or a broom in her hands. Is she entitled to one-half the products of his business, and the interest of the money which is loaned? Certainly; why not? Does she not sacrifice that contentment of mind which is incompatible with idleness? Does she not indulge him in every whim which he thinks will tend to aggrandize the family? Does not she entertain his guests at the table, and in the parlor, and is she not a helpmate in all which preserves the family in the social position he so greatly desires to maintain? Suppose he does spend a few hours every day in the counting-room, or at his office, does she not spend as many in devising ways and means to make the home such a one as he desires, and in having her hairs laid one upon another “precisely so” by the hair-dresser, in order that her husband may not be ashamed of her, and to the end that he may receive compliments to his taste in the selection of a wife?

Really, there is no position in social life where the wife's labors are not, valued by dollars and cents, worth just as much as those of the husband. And from whom is she to receive her compensation, if not from her husband? True, you supply the table, the clothing, the finery, etc.; but what man is there among you who would be willing to work simply for your board and clothing? The black men of the South were unwilling to, and the abolitionists of the North, espousing their cause, were unwilling that they should. Admitting that they were as good, are they any better than our wives? The mere fact that you receive the money which comes from your mutual labors or sacrifices—or from the properties which belong to the family—does not entitle you to exclusively hold it. Even the black women of the South, since the abolition of slavery, are not blind to this fact. Mrs. Gage informed us, in 1867, while laboring for their improvement, that these women did not want to marry, at least, not in the church. “because,” they said, “if we are married in the church our husbands have the right to all our wages, and can do just what they please with us!” In every trading-place you will find persons who are called cashiers or treasurers. You will find them even in dry-goods and grocery stores. What would be thought of one of these chaps in the treasurer's box if he pocketed all the money passed over to him by the salesman? And

how do you think the merchant would look under his nose, above his chin, and between his whiskers, if, when he came to the cashier for ten dollars, the obstreperous individual should ask what he wanted to do with it—Wouldn't five dollars do?—Hadh't you better let me get it for you?—or, Can't you get along without it? Mr. Cashier, indeed, would not have time to ask half these questions, before the boot of a spirited merchant would come in jarring contiguity with the "nap of his pantaloons."

Now, then, the husband, in every case, should be to his wife in a measure what a merchant expects of his cashier. He is simply the treasurer of the family, the custodian of the funds, not the sole earner or owner of them. He expends from the common fund a great deal of "pin money" without giving any account to his wife what he does with it; and her privileges should be fully equal with his. If some objector says that women are spendthrifts, the same charge may be justly made against men; or, in other words, if you will examine into the characteristics of the men and women of any neighborhood you choose to select, you shall find as many spendthrifts among the men as among the women, and, according to my observation, a great many more. Nor could a better cure be devised, if it is homœopathic or based upon the principle that "like cures like," than for the money of the spendthrift husband to be accessible to the spendthrift wife or *vice versa*. The grand result of their mutual prodigality would work out its own remedy in time.

The fact is, there is more danger to the finances of the family when the husband is a spendthrift than when the wife is one, and the same would be the case if the family purse were open to both parties. The income of the family generally enters his hands, as he is the treasurer, and he may be a defaulter to an immense sum without the knowledge of the wife. If the husband will in all cases make the wife a confidant in regard to the present and prospective finances of the family, there is little reason to fear that she will be a spendthrift, and it will be time enough when she proves herself one, for him to keep her fingers out of the family funds; nor should this arbitrary rule exist unless it may be reversed if the husband be the one against whom the charge of prodigality may be justly made. In monogamic marriage, to insure even tolerable happiness—privileges and disabilities should bear equally upon husband and wife.

A good story is told which illustrates how, in too many instances, the position of the wife is placed in regard to the enjoyment of the family earnings. Here it is as I find it printed: "Some one wanted to know the opinion of a Cumberland County farmer on the question, 'Is marriage a failure?' His reply was: 'I should say not. Why, Lucy gets up in the morning, milks the cows, and gets breakfast, starts

four children to school, looks after three others, feeds the calves and pigs, skims the milk, washes the clothes, gets the dinner and does lots of other work, and helps in the field when she is not busy. Think I could hire anybody else for what she gets? Marriage is a grand success!"

The idea that so generally prevails, that the husband should be the sole master of all the products of the family industry or the family

FIG. 327.



THE APPLE,

Raised by the mutual industry of the pair, should be divided equally in case of separation or divorce.

ship of husband and wife in the family revenues such injustice could not emanate from the court-room, nor be tolerated by a civilized community. The least that can be justly set aside for the wife in case of separation or divorce is an equal half of all that has been accumulated from the day of the marriage to the hour of its dissolution, unless there be children, in which case the share which in equity belongs to them, should first be deducted from the whole, and an equal division made of the remainder. Then the parent adjudged best qualified to bring up the children should be the trustee of their portion. In most cases this office would fall to the mother, and in nature ought to, unless there are reasons of sufficient weight to order otherwise.

estates, while it causes much annoyance and often suffering to the wife during the continuance of a matrimonial contract, results in greater injustice to the wife in case of separation or divorce. In cases of this kind, often the merest pittance is set aside for alimony for the wife when the late husband is luxuriating in wealth. An instance illustrative of this occurs to the mind of the author at this moment, wherein the divorced wife of a man who is worth not less than two or three hundred thousand dollars, receives alimony to the extraordinary amount of seven dollars per week—considerably less than his coachman gets for his services! If the view I am endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the public could become general as to the joint copartner-

When, however, a woman marries a rich husband, or a man marries a rich wife, it would be difficult to apply this rule in separation or divorce, because, if applied, it would encourage mercenary men, and women of like character, to contract a marriage with the rich, with the primary intention of effecting a separation at as early a day as would be compatible with external decency. In cases of this kind, and in all those involving nice points, a Scientific Board for licensing marriage and parentage and *granting divorce* such as I have recommended in the chapter commencing on page 1081, would be just what would be wanted. A Board of this kind would be likely to prevent the marriages of men and women for any such motives, and when, by apparent mental and physical adaptation on the part of the applicants, they manage to accomplish their purpose, a body of this kind could determine with the greatest degree of probability as to how much their marriage was due to mercenary motives, and how much to natural attraction. In all cases wherein good reasons were presented to show that the parties were actuated by the right motives in contracting the marriage which they, one or both, seek to renounce, a reasonable share of the wealth of the one who brought money to the family should be set aside for the one who came in empty-handed; and in all cases where this is not done, a fair salary for the latter should be deducted from the money or estates of the wealthy party—a salary reckoned from the day of marriage to the hour of its dissolution. It rather spoils one, as everybody knows, for the practical duties of life, or at least for the labors one encounters in poverty, to spend many years in the luxurious case common to affluence; hence, a man who has been taken out of his original element, and been pampered and spoiled by a rich wife, or a woman who has been raised, by marriage to a wealthy man, from an humble position to one that has turned her brain and unfitted her for the place she formerly occupied, should, in case of separation, be abundantly provided for from the family estates, unless it can be fairly proven that the motives of the one having the scantiest purse were simply to revel for awhile in the luxuries of an extravagant home, and depart when tired, bearing off a share of the injured companion's fortune.

Sleeping Apart.

Married people sustaining the monogamic relation, especially, make a great mistake in allowing themselves to sleep together. This practice leads in a measure to uncongeniality. From five to eight hours bodily contact in every twenty-four with one person not only causes an equalization of those magnetic elements which, when diverse in quantity and quality, produce physical attraction and passionate love, but it promotes permanent uncongeniality by making the married pair grow alike physically. The interchange of individual electricities, and

the absorption of each other's exhalations, lead directly to temperamental inadaptation, and to this cause may doubtless be ascribed one of the chief reasons why a husband and wife manifest such a tendency to grow alike after many years of matrimonial companionship.

The "Laws of Life," commenting on this subject, remarks, and, I think very truly, that "more quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between school-girls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices in mechanic shops, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to electrical changes through which their nervous systems go by lodging together night after night under the same bedclothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night in bed with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminated will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake up in the morning fretful, peevish, fault-finding, and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law; and in married life it is defied almost universally."

If the quotation be true, we find that the mischief is even greater than that presented in the first paragraph, or perhaps it may be said that, added to what I have suggested, the reasons why married people should sleep apart are peculiarly striking and important. In corroboration of what is stated in the quotation, I may say, that I have been informed hundreds of times by husbands who have consulted me, that they felt ever so much better when absent from home, or when by some incidental causes they slept apart from their wives, and quite as many married women have reported precisely the same results regarding their experience when rooming with or without their husbands. It is evidently far from being a whim, or it would not be entertained by so many people who have no social intercourse or acquaintance by which to originate it and report it uniformly. The statement comes from quarters too diverse to allow the charge to be made that it is a morbid fancy and a local contagion, which originally sprang from the imagination of some nervous old lady.

A reform in this custom, however, can hardly be expected to be made in one generation. Husbands and wives who have been in the practice of sleeping together for five to thirty years, will hardly be persuaded to relinquish the social luxury of spending their nights together, especially if their matrimonial life has led to a fair amount of social enjoyment. The retiring chit-chat, and the morning helps of a little pinning or brushing, and aid in buttoning or hooking, are little affairs, but great in the aggregate, and not to be easily set aside.

And even the habit of feeling a companion by one's side during the waking moments, or when turning over, is one which cannot be given up by some, without passing many restless or sleepless nights in getting used to it. For all persons, however, who are disposed to undertake a partial reform in this matter, the plain people of Germany have a practice which might be adopted as a sort of compromise. A newspaper writer speaks of it as follows: "The married people, of plain life, sleep in two single beds, each being a 'sweet little isle' of its own, while the two are affectionately contiguous. The connubial neighbors can respectfully shake hands, and wish good-night and good-morning. But the territory of each is distinct; the clothes are cut separate; each bed is complete, and there is no continuousness of bolster or implied community of pillow." The adoption of this custom would be a step in the right direction; but for the improvement of the monogamic system of marriage, and to the end that physical adaptation attained at the outset may be preserved, it would be better for the young folk who are following in our footsteps, to avoid our mistakes, and that of sleeping together is clearly one of them.

In addition to the suggestions already offered, why married people may better sleep apart, there is a consideration of an æsthetic nature, which may with propriety be urged here. It is this: Young or unmarried people, when they meet each other in society, are more or less ornamented by their costume, and, too, their faces are washed, their teeth brushed, and their hair combed. Now, it is not a little dampening to the romantic element of a refined nature, to meet the companion you love in a nightcap and nightgown at night, and then to behold the whole night gear thoroughly mussed with the night's sleep, on arising in the morning. Then, again, nearly everybody snores a little—some a great deal—music which is not bewitching nor calculated to make one place a greater value upon his or her matrimonial partner. Where there is one "sleeping beauty," there are a hundred persons who in their slumbers look like facial contortionists. Throw a glance at the sleepers in stages and other public conveyances, if you don't want to look at home, and decide if what I say is not true. Nothing but the baby—"the blessed baby"—as a general rule, looks graceful in the arms of Morpheus. As for night-clothes, they are little less than hideous in some, and fantastic in the best of families. "Nature undorned is," certainly, "adorned the most" when the clothing of the day is thrown off. To preserve the charm which takes root in the imagination and perfumes the fancy during courtship, these considerations, to make use of a euphonious expression, are not to be "sneezed at," although their importance bears no comparison to that of the suggestions contained in the first paragraph of this essay, and those given in the quotation from the "Laws of Life."

Sexual Moderation.

Both health and happiness in monogamic married life are seriously curtailed by sexual excess, growing out of ignorance of the philosophy of sexual intercourse. No man or woman should neglect to read the essay commencing on page 825, for a perusal of that cannot fail to impress the mind of the reader with the fact that sexual excess, besides exhausting the nervous system, and thereby rendering its victims susceptible to disease, produces in the monogamic relation sexual satiety. In no way, probably, can the physiologist apply a more certain remedy to this evil than to convince married people that moderation in indulgence heightens the pleasure, and that those who give way to excess lose much of the sexual enjoyment afforded in married life. With this view, I shall treat this subject more with reference to the direct effects of sexual excess upon the pleasures than upon the health of the married.

Bearing on this point, I find some very truthful remarks in "Love and Parentage," by the late O. S. Fowler. "If," says the writer, "parents would diminish their frequency so as to enhance ecstasy, they would be incalculable gainers in the amount of pleasure experienced, besides doubling, perhaps quadrupling, all the endowments of their offspring. No mistake can be greater than the prevalent supposition that hymeneal pleasure is in proportion to frequency; whereas it is in the reverse ratio. Do we not enjoy a single meal, when really hungry, more than scores when not so? So here frequency begets satiety, and gluts the appetite and enjoyment. Suppose New Year came once a week, we should take less pleasure in fifty-two New Years than we now do in one, because frequency would render it insipid; whereas, now, weeks and months are spent in most delightful preparation and anticipation of this one day, which is often an instrument of more and more exalted pleasure, than any entire month of the year. The applicability of this illustration to the case in hand is too apparent to require specification, and the practical lesson here taught should induce the married, merely as a means of securing the very pleasure sought, to partake less often, that it may be with a keener relish.

"Bear in mind that we write to PROMOTE sexual pleasure instead of to curtail it. We recommend abstinence in order to increase the sum total of enjoyment, and deprecate frequency, because destructive of the very pleasure sought. The epicurean philosophy is the true one. Self-denial forms no part of our creed. We go for *SELF-enjoyment* in the fullest sense of the term, and in its application to the subject in hand. We wish to show parents how they can the most effectually ENJOY this banquet, instead of diminishing one iota from hymeneal

bliss as such. That exercise of this function is most concordant with Nature which yields the most enjoyment, both in and of itself, and in its various and multifarious bearings on our other enjoyments. Thus qualified, neither our motives nor our philosophy can well be misunderstood; for we give the largest liberty compatible with the highest sexual enjoyment, to promote which is the one desire of both this section and this work. Call me not a hymeneal stoic, but EPICURE; yet as gluttony precludes gustatory pleasure, and as a single meal, eaten with the keen relish conferred by appetite, gives more and more exalted pleasure than scores without it, so hymeneal postponement is the secret of hymeneal appetite and pleasure; while, as the gourmand can never know exalted gustatory pleasure, so the cloyed advocates of connubial frequency necessarily deprive themselves of most of the pleasures they seek, and what few are left are embittered." Continues the same writer, sexual excess "breeds disgust for its paramour. We are compelled, by a law of mind, to regard a frequent partner of sensuality as a kind of *animal tool*, a mere sexual *thing*, gross, low, and sensual. This shows *why* the libertine, however intently he pursued his 'game' before indulgence, always becomes indifferent after desire is sated, and finally casts her off. This is *always* the case, because based in the law of mind that sensuality, in and of itself, degrades its joint partners in their own eyes and in the eyes of each other, breeds disgust of self and one another, deteriorates the moral tone, and demeans and animalizes the entire being. This abasement is *inherent* in excessive indulgence for its own sake; nor does marriage wipe away the polluting stain. Carnality is carnality, the world over, in wedlock as much as out of it, and *constitutionally* 'breeds contempt, disgust,' and hatred, even between the married. This must *always* be the case where animal indulgence is sought; the laws of Nature knowing no difference between those *legally* married or those unmarried. I speak of mere animal indulgence as such."

Many good things have been written by physiologists on this subject, but their arguments against sexual excess lack vitality, because neither themselves nor their readers correctly understand the true philosophy of sexual intercourse, and upon a proper understanding of this depends the reformation of married people.

As has been previously shown, sexual pleasure is produced by the action of electricity, in three forms, on the sensitive nerves permeating the sexual organs, viz. : individual electricity, chemical electricity, and frictional electricity. The first is the natural product of every animal organism; the second, of the union of acid and alkali; the third, of friction, which draws the electricity from the nervous systems of both the male and female while in the act of coition. Now, to render individual electricity active in copulation, sufficient time must elapse

between each indulgence to allow the male and female to regain the electrical conditions peculiar to each. Sexual pleasure depends, in great measure, on the *electrical difference* existing between the parties, and the longer intercourse is abstained from, the more unlike will they become electrically, and consequently, greater will be the enjoyment, if long intervals intervene between each copulation. That this philosophy is sustained by fact, every married couple know who have come together after long separations. The electrical conditions of two persons of the same temperament may become as much unlike by protracted separation, as those of two persons of opposite temperament who are continually together. Hence, married people of like temperament should be more abstemious than their neighbors, who are physically adapted, in order to derive the same amount of gratification in their home life.

To render chemical electricity active in copulation, sufficient time must elapse for the vagina to get clear of the neutralized fluid. As soda is insipid after the effervescent effect is over, so is the alkali of the vagina dead and inactive after having been neutralized by the acid of the male. Several days, and sometimes weeks, must elapse, after one indulgence, before the secretions of the vagina will become so purely alkaline as to be prepared for another animated combination with the acid of the male.

The action of frictional electricity is about all that is left to exercise the nerves of the generative organs of the slaves to sexual excess. The enjoyment of this is not so much dependent upon moderation, because the nervous systems of all living persons are constantly supplied, more or less, with vital electricity, to carry on the various functions of life, such as digestion, muscular motion, etc., and this can be diverted to the sexual organs by violent friction. But all this is at the expense of the vital system, and brings sexual excess down on a par with that horrible practice—masturbation. Many married people open their eyes with holy horror when they learn of the secret practices of careless youth, apparently unconscious that sexual excess is no better. But such is the fact.

“Who can say,” interrogates Dr. Dixon, “that these excesses are not often followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption? The records of our madhouses, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, of the newly married, bear ample witness to the truth of such assertion. Are they not transmitted to posterity? Look at the frequent mental imbecility, and the pallid hue, and attenuated form of the children who are the earlier products of marriage, and see the parents vibrating between life and the grave, until the candid physician, or the terrors of death, teach them to abstain, and Nature gathers up her shattered powers, and asserts anew her control of the organism.

Should the lesson suffice and mature age be attained, again look at the offspring ; if the first children survive, the last would not seem to be born of the same parents, so different are they in vigor and sprightliness ; and in maturer life, almost invariably more intellectual." We, therefore, see that the sexual happiness of married people, and the health of parent and child, depend upon moderation in the marriage-bed.

I have said, in one part of this volume, that excess on the part of the male is more ruinous than excess practised by the female. This statement is based on the supposition that the amative desire, or amative excitability, is equal, or in other words, one is as amative as the other. But when the female is apathetic sexually, with perhaps not only no desire, but rather an aversion to intercourse, then it injures her most, for the reason that the friction of the parts, without their excitement, induces irritation, and finally inflammation, and other uterine affections which ultimately destroy the life of the wife. There are men made up so strong in their animal organs, having excessively large cerebellums or back heads, that can endure a great amount of sexual indulgence ; these persons, in some instances, kill off a great many wives. Why ? Because women are more æsthetic than men, and the beastliness of such a husband will in time kill out every desire ; intercourse becomes disgusting to them ; they dread the approach of their husbands. With this state of apathy and aversion on the part of the female, intercourse is mechanical, and the contusion of her organs by the organ of the male, is just about as injurious as if a billet of wood were introduced instead of the organ which Nature provided. But all this excess on the part of men so powerfully made up in their animal organization eventually cripples them. They may stand it for ten or twenty, or even thirty years, but when they become old men, you generally find them crippled by paralysis of body or imbecility of mind. When the amative passion is stronger on the part of the wife, and the husband is induced to indulge too frequently, his spermatic losses are so excessive that he very soon breaks down, for his animal organization is not made up strongly enough to even presently endure the drain. I am often asked the question as to how frequently intercourse may be indulged in without injury. I am compelled to respond that no precise rule can be laid down in figures. There is one rule, however, which every one ought to observe, and which will answer for all persons better than any one proposing a certain number of times per month or per year. It is this : Do not have connection when there is any reason to suspect that you will feel a sense of exhaustion after it. Whenever it occurs, followed by a sense of great fatigue, you may depend upon it that you have violated physiological law. Physical exercise may be indulged in to a point which brings only a sense of pleasant

fatigue, so that it may feel agreeable to sit down ; but when you carry the exercise to such excess that you realize a sense of exhaustion, and sit down or lie down with a feeling as if you could never get up, you may depend upon it you have injured yourself. So with intercourse ; a slight sense of fatigue following it may not indicate excess ; but a sense of utter exhaustion succeeding it always does.

Jealousy.

This "green-eyed monster" is a common visitor at the hearth of the monogamic family, and is a great destroyer of its peace. As I have what I regard an infallible remedy for it, I desire to give the prescription to such as are willing to swallow a dose that will do them good, if taken without regard to its momentary bitterness.

To the Husband.—When you see that your wife takes a fancy to some gentleman, do not try to find out how many bad things people say of him, and report them to her ; do not criticise what you regard as his personal defects and bad manners ; nor is it best in any way to oppose her fancy by saying all sorts of disparaging words against the gentleman. From this offensive course, which only deepens the sentiment entertained for him by your wife, turn to an amiable and conciliatory one, and invite the new object of her attraction to tea with you, and if it be possible to say anything good of him, eulogize his many good qualities ; indeed, in all respects treat him handsomely. This will make your wife admire your generosity and feel grateful to you. The gentleman, on the other hand, if he be at all honorable, will at once be placed where he cannot with any pleasure take advantage of your hospitality. Every moment of ecstacy will have its hours of remorse. Give the two an opportunity to socially exchange magnetisms, and there will be less temptation to clandestinely go farther. This will make your wife amiable, strengthen her resolutions of chastity, and the gentleman, in most instances, will feel compelled to pursue an honorable course toward you. In brief, both wife and guest will feel under obligations of honor not to do anything which will be distasteful to you.

To the Wife.—When you hear from somebody that your husband is very attentive to some woman in the neighborhood, suppress all appearance of distrust or displeasure ; ask him to invite her to call, and if he does not ask her, or if an invitation is unheeded, take pains to make her acquaintance by some means, if you are not already acquainted. Then drop in to see her ; something may be conjured up as an excuse. You can make up an errand of some kind. Then follow up your attentions to her, whether they are returned or not. Ask her to tea. If she be a person much below you in social position, or one whom the tongue of scandal has openly assailed ; or if, indeed, she be a cour-

tesan, and your fashionable and respectable neighbors express surprise that you associate with her, quietly assure them that she is an intimate friend of your husband, and that he seems very much attached to her, and, further, that you keep her company on his account. This course of conduct will result in one of two ways: either he will be ashamed of the position in which he is placed, and abandon his attentions to her; or if her position in society is respectable, and he chooses to continue them, he will feel grateful to you that you do so much for his pleasure. He will admire your magnanimity, regard you as a whole-souled woman, and could not, if he would, disengage his affections from you.

FIG. 328.



JEALOUSY.

Well, supposing this course on either side leads to illicit intimacy, what then? I reply, it is difficult to see that the ultimate result can be any more disastrous to your matrimonial happiness than if the attraction was opposed. Open social association is certainly less likely to lead to illicit intercourse than clandestine meetings. The latter are liable to occur where much jealousy is exhibited. Even where illicit intimacy may have existed before the social intimacy was detected, unless it be your plan to separate and make the infidelity a cause of divorce, you may better pursue the same plan advised in the foregoing, for it will make the guilty party more confidential, and you will be able to judge with considerable certainty whether the intimacy continues. And if it be persisted in, the affections of the erring one will be less likely to be alienated from you than if the fancy be opposed, and you will continue to exercise more or less controlling influence over him or her. If opposition is made, oppose on grounds of morality, expediency, or respectability, rather than those of personality. Do not gather up all the vindictiveness your nature is capable of conceiving against the intruder, and hurl them at your companion. Such a course will lessen the love of the latter for you, and strengthen his or her affections for the former; the chasm between the

married pair will constantly widen, and the erring companion will be found at last by the side of the abused and contumacious lover.

These are strange words, but they are true. Analyze the peculiarities of the human mind, and see if they are not theoretically correct. I am prepared, from much observation, to assure you that they are practically so, for there are families to-day living in tolerable, and to all external appearances, in perfect harmony, who were just on the point of matrimonial disruption, when, by adopting this recipe, the disaster was averted. It is common, when a person becomes jealous from either an imaginary or real cause, for him or her to become frantic and run around like a crazed child who has exploded a fire-cracker in his eyes. The injured party is as blind as a bat and as uneasy as an eel on the hook of the fisherman. What is worse, he or she continually stumbles into the worst blunders instead of the best expedients in the painful emergency. My advice to all of you in this situation is to "simmer down;" take half an hour to eat a bowl of bread and milk, or a plate of ice-cream; pause for reflection after you have finished it; study human nature in all its phases, as presented to your observation and experience; then, instead of running your head against a stone wall, use its contents, if it have any, in devising means for preserving or reconquering the affections of the unfaithful spouse, and after trying all reasonable measures, besides what you may possibly regard as the unreasonable ones herein presented, if unsuccessful your present remedy is in the courts, and it is to be hoped that your not far future one is in a Health Board, as explained in a chapter before this. Thus relieved from the yoke which resulted in so much bitterness, it will not be difficult for you to fix your affections on another whose conduct may not arouse jealousy. If you are given constitutionally to this morbid feeling, it would be well, if a man, to marry a homely woman; if a woman, to marry an ugly-looking husband. You will usually be able to keep such a person wholly to yourself. A homely dog is never stolen. It is one of your fine "fox terriers," or majestic "mastiffs," that gets enticed away from the family yard. But the rules I have prescribed at the outset to the husband and wife are certainly not more difficult than the golden one laid down in the New Testament, that "when your neighbor smites you on one cheek you shall turn to him the other."

"Conjugal Prudence."

In the "Centennial year," when patriotic Americans were celebrating the Nation's progress, the author of this work was compelled, by the laws of his country, to expurgate so much of this essay as in any way related to mechanical devices for the prevention of conception. While joining heartily with his countrymen in expressions of joy over

achievements of which we, as a nation, may justly feel proud, he feels it a duty to enter a solemn protest, as a physician, to this piece of meddlesome impertinence on the part of the hasty law-makers, who inconsiderately obeyed the behests of a handful of mistaken moralists. The first postal bill aimed at these inventions was inconsiderately passed at midnight near the close of the Forty-second Congress, and it was reported by the press at the time that the session was the most disorderly that had ever been witnessed on the floors of the Capitol. The bill was rushed through when the greatest confusion prevailed and the hour of adjournment was close at hand. It, nevertheless, was the entering wedge—the mischievous precedent which enabled the same lobbying band of pseudo-reformers to obtain the enactment of similar proscriptive measures in our various State Legislatures, which measures are about as difficult to repeal as it would be to return to their source the eggs which have been laid by an oviparous animal.

The position taken by the author in the earlier editions of this work was practically this: That many people, in consequence of constitutional ill-health, inherited serofula, predisposition to insanity, physical deformity, indigence and downright pauperism, should be provided with means for regulating reproduction, and that among the various methods or means proposed and practised, certain articles deserved to be commended as useful and *comparatively* unobjectionable.

It was in 1872 that the condemnation of the United States postal statutes was placed, as related, upon such articles by putting them on the list of “unmailable” things, even going so far as to forbid using the *mails* to tell *where to obtain* them or how they might be made. In 1896 a similar law was added to the United States criminal statutes by which the transportation of such articles or information by *express* companies was made equally unlawful. Between the years 1872 and 1896, every State of the Union, except Texas, had included in its penal code some law forbidding the manufacture or sale of these articles. From one point of view it would seem that legislatures have been induced to put prevention of conception on a par with the crime of abortion, in making the sale of articles for either purpose unlawful, but it is worthy of remark that while the act of abortion is made criminal by all persons concerned in it, there is as yet no legislation to condemn the actual *use* of some thing or some plan for the prevention of conception, nor is there any law to suppress the discussion of methods of non-propagative marital intercourse without resort to articles. No doubt the main motive of such legislation has been to lessen the “vicious employment of preventives” outside of marriage, with the idea that even that virtue is worth guarding which can only be preserved through “fear of consequences.” As to the propriety, morality,

or legitimacy of the use of some checks to excessive fecundity in marriage other than strict continence, it need only be said that no law discountenances it, while its growing popularity is made evident by the gradually decreasing birth-rate in this country and the most advanced nations of Europe. Even those who talk the other way and profess superlative virtue are not likely to be credited with it when they show no larger family than the average.

Admitting that there is no law, divine or human, no "consensus of the competent," not even popular sentiment to say, "thou shalt not" employ some method of "conjugal prudence" for the limitation of the family in the defeat of Nature's tendency to excessive fertility, the question inevitably presents itself—what method is most satisfactory, reliable, and unobjectionable? The reader will naturally look to the writer of such a book as this for the answer, but the reply must be that so long as the laws just described continue in force no writer or publisher can be expected to provide the information for which the people are clamoring, as indicated by our own correspondence. If citizens of this "gloriously free country" were as jealous of their individual rights and as vigilant in maintaining a free press as are their English cousins, they would enjoy equal access to books and articles and the right to scientific information now denied them by illiberal laws. Meanwhile, *i.e.*, until the indignant citizens arouse themselves to effect a repeal of the laws, they will please save themselves postage and the time of the writer by *not asking for what he cannot give them*.

These postal laws are generally rigidly enforced, especially against those who publicly opposed their enactment, as I did, and so I can least afford to take any risk in attempts to evade them. Nor have I any disposition to evade them. Existing laws, while they remain, should be obeyed, and of course will be by every law-abiding citizen. Bad laws should be repealed. Our office consultants often remind us that the State laws are being generally ignored, and that a variety of articles are being almost "openly sold," but this is perhaps reason enough why they should not look to us for anything of the kind. Under this unfortunate state of affairs, it happens, as in other instances where prohibitive laws fail to prohibit, that the quality or reliability of the articles clandestinely sold are, like poor liquors, not what they should be, or would be under fair competition and criticism. It would probably be risky for one who knows, to tell wherein they fall short. The inevitable result is that thousands of people are resorting to injurious methods and unreliable articles, as shown in "Private Words for Women" in Part II.; many are taking unwise risks and suffering the results in unexpected "accidents" they are in no position to afford; and so we see the business of "regular" and "professional" abortionists improved, and an increasing number of foundlings or abandoned babies

dead and alive. In short, the people *have* that "little knowledge which is a dangerous thing," and the only cure now is more knowledge, but the laws forbid. Such laws are evidence of the evil of hasty and ill-considered legislation. To the same laws it is fair to attribute the fact that science has not yet made known a perfect means of prevention, one entirely reliable, practical, and unobjectionable physiologically. *Unhindered, it might have.* Even the hens know more than we do about laws governing ovulation, and can select foods which will arrest the formation and laying of eggs. Farmers are often put to an inconvenience on this account. A physician in this State some years ago advertised preparations for both quickening and arresting ovulation in women, so that a wife could have her choice—become pregnant, or avoid pregnancy. One of the remedies was for wives who had failed to have children, and the other for women overburdened with family. This man was arrested and his discovery, if it possessed any real value, was suppressed. It would seem as if the human family should know as much as an ordinary hen. Perhaps it will some time. It is not at all unlikely that there is some physiological law, if physicians were encouraged to investigate and discover it—a law which would place the function of child-bearing entirely under the control of the wife. But under the present régime there is no incentive to experiment, no encouragement for physicians in their conventions to compare notes in regard to such an important subject. Discussion of it is practically tabooed. Hence, no progress in this department is for the present possible. Among the methods requiring no articles and so possible of mention, probably the most ancient is withdrawing, or "conjugal onanism," which is generally condemned by the medical profession because injurious to both husband and wife, and for more than one reason it cannot be always "safe and sure."

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, head of the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium, in his great and justly popular book, "Plain Facts for Old and Young," offers only one "compromise" for married folks who are not content to be continent, *i.e.*, the "fourteen day" rule, without, however, claiming that it is "unobjectionable," and while admitting plainly its limitations or unreliability. In short, it is available only for *some* folks, and nothing but experiment, with success or failure, can tell what families may depend upon it. It is hardly worth considering.

The Rev. J. H. Noyes is generally credited with the first public announcement of the method he called "male continence," in which self-control of the husband is depended upon to avoid the final crisis which completes the propagative act. His own detailed version of it may be found in editions of this work prior to 1898, but at the present time its merits are being sufficiently made known by its most recent adopters in the ranks of "social purity" workers, who think they have

found in it the solution of the great problem which Huxley has declared to be the "riddle of the Sphinx." See "Dianism."—National Purity Association, Chicago, Ill.

In a book entitled "Karezza, the Ethics of Marriage" (Chicago, Ill., 1896), the author, Dr. Alice B. Stockham, without naming the originator of what she acknowledges to be a "new and unique theory of controlling propagation," adopts it as the best solution of the problem, except that she advocates female as well as male continence, advising a mutual and equally quiet "love communion between husband and wife, from which results a mastery of the physical and control of the fecundating power." This book, together with George V. Miller's "Strike of a Sex" and its sequel, have done much to extend a knowledge of this plan, and to present it in its best light; but on the other hand there are writers who oppose its general adoption, as a regular thing, both from reasons of theory and experience. They claim that this exercise of the sexual functions must be attended with congestion and tension of the nervous, muscular, and secretory parts of the sexual system; that the congestion and tension can only be sufficiently relieved in the natural climax with its prompt and complete relaxation; and that unless there be at least occasional vent for the secretions which, during active stimulus of congestion, accumulate in the prostate and other glands, and in the seminal vesicles, their retention, in the course of time, would be liable to result in enlarged prostate, seminal vesiculitis, and reflex nervous disturbances. Many physicians have observed and reported cases of nervous disorder in both sexes as a result of "withdrawing" (one sort of abrupt female continence), and it is possible that similar troubles might be developed in the male from persistent resort to this abridgment of a natural process. When certain nerve-centres have been brought to a high state of tension by prolonged grief there is generally great relief in the relaxation of "a good cry," and "a flood of tears," and many have suffered from the successful effort to suppress this climax. As grief stimulates secretion of tears, so conjugal love emotions, proportional to their intensity, indulgence, and prolongation, must stimulate seminal secretion, and possibly faster than absorbent glands could take them back.

Dr. William Acton writes on this subject: "These indulgences, which are thought so harmless, produce local mischief in the reproductive organs. Among the probable evils they cause is a weakening of the consentaneous actions which should connect the excitement of the organs to the complete performance of the sexual function. In the next stage the excited nervous system, if it does not receive that shock which we have seen attends ejaculation, suffers a longer and more severe strain, lasting often days and nights, and one which is repeated over and over again. In fact, the nonoccurrence of emission after sexual

excitement permits for a time the repetition of the excitement; but ultimately a collapse takes place from which it is very difficult to rally a patient. The consequences are that when, after the preliminary excitement, the control of the will has been able to prevent emission, the patient will very probably find that when he wishes it, emission will not follow erection. This practice, emotional in the highest degree, cannot be carried on with impunity. Nature is sure, sooner or later, to inflict a sure retaliation." Dr. Robert W. Taylor admits that withdrawal sometimes seems harmless, and says of it: "In some men it induces ill-health very promptly in a few months, or a year or more, while in others the practice may extend over several years before its baneful effects begin to show themselves. * * * What should be absolutely spontaneous and untrammelled in the way of desire and sensation becomes abnormal by reason of the mental process by which the act is interfered with at its most critical stage. * * * In some cases a strong, well-balanced nervous system is responsible for the immunity which so many men enjoy." He says further that whenever the parts have suffered any impairment from masturbation or chronic gonorrhœa, they do not well bear the added injury of any modification of normal intercourse. Dr. Taylor thinks women are less injuriously affected by such practice than men, but this will depend much upon their sexual sensations. If apathetic and unmoved, they may be little harmed by it, but if considerably aroused, only to be disappointed by a lack of normal culmination, then they are left excitable, nervous, and sleepless, and the next day finds them fretful, headache, and blue. A repetition of such experience will often develop a revulsion by which their nature emphatically declares that none at all is preferable to what has been called "sexual fraudulency."

"It is an error," says Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who brought the foregoing opinions of Drs. Aeton and Taylor to my attention "to suppose that avoidance of loss is just so much gained for another time. The retention by control tempts to further acts, all of which cost nerve-tone or drain nerve-centres, and one who attempts to save himself this way, may, after all, be lured into greater excesses than he who becomes more contented by occasional full satisfaction. Unduly prolonged intercourse," continues the Junior, "is one method of excess by those who acquire unusual power of control. The act is accompanied by intense nervous activity, and the high tension cannot be healthfully or safely maintained much longer than Nature has arranged for. Observation of animals shows that in almost all, the crisis is reached within a few minutes, though the period of dalliance or preparation may be much longer. Man's nervous development and endurance has in many ways been proven to be greater than in animals, but in sexual activity, as well as in other directions, men overtax themselves far more than the rest of

creation, and they pay the penalty in too early evidence of sexual exhaustion."

It will be seen by the preceding paragraph that Dr. Foote, Jr., is quite in sympathy with the views given by Dr. Acton and Dr. Taylor. His observations in practice, he thinks, justify him in siding with them. Mine, on the contrary, lead me to have faith in continence as advocated by Mr. Noyes and others. Theoretically, it would seem that human beings should be able to obtain the benefit of magnetic exchange by methods superior to those pursued by the lower animals. When the affectional nature is cultivated, rather than the animal instinct, the intercourse of the sexes should be more like fellowship than the violent manifestation of extreme passion excitement, and it may be that any injurious effects experienced from such a course are the results of an excessive predominance of the animal nature of those who suffer from them. If so, male continence may be entirely healthful and satisfactory to some, and at the same time quite the reverse with others. The Rev. J. H. Noyes, who was at the head of a community of between two and three hundred men and women in what was called the Oneida Community, described in the "History of Marriage" (see page 852), asserted that the members of that body who depended wholly upon male continence to control the propagative act, discovered no injurious effects whatever, resulting therefrom in either sex. Other members of the Community have given their testimony in corroboration of their leader. Some critics did state that the practice would incapacitate those who pursued it for bearing children when wanted, but the organ of the Community, *The Circular*, replied: "Of the sixteen women mentioned in the Report last week as subjects of impregnation, one is forty years old; one is thirty-seven; two are thirty-three; one is thirty-one; one is thirty; one is twenty-nine; two are twenty-six; two are twenty-four; three are twenty-two; two are twenty-one. Average, twenty-seven and nine-sixteenths. The average of the periods during which these persons have taken part in the social practices of the Community is fourteen years and three-sixteenths. At least three of these impregnations took place each on a single trial, and seven of them, including that of the lady who is forty years old and has been twenty-two years in the social practices of the Community, took place each on the trial of a single month."

So here the reader has in brief the pros and cons, and what we need to settle the question is a Secretary of Sociology, at the seat of the National Government, and State Commissions as proposed in the chapter on "Restricted Marriage and Parentage," to carefully investigate the matter and give married people the valuable information they need. At the present moment opinions are conflicting, and well they may be when they are so little discussed, and so lightly regarded by the mem-

bers of the medical profession, especially those largely engaged in obstetrical practice; but what most prevents any progress in this field of investigation is the unfriendly attitude taken in relation to it by the State and the National Government. With the statutes as they now are, the world must remain in the dark, and just such evils must ensue as those depicted in the chapter entitled "Private Words for Women."

Whatever success may have attended the plan of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, in the community of which he was the recognized leader, it may be admitted that it will not be immediately adopted to any great extent by society at large. Indeed, the very ones who ought not to propagate their kind at all—the violent and criminal classes—will never listen to any advice requiring the exercise of self-denial or restraint. With mechanical means which would not interfere with their pleasures they might be induced to avoid the responsibilities of parentage, for they are mainly bent upon self-indulgence. A plan or a device, to be successful, must be one which married people in general will be willing to adopt. Earnest thought and attention, and the comparing of observations of many physicians in extensive practice are only necessary to perfect mechanical means and to in time discover the secret Nature has so long locked up in her "Library of Wonders." Never, until this shall be found, can the human family make much progress in scientific propagation; and, again, never until the laws relating to the latter are understood and faithfully observed will the moral and physical delinquencies which now afflict the race be eradicated. While regeneration may be necessary for those who are already born, morally and physically accursed, let us so look to the laws governing *generation* that regeneration may be rendered unnecessary. To say nothing of the "headachy," the dyspeptic, consumptive, scrofulous, idiotic, insane, blind, deaf and dumb; the inefficient, indigent and squalid; the pauper generating swarms of paupers and the beggar at every thrifty door; the thief and highwayman reproducing new broods of their kind and feeding them from the storerooms of the honest and industrious; to say nothing, I repeat, of all these which afflict the family and society, every community is infested with physical weaklings and natural born sinners of less marked type who stand in the path of human progress. But our legislators practically say that the State has need of all this stuff, and that accidental reproduction shall go on!

Contraceptics; Their Value in Promoting Human Evolution.

What is meant by contraceptics? The term being now used on both sides of the Atlantic, I turned to the Standard Dictionary (Funk & Wagnalls, 1895) confidently expecting to find it, but it was not there; then to medical dictionaries with no better success. Asking Dr. E. B.

Footc, Jr., where he originally found the term as used in his work entitled "The Radical Remedy in Social Science," he replied that he coined it ! The derivation of the word as given by its author, is very simple : merely substituting contra (against) for con in conception. Contraconception would be the full and self-evident form, but too prolix. Contraceptics being a word in actual use at this time, both at home and abroad, a statement of its true origin and definition seems to be quite necessary in this place. Hitherto, one good word was much needed in the treatment of this subject to convey an idea requiring the use of several words. In this rapid age we want as many new ideas as can be conveniently harvested, expressed in as few words as our vocabulary will permit ; and, if our lexicographers have not supplied them, we must coin them. The original Walt. Whitman never hesitated to give birth to thought, and to express it in words of his own making, when the dictionaries failed to contain the ones needed.

It is now my purpose to show the value of contraceptics in promoting the evolution of man. From the earliest written history of the human race, to the present moment, writers have appeared from time to time, who believed that the human race might be improved by scientific methods. Much has been written upon the subject, and opposition has come, principally from those who are inclined to depend wholly upon supernatural agencies. The latter are disposed to rely wholly upon the direct intervention of an all-wise Creator. They would reverently leave the matter in the hands of the Almighty, entirely ignoring the trite maxim that "Providence only helps those who help themselves." If they were to logically follow out what they affect to believe in regard to the development of the race, as agriculturists they would give no attention to the selection of seed when planting ; as pomologists, they would have been satisfied with the twenty varieties of small, sour apples described by Pliny early in the Christian era, and we would not have had the 325 varieties of luscious fruits bearing that name to-day ; as florists they would have played no tricks in the development of flowers, and the beautiful and many-tinted chrysanthemums would have bloomed no larger nor prettier than the little modest artemisia that ornamented the flower-beds of our forefathers a century ago ; as stock raisers they would have been content to drive to church with a steed that would travel a mile in ten minutes, and to milk the mangy cow with the crumpled horn ; and to raise hens laying 120 eggs a year instead of 150 to 175, as many of these feathered bipeds do at this time. A wise Providence would have attended to everything without the agency of man, and the latter could have folded his arms with idle and luxurious indifference while all this progress is going on. Such examples in all departments of human ingenuity and activity might be indefinitely extended if necessary, but let this suffice.

The subject of improving all human kind by scientific methods is now engaging the attention of many intelligent people in both hemispheres as never before, and the old-time objectors are growing less numerous. Stirpicultural reformers, however, are confronted with an almost insurmountable obstacle with existing statutes. The mothers of the race are to a great extent under the dominance of what are called "the lords of creation." If taught the importance of not bearing children, except under favorable conditions, they very naturally reply: "How can we help ourselves? Our husbands will not be deprived of what they call their marital rights, and you members of the faculty tell us that, under the laws of the land, you cannot prescribe anything with which we can protect ourselves from undesired offspring. What are we to do? We know very well that when we are suffering from some chronic maladies, we cannot be expected to bear robust children. We are taught by physiological writers that the children of a chronic inebriate are quite likely to become victims of inebriety or of some neurotic disease. Insanity, or at least the predisposition to insanity, is said to be hereditary. There might be insanity in the husband's family, and the man may have been an inmate of an asylum, and if he be crossed by one denying him anything he desires, he might go stark mad at once! You tell us if our first child is idiotic, that it ought to be the last one." "It was with difficulty," a wife might say, "that I could earn enough to keep soul and body together, and I married for a home. Now I find I cannot love my husband. Married life is wearisome and unsatisfactory. My children are unpromising physically, and unbalanced in mind; I cannot, by any act of mine, change these conditions. I made a mistake for which I am now suffering mortal agonies, but I do not wish to bear children to also suffer from my indiscretion. Now how are we women to protect ourselves from having children who will furnish inmates for the asylums, inebriate homes, prisons, and almshouses?"

The question is a poser under existing conditions! Where is the stirpiculturalist who can answer it? And again, what chance is there for race culture when even the children of the affluent will go among the crowned heads and nobility of Europe to make marriages the medium for obtaining an empty title without the least regard to the hereditary qualities of the companion thus sought, or to the question of mental, physical, or affectional fitness? It may be answered that contraceptics will not overcome all these obstacles. Admitted; but they would place in woman's hands means for rendering sterile human seed which could not possibly bear good fruit under such environment. Far better prevent such human stock from entering the world than to do absolutely nothing to prevent its advent; for it is a curse not only to itself, but to all its posterity. The stock raiser, without remorse, knocks in the

head the animals which give no promise of being useful. We cannot pursue that course with the human kind. We must humanely nourish our offspring, whether promising or otherwise, and by the aid of the doctors and school-teachers, make the best we can of such material. What chance is there for human advancement under such conditions? The destruction of unpromising babies as is well known was practised by early pagan nations; the Spartans thought it better to let weaklings die than to allow them to mature and reproduce their kind. The Chinese, to-day, are accused of killing off their superfluous children, especially their girl babies. We must resort to some means for weeding out defective stock; but those suggested by the practices of earlier ages, or the examples given us by the Mongoloids of the Chinese Empire, are not in keeping with our civilization. They have been somewhat seriously discussed, and there are writers who think we make mistakes in coddling and nursing our mangy specimens. They ask if it may not be better to let them die while we encourage the survival of the fittest. Even if any means could be practically adopted to exclude malformed, diseased, criminal, profligate, and other unfortunate people from propagating their kind, can any intelligent being tell us how human evolution can be otherwise than handicapped, while nearly all the children of the human race are but the creatures of accident—simply the happenings of sexual indulgence? With contraceptics in the hands of the mothers of the race, the family physician could intelligently and effectually advise a woman when she might safely parent a child without entailing upon it a life of physical suffering; he could advise a consumptive wife to forego the pleasures of maternity without living a life of isolation outside of wedlock; he could put in the hands of a drunkard's wife the means of making his sexual debauches fruitless; and he could not only advise, but provide means whereby the provident wife could select the most auspicious periods to add her quota to the world's population. What the human family needs, and must have, to promote moral, physical, and mental evolution, is some means of producing "fewer and better children." The Old World is rapidly pouring her excess of population into the New World. The United States and Territories at the present rate of increase will need some undiscovered continent, at no distant time, upon which to dump our surplus! Statisticians estimate that the one hundred million mark will be reached in this country by the year 1910. In 1790 our population was 3,000,929, and to-day it is 80,000,000! The *New York Daily World* (March 7, 1897) referring to the present population remarks: "This is a larger number than has ever known how to govern themselves since history begun, and our growth, like to the Pontic Sea, 'ne'er feels a retiring ebb.' The increase is steady and continuous." It will be seen, therefore, that we can safely put on scientific

brakes without interfering with healthful increase; if it would require even a century more to reach the hundred million mark under judicious and entirely justifiable use of contraceptives, the improvement in the quality of our people would well recompense us for going a little slower in peopling the planet. It is by no means certain, however, that we might not, by stirpicultural rules, aided by contraceptive means, reach the one hundred million mark much earlier than by our present hap hazard methods. A German writer, in 1878, said: "It is rather too low than too high an estimate, that, of the 1,714,000 children born annually, there is a loss of thirty per cent. from deaths during the first year of life, so that thus 514,000 are born in Germany only to leave the world at once, and these, for the most part, in a lamentable way. If we could arrive at this point that, instead of forty births, there were but thirty, and instead of thirty deaths, only twenty, in every thousand persons, the annual increase would remain unaltered; but, in the place of a diseased condition of domestic life, there would ensue a healthy one, and one of the ugliest features of German life would disappear."

What this writer says of Germany would apply with equal force to this country. Our infant mortality is simply hideous to contemplate. In a work entitled "The Radieal Remedy in Social Science," it is said, "The most accurate statistics furnished by the Board of Health show that the number of deaths exeeed the births in New York City by five thousand yearly; that, of the thirty thousand children born here, nearly one-third pass away in their first year, and fully one-half die before the fifth year." The venerable Prof. Alexander Wilder, M.D., has been quoted as saying: "No city in history ever was able to exist by the generations of children born and raised in it, but always depends on recruiting from the country." M. Bergeron, writing of the death-rate among infants in France, seems to think "an infant at birth has less probability of living a year than a man of eighty years of age;" and he holds up this startling fact in contrast to the averment that "in the Oneida Community only one ehild died during seventy years among sixty children born and reared therein." This is a strong point in favor of the claims of stirpiculturists; for the Oneida Community was well known during its existence as a social experiment aiming in large part to improve its offspring by seientific breeding. It justly boasted of its suceess in this particualar, and the final dissolution of the Community was due to persecution from the outside rather than to any fault in its system. The term stirpiculture, which is now extensively used, originated in that Community.

There are some aspects of this question which I shall entirely pass over, for it is intended chiefly to set the members of our profession thinking on a vital subject; but before concluding, allow me to say

that the plan suggested in the chapter on "Restricted Marriage and Parentage" seems to me entirely practical, and might well be urged upon the attention of our law-makers who at present seem unwilling to undo the mischief they have already done. Any moralist who had a hand in the passage of the existing laws, and who favored such legislation because he thought contraceptics should not fall into the hands of the young and inexperienced, could have no objection to such a measure as is therein proposed. The existing statutes in regard to contraceptics could remain, simply exempting the state officials from their prohibitions and penalties. Practicing physicians could refer all cases requiring such advice to the nearest State Commission or to the local Board of Health, and thus avoid all responsibility. Who, indeed, but numskulls and abortionists could reasonably offer any valid objection to such a plan? Before leaving the subject, let me urge every reader to call the attention of his representative in the State Legislature and in Congress to this vital subject, and appeal to him to use his immediate influence and vote to bring about one of the most important reforms that has ever been presented to the serious consideration of civilized man. While restricted marriage is commanding attention in many State Legislatures, bring in the more comprehensive measure that I have proposed in this volume for restricting both marriage and parentage, and the immediate repeal or modification of the laws which stand in the way of human progress.

Those having further interest in the laws relating to this subject, the arguments pro and con, the methods employed to enforce them, the protests that have been made, the customs of other countries, etc., will find about all there is to say of such matters in our pamphlet literature: "The Radical Remedy in Social Science; or Borning Better Babies through Regulating Reproduction" (25 cents); "A Step Backward" (10 cents); and the August, 1876, Supplement to the *Health Monthly* (10 cents).

Sexual Indifference.

This, on the part of husband or wife, is a frequent cause of matrimonial infelicity; so much so as to demand the attention of the faithful physiologist. The necessity for reciprocity in the marital relation is treated at length in the chapter on Adaptation in Marriage, to which the reader is referred.

Sexual indifference of two kinds exists, viz.: anthropophobia and sexual apathy, as will be seen by turning to page 571. The former is characterized by the most intense aversion to sexual connection. The individual not only experiences no amative emotion, but feels the utmost disgust when required to yield to the conjugal embrace. Many who experience this feeling imagine that they are more chaste and

more refined than those who are capable of amative excitement ; but chastity or extraordinary refinement is never the cause. It results either from disease, or an uncongenial matrimonial alliance. Women are more subject to this aversion for the reason that their organs of procreation are more often diseased than those of the latter, and, further, because women are more apt to marry for wealth and homes than men. How can it be expected that a young and beautiful woman will heartily and affectionately welcome to her bed a decrepit old man, whom she has married merely because she wished to gratify her pride by the exhibition of the gewgaws of wealth ? Or, if discrepancy in age does not exist, how soon the fires of amative passion die out and repugnance takes their place, when the married couple are neither mentally nor physically adapted.

But when adaptation in marriage has been duly considered and observed, disease, as before remarked, may cause anthropophobia. Excessive mental labor of either sex may so divert the electrical or nervous stimulus from the organ of amativeness, that repugnance may take the place of desire. Diseases of the brain may produce the same result, and sometimes induce impotency. Ulcerous, tumorous, cancerous, and inflammatory affections of the sexual parts in either sex, are apt to cause a disrelish or incapacity for coition.

Sexual apathy is more common than anthropophobia. The same causes which produce the latter may produce the former. The most common cause is impotency, which may exist in either sex, as already shown in the essay on "Impotency," commencing on page 655. When the erectile tissue and erectile muscles are paralyzed, inability to perform the act exists on the part of the husband ; while a wife so affected, although capable of cohabiting mechanically, experiences no pleasure, and is only too glad to be released from her husband's embrace. One of the most prevailing causes of indisposition on the part of the female is leucorrhœa, the presence of which disease corrupts the alkaline secretions of the vagina, and so coats the lining as to render the parts insensible to electrical influences. It also prevents the evolution of frictional electricity by excessive lubrication of the clitoris.

It not unfrequently happens, that a want of proper development of the clitoris causes indisposition. This organ is so very small in some females, as to almost render production of amative excitement by friction impossible. For a few weeks or months after marriage, or until the individual electricities of the husband and wife become in a measure equalized, the bride enjoys her new relation, as well, or nearly as well, as any one ; but after the magnetisms of the two by repeated contact become somewhat similar, the wife loses her excitability, and only after she and her husband have been absent from each other for a few weeks or months, and entirely regain the electrical conditions peculiar to

them, does she enjoy the sexual embrace. Sexual indifference arising from this cause is difficult of cure, although mechanical remedies may be prescribed in some cases, and the difficulty thereby remedied to some extent.

Protracted disuse of the sexual organs often produces apathy in women, and sometimes—not often—in men. I have remarked in another place, that as a general rule, abstinence from sexual indulgence, after reaching the age of pubescence, causes sexual indifference in women, and a morbid and almost mad desire for gratification in men. This I am confident from observation is true, nor is it difficult to account for it. If the unmarried woman does not practise masturbation; if, indeed, she gives no thought to sexual matters whatever, the ova, or germs, nevertheless pass off as fast as they ripen, and do not accumulate in the system. On the other hand, there is no normal relief for a man except by sexual connection. In a few cases it may happen that the masculine constitution is such that no more of the seminal fluids are secreted and deposited in the seminal vesicles than are needed by the system for masculine development. But, in most men, the system becomes overloaded with what might be called masculine qualities, including of course masculine magnetism, under which feeling it is difficult to withstand temptation. Hard mental labor may work up this surplus steam, but it is rather apt to drive one to secret vice, if relief is not obtained according to the means prescribed by Nature. But the organs of women, unless they have due exercise, may become as powerless and apathetic as the arm would if carried in a sling for a period of five or ten years. Any logical mind can see at once that the complete disuse of any organ of the body must necessarily be detrimental to health; this being the case, it is not strange that many young women arriving at pubescence at the age of thirteen to fifteen, and marrying at twenty or twenty-five, are liable to be rather unsatisfactory companions, unless these organs can be aroused from their lethargy by a husband who is powerfully magnetic. Secret habits in girlhood may produce either nymphomania or sexual apathy. The latter, in these cases, usually results from reaction from the former, for debility and impotency of the procreative organs are apt to succeed such physical violations in both men and women.

Want of physical adaptation is a frequent cause. Similar temperaments and habits produce similar electrical conditions. Between such persons there is a kind of electrical repulsion. There may be such a congeniality in tastes and sentiments as to give rise to the greatest friendship and esteem one for the other, but neither possesses the power to impart to the other a magnetic thrill by touch or contact. Allow me to introduce the horseshoe magnet to illustrate clearly this matter. In Fig. 329, A may be used to represent a husband and wife, well mated physically. It will be observed that when the positive and negative

(marked *p* and *n*), are brought together, there is perfect blending of the electrical or magnetic currents. One electrifies the other so, that there is between animal bodies thus congenial an interchange of animal magnetism very pleasing to the senses. B may represent inadaptation. When husband and wife are of similar temperaments, the effect is the same as if two positives (marked *p p*) are brought together, and two negatives (marked *n n*) are brought in contact. In this illustration it is seen that the dots, representing the magnetic currents, instead of blending and interchanging as in A, are repelled by each other. Now, so long as the electrical or magnetic forces of husband and wife are thus similar in quantity and quality, it is impossible for agreeable sensations to be engendered or experienced by physical contact, and hence it is not to be expected that any great degree of sexual pleasure can take place between them in the copulative act. If any pleasure at all is experienced between parties sustaining these electrical relations to each other, it is obtained entirely from frictional electricity, as in masturbation, and the effects are injurious to both.

FIG. 329.



ADAPTATION AND INADAPTATION ILLUSTRATED.

If mental adaptation exists between the married pair, so that they really feel ardently attached to each other, this difficulty may be partially remedied for a few months or years, and in some cases permanently, by electrical and mechanical means, accompanied with due regard to diet, habits, etc. But when there is neither mental nor physical adaptation, the indifference is not only irremediable, but anthropophobia may succeed, and continue until the marriage tie is dissolved by divorce or death, and a new alliance formed. Cases do occur among women, in which, after years of sexual indifference with an uncongenial partner, a second alliance, formed under the most favorable auspices, yields no amative gratification. The reason for this is, that cohabitation without love or passion destroys, after a time, the sensibility of the parts. If you want to destroy digestion, crowd your stomach with food when you do not need it, or with things you do not relish; if you want to destroy the sensitiveness of the palate, eat and drink habitually those things which are perfectly obnoxious to the taste; if you wish to overcome the sen-

sitiveness of the uterine organs, and render them not only insensible to pleasurable excitement, but, eventually, incapable of reproduction, marry a man who is distasteful and disagreeable to you; one who cannot call out the first spontaneous amative emotion, or enkindle the first desire, while you continue sexual intercourse year after year. Of course he will insist on being gratified, and habitual cohabitation with such a man can only end in the production of an abnormal condition of those delicate organs.

Another possible cause of sexual apathy is presented in the closing portion of the chapter entitled "Defects of Marriage." When anthropophobia or sexual apathy exists on the part of the wife, whatever may be the cause, cohabitation is injurious to the husband; masturbation is not much worse than copulation under these circumstances. The wife fails to electrify him, and the pleasure he derives results mainly from friction, the same as in sexual abuse. In such instances seminal weakness or other nervous derangements are developed, such as afflict the habitual masturbator, and the physician is called upon to give his opinion and afford relief. I have had many such cases, and in no one of them did the sufferer seem to imagine the cause of his difficulties.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than for a wife to arrogate to herself the possession of more voluntary chastity and virtue than her neighbor, because she feels no sexual desire. Nor can a husband present himself in a more laughable light to an experienced physiologist, than when he supposes that such apathy on the part of the wife is the result of extreme modesty and good breeding. If compulsory chastity, at the beginning of the menstrual period, lead to paralysis of the amative organs, no credit is due to her; for, at the outset, she was restrained by custom, which she could not safely defy, and now she is apathetic because the organs are paralyzed. The fact is, the sexual appetite is just as natural as the appetite for food, and disease causes the loss of the one just as much as it does loss of the other. Fortunately, such exquisite people, as alluded to, are not numerous, or rather, do not so often present themselves to the skilful physician, as those who have more sensible ideas. It is no uncommon circumstance in my practice for women of education and refinement, affected with anthropophobia, or sexual apathy, to present their cases with the expressed conviction or seeming realization that their indifference is the result of disease. I admire the frankness and good sense of a wife like this, and I have been happily instrumental in remedying or curing the difficulty in a majority of such cases. In fact, sexual indifference in both sexes is usually partially or wholly curable, except when both mental and physical adaptation have been disregarded in marriage. It is necessary first to ascertain the *cause* or *causes*, and this I can do whether the case be presented at my office or by letter. (See page 760.)

Signs, Symptoms, and Discomforts of Pregnancy.

The condition of pregnancy is made known early or late by various signs, and generally some discomforts. Some of the most certain indications are appreciable to the woman herself, who is "in a family way," or on the way to having more family; some evidences are only discoverable by a physician's examination. In the early months it is often a puzzling question to settle, and even later it is not always easy to decide between pregnancy and some form of tumorous disease. Generally the first thing which leads a woman to suspect pregnancy is the skipping of a menstrual period. This is sometimes delayed by other causes, and some women occasionally skip a period, while, in a few exceptional cases, even after pregnancy has occurred, the monthly flow appears several times, or even all through. Therefore the missing of one such event is not enough to prove pregnancy, and on the other hand it may occur without disturbing the regular periodical function. Cases have occurred where the functions of menstruation and nursing a babe were coincident with pregnancy! These are the main reasons for uncertainty as to whether pregnancy exists or not, in the first three months.

There are, however, other signs to be looked for. *Morning nausea*, even to the point of vomiting, is apt to occur during the second and third month, and it may be so persistent and distressing as to require medicinal treatment. Fortunately there are very effective remedies, which are generally sufficient, but in rare cases, to save the mother's life, interference to terminate pregnancy has been found necessary. Morning sickness may appear within a few days after marriage, and so be the first thing to suggest pregnancy. Some women are aware of queer appetite or unusual aversion to particular kinds of food, either with morning nausea, or instead of it. Salivation, an excess of saliva, is another annoyance which may become even serious, distressing, and exhausting.

Changes in the breasts are apparent to both the prospective mother and an examining physician. A sense of fullness or weight, slight enlargement, tenderness, and may be slight shooting pains, are likely to be noticeable in the first two months. The nipples become fuller and more prominent, and from the third month on there is a gradually increasing prominence of follicles around the nipples, and a "darkening of the areola" about them; also, a moisture of these follicles (glands) may be felt, or an oozing from them. (See Plate XV.) These breast signs are most distinctive in the first pregnancy; but it should be said that both enlargement of the breasts and darkening areola may be due to some other cause than pregnancy, and in making a diagnosis it is upon a combination of signs that an examiner bases an opinion. In the later months of pregnancy the enlargement of the breasts is very evi-

dent, and a "show" of milk is their way of saying that they are ready to extend hospitality to the coming guest.

The most distinctive or reliable signs of pregnancy are somewhat late in evidence. They are the *abdominal enlargement*, steady, uniform, and "characteristic," from the third month to full term, quickening, fetal movements and the sound of the fetal heart.

Quickening is really a sensation in the mother due to the change of position of the womb when it rises out of the pelvis and becomes more of an abdominal organ. It is felt about the last of the fourth month—possibly a little earlier or later. The motions of the fetus in the womb are not sensed until later, and become strongest, sometimes even troublesome, in the last three months. The sound of the *fetal heart*, heard by putting the examiner's ear to the woman's abdomen, over the womb, is the *one sure sign* that proves pregnancy, for the pulse-rate is faster than that of the mother, counting from 110 to 160 per minute, and some claim that a fair guess as to sex can be made by counting the fetal heart pulsations; the rapid beats tending to show that the sex is female, while the slower rate indicates a male. When they are below 120 a male child may be expected, 130 to 140 makes prediction doubtful, while a rate above 140 means pretty surely a female. This sure sign is not to be expected until the fourth or fifth month, rather later than most women like to have the question settled. Sometimes the presence of twins is discovered by hearing two hearts that do not beat as one.

The distressing symptoms of pregnancy, excepting nausea, are most common in the last three months, and are due mainly to pressure, distention of the abdomen, and impeded blood circulation. Thus piles, varicose veins, swelling of the limbs and of the vulva, and shortness of breath are brought about. The hygiene or management of the pregnant woman is too large a subject to be added to the domain of this book, and has been well written up for the average intelligent woman by Dr. Chavasse. His work called "Advice to a Wife and a Mother" (really two books in one) is on the list of valuable books offered by the publishers of this volume. (See last pages of advertisements.) In this matter there are many preparations, knacks worth knowing and comforting expedients, which, if appreciated and applied at the right time, add greatly to the comfort and even safety of the prospective mother. So many have expressed gratitude for relief afforded before, during, and after confinement by the free use of my Magnetic Ointment that it may be well called "a boon to pregnant women," and it would be a neglect of duty were I to fail to give it brief mention here, especially for the soreness and tension of over-stretched abdominal muscles, and aching and restless limbs. The physician who is engaged to attend at childbirth should make occasional examinations of the urine, and pro-

vide against serious disorders or disasters that possibly attend confinement, but they are prone to ignore minor discomforts as inevitable, which may nevertheless be much mitigated by well-advised management. The woman who then understands herself, her condition and needs, finds that such knowledge pays in the relief it affords. In spite of all care many women find it truly a burden, heavy and hard to bear. Yet almost all bear it patiently as a labor of love.

Food for Pregnant Women.

Experiment and observation have shown that the pains and perils of childbed may be greatly diminished, if pregnant women will only pay strict regard to their diet, and eat such food as possesses the least amount of calcareous matter. What I mean by calcareous matter, is that which, when taken into the system, goes to produce bone. There can be no mistake in the hypothesis that the fœtus in the womb is nourished by the same food which is eaten by the mother, and if this contains a large quantity of calcareous matter, the frame of the unborn child is too rapidly developed, in consequence of which its delivery is attended with greater danger and more pain. It is not necessary to enter into an argument to show why a child with a large frame should give the mother more pain in its delivery than one with a small frame—the fact is self-evident. It matters little how fat the little fellow becomes, because his flesh is yielding and readily conforms to the shape of the passage; but a large and inflexible frame reverses the fact, and makes the passage conform to it. Many women, during gestation, inistakenly resort to the very diet which produces the most mischief. The salts of lime and magnesia in foods are what go to make the bones firm. It has therefore been suggested that if pregnant women will restrict themselves in diet, or avoid foods rich in bone-making salts they may save themselves unnecessary stress and pain at the time of delivery.

On the other hand it has been sometimes observed that a woman's teeth become softened during pregnancy, by the absorption of these salts necessary for the growing fœtus—which it is slowly appropriating from the mother's blood, while her blood in turn may lay hold on the teeth for its supplies in case the food fails. Some writers have even said that with a few women each child born means the loss of a tooth. Any woman noticing this tendency should apply these suggestions with caution—lest she carry the plan too far, and deprive herself of elements of food that she cannot afford to exclude from her diet. Dr. Holbrook, author of "Parturition Without Pain," and other popular hygienic works, lately informed the writer that he had not heard of evil results from the adoption of the plan of omitting foods rich in calcareous salts.

In brief, the richness in these elements is great in the first named in the following list, and small in those toward the end; potatoes, almonds, walnuts, figs, beef, veal, pork, Indian corn (especially that grown in the South), beans, mutton, barley, sweet potatoes, oat-meal, peas, wheat, rice, parsnips, celery, lettuce, carrots, apples, cherries, currants, asparagus, bacon, oysters, eggs. Eggs have their lime salts mainly in the shell, and these are used up as the chick grows within, but fresh eggs are eaten without the shells. From one point of view there is not a large proportion of lime salts in milk, when figuring in its water with all, but when considering its solid ingredients only, the lime and other salts are in large amount, as would be expected for the needs of the growing infant, which after it is born must rapidly enlarge and harden its bony system or become rickety and puny. Milk is therefore a natural baby's food, but not so well adapted to the adult, unless for special reasons in exceptional cases, and in the line of the dietary plan here proposed it is not well suited to the gestating woman, while it may be just the thing for one who has a babe to nurse.

I have directed many women in the selection of proper food during gestation according to the foregoing rules, and, in all, the results have met my most sanguine expectations. Those who have previously suffered the most agonizing labor-pains, found a happy diminution in their length and severity; others, who, from their compact build, anticipated painful and protracted labor, in many instances escaped with less than average suffering; while many have, in substance, said to me: "Doctor, it's nothing but fun to have children by pursuing your directions while *enceinte*."

Card to Married People.

In concluding this Chapter of Essays, I feel constrained to say that comparatively few married people attain the conjugal happiness which their relation is capable of imparting. Even those who are not altogether congenially mated, might, if moderation and proper remedial and conciliatory means were employed, pass the shoals and rocks of life's ruffled stream with comparative freedom from perplexity. When there is physical adaptation, sexual excess often detracts from the pleasures of the sexual embrace and the esteem which the married pair naturally feel for each other, while sexual indifference often results therefrom, embittering the cup from which they have sipped too excessively. Those who are not well mated physically are apt to fret in the uncongenial harness, and instead of adopting means to remedy in a measure the sexual indifference arising therefrom to one or both, allow mutual mental repugnance to set in to aggravate an estrangement which, at the outset, might perhaps in some cases be overcome. Again, barrenness as well as excessive offspring is the bane of

married life. The latter, under existing statutes, physicians or the public have no permission to consider. The former is extensively treated in another portion of this volume, and in making a revision of this card, many years after the appearance of the earlier editions, it is with much gratification that I can say that hundreds of sterile marriages have been made fruitful. The hints on local inadaptation alone have enabled many a disappointed husband and wife to rectify the seemingly irremediable

evil of going through life childless. In some marked instances, physicians have written to the author that this matter was a revelation, enabling them to cure cases which had hitherto baffled their skill and ingenuity. In nearly all cases of matrimonial infelicity the old systems of medicine offer no relief, and those who are troubled in that way settle into the erroneous impression that there is none. To such I would say, consult me freely in person or by letter. My post-office address is given on page 1226, and a list of "Questions to Invalids" may be found on page 761. No one need hold

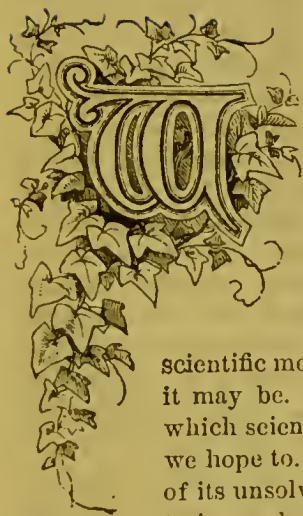
back from fear that I will betray confidence—my tongue is ever silent in reference to the consultations of my patients. I am daily consulted at my office or by letter on subjects of the most delicate nature, and all such secrets are incinerated or forgotten, while the advice I give in such cases is almost invariably successful.



PLAIN HOME TALK BABIES.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHAT DETERMINES SEX?



WHAT determines sex? Wouldn't you like to know? Of course you would. It is more than a legitimate curiosity that prompts the wish to solve the problem, but it is still a problem, and a very deep and perplexing one. Some say, in the familiar words of Lord Dundreary, "that is one of those things which no fellow can find out," but scientific men prefer to say it is not *yet* found out, although it may be. This is only one of the many problems on which science is content to confess "we don't know but we hope to." While there is life there is hope that many of its unsolved riddles will be taken out of the list of mysteries, and given a place in the vast records of scientific facts. But to this question we can only say not yet, and if it were only worth while to give the answer to it this chapter might as well end right here; but it may be worth the space it will take to briefly mention some of the incorrect guesses which have been rejected as unsatisfactory. Furthermore many interesting facts of sexual physiology have been brought out by the study of this problem.

Suppose we knew! What then? Would our knowledge be used to our advantage or otherwise? Is it perhaps lucky that we cannot determine the sex of our progeny and beget a boy or girl at will? That is another question. Some fear there would be too many boys born, and that there wouldn't be enough girls to go around—if we knew—but there's no need to worry yet, and even though it be best for us that we don't know, we shall continue to work at the puzzle as industriously as though it would be well if we did. As to the stock-breeders there can hardly be any doubt that they would make good use of the key to this sealed lock if they could find it. As to the girls, if there are too many of them, or if the boys' opportunities of getting on are so much better,

it may be the girls' chances would be improved and their stock value raised if by a period of scarcity there should result an increased appreciation of the female sex.

"Male and female created He them." This refers to only a part of organic life, but to the larger and better part of both plants and animals. A new life depends on the coming together of two germs, male and female, under favorable conditions. The vitalized egg, of whatever species, is influenced in its growth and development by heredity—by influences received from both parents. Heredity determines the species. We do not gather figs from thistles, nor breed mice from cats; but does heredity determine sex? Is the sex fore-ordained at the time the two germs meet and fuse? Is it settled then by the influences imparted by the sperm and the ovule, or may the sex be determined later by the environment and nourishment of the egg as it progresses in development. This question is yet unsettled, but as to the human embryo it is agreed that its sex is *not made manifest* until after several (about thirteen) weeks of growth. Before that the embryo is seemingly neuter or uncertain, for it contains parts from which either male or female organs may be developed. So it may be that sex is not determined until this late day, or it may be that the sex of the embryo was inevitably male or female from the moment of conception. Experiments with salamanders, caterpillars, and tadpoles show that rich feeding of the young (before sex is manifest) develops an excess of females (even as high as 80 per cent.), while low feeding develops males. That seems to show that in these lower orders of life the sex is not settled at the time the two germs unite, but that the fertilized ovum is for some time "open to conviction" as to whether it better become male or female and this is decided by the quality or abundance of food.

Professor Schenk's Theory.

Early in 1898 the newspapers contained sensational reports of Professor Schenk's claim or theory, and in the discussion of its merits Professor David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, said: "It is believed that the fertilized ovum is at first sexless, but develops as male or female in accordance with certain impulses that may act on it." On the other hand, Professor Virchow, of Berlin, was then reported as saying: "One thing appears to me to be certain—that is, that the germ-cell has in itself a defined sexual disposition." He asked "how about twins?" no doubt meaning that when one is male and the other female both are developed under the same influences, and therefore the sex of each ovum must have been determined at conception; but in case of twins it often happens that one gets far better nourishment than the other. Yet the best developed of the two at birth is not always the male or the female.

If nourishment be the sole factor, we might expect when plenty of rich food for all is provided to tadpoles that even 100 per cent. would become females. When 80 per cent. turn out females why do 20 per cent. come out as males, unless it be true that in them the tendency male-ward be too strong for even rich feeding to overcome.

Professor Leopold Schenk's idea is to beget boys by attention to the nutrition of the mother for a few months before conception as well as during the early months of gestation. His plan of dietary is not invariably the same, but by study of a woman's digestive and eliminative functions, and by suiting the food to her constitution, he aims to make her "sexually superior" to any male, so that according to the doctrine of *crossed inheritance of sex*, she will have a male child. The other problem—that of begetting a female—he leaves untouched; may be he thinks there is no demand that way.

Professor Schenk's book on this subject is now obtainable in the English language, and contains much of interest besides his own theory. As evidence of its utility he points to six boys of his own all in an unbroken row, and several male heirs of royal families are credited to his directions; but one notable failure was the third daughter of the Czar of Russia, which, according to the statement of *Vanity Fair*, ought to have been a boy, as Dr. Schenk was employed to arrange for one. It may be nevertheless true that Dr. Schenk has made the best guess yet, for if he could count on 80 per cent. males (the tadpole record), there would yet be 20 per cent. failures. (It may be noted here that in tadpoles rich feeding produces excess of females, while in the human kind, if Schenk is right, it produces males by *crossed* sex-inheritance. If there is not one law of sex for all creation it is all the more a very perplexing problem.)

Professor Ernst Haeckel, Germany's most distinguished biologist, when Dr. Schenk's book appeared, pointed out many errors in his general statements, and gave it as his opinion that "sex depends on a great number of involved physiological causes, which, for the most part, are still absolutely unknown."

If sex be determined at the time of conception it is supposable that it may depend on the number of male germs that unite with the ovule. Observations of lower orders of life show that one or more spermatozoa may invade the ovule, and become dissolved therein. The preponderance of male or female heredity may be thus determined, but whether many sperm would cause a male or female we have no means of knowing, and even if we knew it would of course be impossible to do anything by which to direct or influence the event of conception as to this matter. Millions of spermatozoa start in the race for the ovule, and whether one or a dozen win the prize must be always a matter of chance in which human will can have no control whatever; but then and thus

may be decided not only the sex but much of the form and character-tendency of the child that is to be. It is said that the queen bee can produce males or females at will by admitting the sperm-cells to an egg (while laying it) or by withholding this element (after she has obtained her supply by impregnation—during her “flight”). Dr. Albert C. Beale (U. S. A.) thus comments on this queenly function: “The action of the spermatozoid upon the ovule is probably that of a highly stimulant food, increasing its capacity for future growth; yet as this food undergoes no digestive change, but is bodily absorbed and mingles with the previous contents of the cell, it exercises an immense influence on the future being, second only to the original elements. Hence the progeny of a female resemble in some respects the male parent, though many, and in fact most of its male characteristics may be inherited from its *female* grandfather. * * * The female then is the type of the species. * * * The superiority of the female, in a sexual or physiological point of view, seems to me evident, when we consider the necessity of reproduction to the continued existence of the species.”

Still Other Theories.

In 1885, Mr. Samuel Hough Terry brought out an interesting book on “Controlling Sex in Generation;” still worth reading by those who have an insatiable appetite for this study, but the gist of his eleven chapters is this: “The stronger sexual energy of one parent at the moment of impregnation will control the sex of the offspring, throwing *it to the* other sex. This principle embraces a wise and beneficent biological law, through which the equilibrium of the sexes in numbers is everywhere maintained, for as soon as either sex, through unfavorable conditions, is so weakened that the offspring tends to one kind, these offspring will have been so reinforced from the strength of the stronger parent that they in turn will produce offspring of the opposite sex, and thus the equilibrium will be restored.” A very pretty theory, the result of over thirty years’ wrestling with the problem, and yet “*unproven*” is the verdict of science to-day.

Another reasonable theory was proposed by Professor M. Thury, of Geneva, and whatever the rest of the world may say of it he had the self-satisfaction of being entirely convinced that he could rightly say “I have it!” His idea is that when conception occurs shortly before menstruation, or soon after, the result will be a female, whereas, if it occur between the fourth day after and the fourth day before the next period, a boy will be had. Dr. T. Hollick, in his great work on the “Origin of Life,” makes his confession of faith in the utility of Thury’s theory. He says in italics “*the sex of the future being developed from an egg depends, mainly, upon the stage of ripeness that egg was at when im-*

pregnated." Hence there are male and female eggs, and the sex is determined even before impregnation. Nothing which can be done, therefore, at the time of conception, or after, can alone determine the sex. This theory supposes that early in heat, or menstruation the egg is not far along in the ripening process or development, and that this immature product, if then impregnated, becomes female; whereas if impregnated later on, when the egg has matured further, it becomes male. Many breeders of domestic animals have thought they found convincing evidence of the truth of this theory in their breeding experiments, *but*, it has failed to gain any wide acceptance among stock-breeders. Dr. Hollick plausibly explains why even if true it could not always be worked to supply human wants. He says: "There are some females in which the egg is always perfect from the first, and they always bear boys, while in others it is never perfect, and they always bear *girls*."

Prof. Barton Cooke Hirst, in "A System of Obstetrics," writes that "the most diverse conditions have been called upon to explain apparent departures from normal numerical relation of the sexes at birth. Illegitimacy, age of the parents, conception at certain periods after menstruation, deformities of the female pelvis, the state of nourishment or sexual vigor of the parents, the tendency of each sex to produce the opposite or the reverse, the tendency to produce that sex which is most needed to perpetuate the species, the season of the year, climate and altitude, and the degeneration of a race, as during the degeneration of imperial Rome—have all been advanced as reasons for apparent excess in the number of male or female births as the case might have been. All these theories have, however, been found either false or inadequate."

So, whether we look backward only twenty years or two thousand we find the same fate for all the guesses at this query, whether clever and plausible or baseless and very improbable. One of the earliest and most absurd-solutions of the problem was that of Hippocrates, that the right ovary produced boys, and the left one girls; and later was added the notion that the seed of the right testicle was for boys and that of the left for girls. This mere fancy is possibly the most widely known of the many guesses so far made, first, because of its antiquity; second, because it is easy to understand (without any study of sexual physiology); and, lastly, because it received the endorsement of Dr. R. T. Trall, who devoted a long chapter to it in his otherwise level-headed book on "Sexual Physiology." It is surprising that a man of his ability in this line of study could have given it a moment's consideration, though, in fact, he devotes almost fifty pages to it, after briefly dismissing other equally baseless notions as absurd—such as "planetary influences," the phase of the moon, the position of parents as to "points of

compass,"etc. It would almost seem that all the absurd guesses and fanciful notions on this matter had been put forward, but perhaps there are still a few surprises in store for us by fertile minds as rich in imagination as they are poor in the facts of science; and no matter how queer the idea, and how unprovable by continued observation, every new genius who gets "stuck on his own idea" will be able to cite plenty of cases to sustain it. Some folks can get into such a state of mind that they can only see the facts that agree with them, being totally blind to those which cannot be reconciled to their pet theory. Such was the state of mind of Dr. P. F. Sixt, of Erfurt, Germany, who wrote "The Mysteries of Nature Concerning the Generation of Man and the Voluntary Choice of the Sex of Progeny," published and endorsed by Dr. Trall. This ancient fallacy has lived long enough. Though a harmless superstition, it is time to bury it, or file it away among a thousand other futile fancies of an unscientific era.

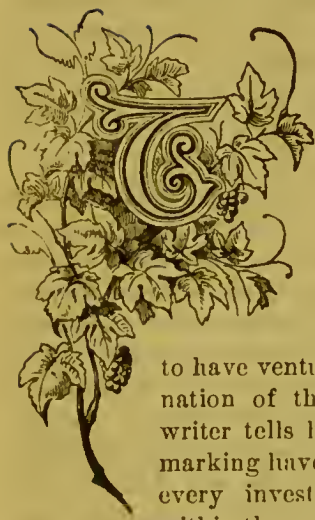
In treating the subject it seemed best to present all the theories which have occupied much of the attention of scientists, and here the reader has them. You can try the one which best commends itself to your judgment. The author of this volume has no theory of his own to add to the list, nor does he feel sufficient confidence in any one of them to advise the reader which to choose. From the publicity which the medical and secular press has given to the theory of Dr. Schenk it would lead one to suppose that his guess is the nearest right. But you have in this disquisition the criticisms as well as the theory of Schenk, and quite a variety of other theories, and if at the end of this chapter you are at a loss to come to any satisfactory conclusion you are in the same dilemma as the writer!



BOY OR GIRL, WHICH?

CHAPTER IX.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHILD-MARKING.



HERE are, perhaps, no functional phenomena which have engrossed the attention of medical writers to such a degree as those pertaining to the formation of the physical and mental characteristics of the embryonic human being. Example after example, of a curious character, is given to surprise the wondering public, and yet no one seems to have ventured upon a philosophical solution or explanation of the cause or causes. Nearly every medical writer tells his reader what singular instances of child-marking have occurred under his observation, and nearly every investigating reader finds them in any number within the range of his own observation.

I will here present, in as concise a manner as possible, the facts which are revealed to the eye and ear of those who keep these organs of vision and hearing open. I will also present, after each fact, a few examples illustrative thereof, and that any reader of these, who is unacquainted with me, or unfamiliar with the subject, may not suspect that I have drawn on my imagination for them, I will only adduce such as have been related by other well-known writers. I could produce, from the testimony of various authors, an unlimited number of examples in corroboration of each of my following five affirmations; but two or three will answer as well as a dozen:

FIRST.—As a rule, the child exhibits, in its physical and mental organization, more or less of the peculiarities of both parents.

SECOND.—The offspring often resembles only one of the parents.

EXAMPLES.—All my readers have living examples illustrative of the two preceding affirmations all around them, and, inasmuch as no one can be found unobserving enough to deny them, it is unnecessary to consume time and space with their relation.

THIRD.—The offspring frequently seems to possess none of the physical and mental characteristics of either parent. It sometimes looks like some good minister, doctor, or neighbor, when wife, minister, doctor, and neighbor are all above reproach, at least, have done nothing to give rise to scandal or suspicion. Or, it may resemble some great man or woman whose physical appearance is preserved in portraits or pictures, and whose mental characteristics are described in biography. Or it may bear the impress of some singular dream.

EXAMPLES.—Professor Britton tells us of a lady who lived in Fairfield County, Conn., and in universal esteem for her exemplary life and unblemished character, but who gave birth to a child who seemed to almost perfectly resemble the minister presiding over the church of which she was a member. The child has become a tall and graceful youth, and yet resembles the parson. The same writer also relates that a gentleman of his acquaintance, with very dark hair, beard, and eyes, wedded to a lady with brown hair, and a complexion no lighter than his own, had nine children, and, with a single exception, they all have dark straight hair and hazel eyes. Indeed, for several generations, not a single member of either family has had curly hair. The exceptional case is a fair youth with large, blue, expressive eyes, and golden locks having a natural tendency to curl.

Dr. Davis relates two interesting instances, as follows: "A woman of considerable physical courage, mounted a horse, rode side by side with her soldier-husband, and witnessed the drilling of the troops for battle. The exciting music and scene together inspired her with a deep thirst to behold a war and a conquest. This event transpired a few months before the birth of her child—his name Napoleon!"

"During the important period immediately preceding the birth of Dante, his young mother saw a startling vision of grandeur and great depth of significance. She beheld a populated globe of symmetrical proportions rise gradually out of the sea and float mid-heavens. It was decorated with every conceivable element of natural and artificial beauty. Upon a high and grand mountain, which melted away in the distant horizon and sloped gracefully into lands and lakes that spread out to the left, stood a man with brilliant countenance, whom she knew to be her son. Pointing with his upraised hand, he bade her look down to the right of the mountain. She beheld a precipice of abrupt ascent, like the walls of an immeasurable gulf with depth unknown. Whereupon she thought she fainted with excess of fright. But her son was as serene as a morning star; and, looking again, she saw no evil. After this beautiful and thrilling vision, Dante's mother had only in view the greatness of her unborn child—whose genius as a scholar and poet, as a creator of a world of fancies, is known throughout all the lands of civilization."

FOURTH.—A widow, remarried, not infrequently bears children by a second husband resembling the first; maidens who have cohabited with some one of the other sex, either by consent or constraint, have borne, in subsequent marriage, and in several successive confinements, children resembling the person with whom they first had intercourse.

EXAMPLES.—Rev. Charles McCombie states, that a neighbor of his, who was twice married, had five children by her first husband, and three by her second. One of these three, a daughter, bears unmistakable resemblance to its mother's first husband. The likeness, he remarks, was more discernible because there was such a marked difference in the features and general appearance of both husbands.

A Scotch physician communicated to Dr. Hollick a fact which came under his observation as follows: "A young female was forcibly violated by a person whom she did not know, and under such circumstances that she could not see him. It was known, however, by her friends, who he was, and, to avoid exposure, the matter was kept a secret, although, unfortunately, she became pregnant in consequence. The child strongly resembled its guilty parent, and the two children she had by marriage afterward also resembled him, although they were by her husband, the guilty young man having left the country.

"Dr. Dice says that he has certainly known one instance, if not more, in which a mulatto woman bore children to a white man, and that the same woman had to a mulatto man children who bore much resemblance to the white man, both in complexion and features.

"Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, gives an instance of a young woman of that city, born of white parents, whose mother, some time previous to her marriage, had a child by a mulatto man-servant, and this young lady exhibits distinct traces of the negro. Her hair, particularly, resembles that of the African."

FIFTH.—A pregnant lady may become frightened or annoyed by some disagreeable circumstance, or by some deformed or hideous object, and bring forth her child mentally affected thereby, or bearing a physical resemblance to the loathsome object.

EXAMPLES.—Dr. Pancoast relates the following: "A woman, absent from home, became alarmed by seeing a large fire in the direction of her own house, and bore a child with a distinct mark of a flame upon its forehead.

"A woman gave birth to a child covered with hair, and having the claws of a bear. This was attributed to her beholding the images and pictures of bears hung up in the palace of the Ursini family, to which she belonged."

Dr. Dixon, in an issue of his *Scalpel*, relates the following: "Mr. H., of the northern part of the State of New York, married some forty years since. Pecuniary circumstances rendered offspring undesirable.

Within a year, however, his wife thought herself with child. On expressing this belief to her husband, she was, at the moment, quite shocked at the dissatisfaction with which he received it. Taking his hat, he was absent from the house nearly an hour. He was distressed, on his return, to find his wife in tears. He assured her he was rejoiced to learn the probable realization of her announcement; and he was now satisfied with the condition of his pecuniary affairs. The wife dried her tears, and expressed her conviction that her offspring would suffer from her agitation. Her fears gradually increased as gestation advanced. A healthy and well-formed boy was born. After some months it manifested an extreme unwillingness to approach the father. This gradually increased, until its dissatisfaction was manifested by loud and continued screaming when brought near him. As age advanced, the most persevering efforts were made to overcome this repugnance, and the attempt was abandoned in despair. This state continued, and, at the time of our receiving the information, the son, then an active and rising member of the bar, had never been able to speak a word to his father, although the most painful efforts were made."

Probably every person of mature age and much observation has seen as remarkable examples as those which are herein given. The uppermost question in the minds of every one cognizant of these phenomena is—how do they happen? I think I can explain to the entire satisfaction of every reader who has been interested in the explanations of the important part individual electricity performs in the human system, as taught in this volume, commencing with the very first chapter.

After the spermatozoon and the ovule meet in the cavity of the female uterus, the kaleidoscopic changes that take place are truly wonderful, as will be seen by reference to the colored plates inserted in Part III. The divisions and sub-divisions of the cellular matter, its separations and reunions, may easily be imagined to go on under the laws of magnetic repulsion and attraction. One is reminded of the preparation for a grand dance in a brilliant ball-room filled with merry dancers, who, under the same laws of magnetic attraction, are arranging for a quadrille. All seems like confusion for awhile, with the divisions and sub-divisions by twos and fours, etc., until the last call of the prompter; then the music begins and order comes out of chaos. In like manner the cells of the reproductive germs, as seen in the colored plates, disassociate and reassociate as if gifted with intelligence. Indeed, it is believed by some scientific writers that "consciousness is a fundamental property of protoplasm." It really seems probable that it is so. Finally we see the head, spinal cord, etc., which together constitute the main trunk of the wonderful telegraphic system of the human body, as depicted in Chapter I., Part I., suspended by the umbilical cord in the cavity of the uterus, reminding one of a piece of

metal which has been placed in an electrolyzed solution of a plating bath, preparatory to being electroplated. People seldom realize, when they look upon a watch-case that has been galvanized, that the gold or silver with which it is so beautifully coated was carried particle by particle, and deposited thereon by currents of galvanism. Galvanic or voltaic currents of electricity, passed through minerals in solution, will often build up the most wonderful images of trees, coral, etc., on metal plates suspended therein. Then why may not the animal electrical currents build up the human structure in the womb under electrical laws established by the Divine Artificer? (See Fig. 12, in Color Plate XVI.) The numerous branches of the nervous system, presumably starting out from the spine, are not visible to the eye, but it may be safely imagined that they are getting into form. It is true you cannot see them even with a microscope. Neither can you see the coming roots, stalks, or heads of wheat in the little kernels of grain the farmer plants; but that they possess the promise of them is evidenced by the fact that when placed in good soil they throw out roots, tall stalks, and in process of time what is called the head, in which is arranged, in the most methodical order, a great number of kernels of the grain. It has been found, too, that the application of electro-magnetism to the plant hastens its growth, showing that this is undoubtedly the silent motive-power Nature supplies to the roots of plants to carry up, particle by particle, the atoms of nutrition they draw from the ground. Just so, without doubt, it is under the influence of individual electricity that, in the formative processes, atom by atom, the fœtus is developed.

If the theories about the prominent part electricity plays in the human organism presented in this volume are well founded (and they are annually being verified), it may certainly be reasonably inferred that fœtal formation goes on under the same electrical laws that control the mental and physical functions in the mature man and woman. And if this hypothesis is correct, what has been regarded as a mystery in the phenomena of child-marking, may be readily explained. The same order will be maintained in the following explanations, as was observed in the presentation of the phenomena.

The Phenomena of Child-Marking Explained.

FIRST.—Why do offspring generally possess the characteristics of both parents? This can hardly result altogether from any character imparted by the minute embryo contributed by each. They are both too small to exercise any very controlling influence, especially when it is considered how much the peculiarities of the child depend upon surrounding influences as well before as after birth. It is a trite proverb, that as a "twig is bent the tree inclines," and certainly if education and social surroundings can so change the character of the child after

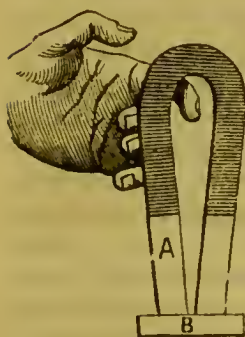
its advent into the world, how much easier the little germinal speck in the mother's womb may be governed by magnetic, mental, and physical influences. Thousands of the little seminal animalculæ called spermatozoa could be contained in the shell of a single mustard-seed, and the egg or ovum of the female does not weigh more than a two-thousandth part of a grain. The prospective constitutional health of the offspring is most undoubtedly influenced by the purity, healthfulness, and temperamental adaptation of the spermatozoon and ovum, but further than this, these germs probably exercise but limited control over the mental or physical organization of the fœtus. That they do to some extent is evidenced in the occasional examples we see of atavism.

The investigating mind will find, in the highest type of animal as well as in the highest order of vegetable life, that the seed itself seldom imparts the actual character of its progenitor to the offspring or product. I presume it will not be questioned by man, in his vanity, that the human being is the highest type of animal life, and I believe it is conceded that fruit-bearing plants and trees constitute the highest order of vegetable life. Therefore, if reasoning by analogy amounts to anything, my hypothesis must be correct, for all horticulturists know how rarely an apple, peach, plum, pear, or cherry tree can be raised from the seed and possess the qualities of the parent tree. It is also useless to plant the seeds of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, etc., with the expectation that the same quality of fruit can be reproduced by this process. It can rarely, if ever be done. And I am convinced that the further the matter is investigated, the more apparent it will appear that the germinal specks which give birth to the human embryo, have only a contributory effect in giving mental and physical character to the child. Then what are the chief factors that cause the child to resemble its parents? I reply, the influence of the magnetism of the husband upon the uterus of the wife, and the influence of her magnetism in conjunction with his, upon the fœtus in process of formation. The fœtus might be said to be under the hypnotic influence of its parents during the entire period of gestation (provided the father is a home man), or under that of the mother, if the father is absent.

We find that some of the metals may be permanently magnetized. Probably the majority of my readers have seen iron so magnetized that it would attract any small metallic bodies like tacks, nails, etc., and hold them as if they were glued to it. In Fig. 330, next page, A represents a horseshoe magnet which has been so magnetized that it will pick up a piece of iron of considerable size, as represented by B, attracting it with so much force, that quite a pull is required to separate the two; Fig. 331 represents a hammer which has been magnetized to such a degree that it will pick up nails without the aid of fingers. Its attractive power is sufficient to hold the nail by the head while the first

blow is given to drive it in the wood. This magnet and the hammer impart, while they are in contact with metallic substances, their magnetic properties to them, so that they are entirely under their magnetic influence. Now, I hold that the influence of the male sexual organs over the uterus, etc., of the female, is in a measure analogous. The womb becomes magnetized, and in many cases, permanently, by the male in copulation, and the individual magnetism so imparted to the womb, causes the organ to exercise an important influence upon the mental and physical character of the growing embryo which it contains, for seven or nine months. Do you ask how the magnetism is imparted? I answer that it may be imparted by the contact or friction

FIG. 330.



HORSESHOE MAGNET.

Holding by attraction a bar of iron. A, the magnet; B, the iron bar.

of the male organ with the womb. Rub your knife-blade with a piece of magnetized iron, and for some time, that in turn, has the power of the magnet, and will attract particles of metal. The length of time the blade will retain this power depends upon the strength of the magnet and the length of time it has been applied; and the duration of the magnetism of the womb depends upon the magnetic power of the husband and the length of time it has been under his control.

Let it not be imagined that I consider the magnetism which governs the attraction of metals identical with that which the husband imparts to the uterus, or that the latter, strongly magnetized, would have any attractive power over metals. All kingdoms—animal, vegetable, and mineral—have magnetism

peculiar to each, and I have only alluded to the magnetism peculiar to metals to illustrate my theory. I have already shown in this work that individual electricity or magnetism is possessed by every one, and that it exerts a remarkable influence over the sexual and social relations. Even the great ancient philosopher Socrates gives the history of what he experienced in the society of a lady friend in the following language: "Leaning my shoulder on her shoulder, and my head to hers, as we were reading together in a book, I felt, it is a fact, a sudden sting in my shoulder like the bite of a fly, which I still felt five or six days afterward, and a continual itching crept into my heart." Certainly the wise philosopher was too sensible to imagine this, and his amusing relation of his love experience only shows that he was susceptible to the magnetic power of his female associate. If it be admitted, as I think the pages of this work prove, in those parts in which the philosophy of sexual intercourse is discussed, that men and women are magnetized by

each other, then it is self-evident that individual magnetism may be communicated to any susceptible part of the organism. In fact, this truth is verified by the effects of mesmeric operations on the external members of the body.

SECOND.—Why do offspring often resemble but one of the parents? After having read my explanation of fact first, it is easy to infer that some persons are less susceptible to magnetic influences than others. Thus the uterus of a wife may never become fully magnetized by the husband. She will produce children resembling herself, for the fœtus, in its various stages of growth, is almost exclusively under the control of her own magnetism. Then, again, the womb of another, more susceptible, will be so excessively charged with the magnetism of electricity of the husband, that the children are perfect *fac-similes* of the father. But why do we sometimes find in a family, one, or more, resembling the father, and the rest having the mental and physical characteristics of the mother? Simply because many persons are subject to periodical exaltations and depressions of their magnetic powers; hence, when the exaltation of the husband's magnetism is coincident with the depression of that of his wife, then the uterus and the embryonic product are under the husband's control. When the magnetism of the wife is in the ascendant, then the development of the fœtus is under her magnetic control.

THIRD.—Why do children frequently possess none of the physical or mental characteristics of their parents? Because the magnetism of the mind of the mother, under the influence of some mental impression or impressions she receives, controls the development of the unborn child. If it be something she has read or dreamed, or a picture, or an object she has seen, and her mind is dwelling upon it, then the mental magnetism seems to overcome all merely local influences of her husband or her own, and the whole physical structure of the embryo, including the brain, is built up, particle on particle, and each atom moved to its place by the magnetic forces supplied by the mother's mind. She is practically hypnotizing her unborn child.

The magnetism of the mind is always superior to any local bodily magnetism of the individual, and while the former may not interfere with the latter when there is nothing to disturb the normal equilibrium of the nervous system, any great mental emotion may change at once this harmonious status, and the mind's magnetism will assert its control, entirely supplanting the local electricity and magnetic operations going on in the uterus of a pregnant female, whose admiration, excited

FIG. 331.



A MAGNETIC HAMMER.

a represents the hammer attracting to it the tack *b*.

imagination, ungratified desire, or fear is excited. And here an illustration is not wanting. The conduct of the atmospheric electricity toward telegraph wires which conduct galvanic forces from one region of the country to another may be instanced. The former is superior in quantity and power to the currents generated in the office of the telegraphic operator, and yet everything goes smoothly on if the elements are undisturbed; but let a thunder-storm arise, and the lightnings of heaven not only assert their supremacy over the wires by the driving off or swallowing up of the operator's currents, but in some cases knock the operator over and melt his instruments. At least they used to do this. Perhaps the inventive genius of man has developed something to prevent such violent interruptions. I am informed it has. Nevertheless, this illustration conveys the idea.

If the offspring resemble some living man to whom the wife was much attached, then that person had, through the medium of her brain, magnetic control of her uterus just as much as if he had had physical contact therewith, while both parties may have been perfectly innocent of sexual connection. Indeed, if the pregnant wife has carnal desire for any gentleman, which she strives in vain to resist, the influence of her mind upon the fœtus is greater than could result from actual sexual intercourse, because the workings of the magnetism of the mind upon the uterus always exert a more controlling influence, when once set in motion, than merely those of the magnetism of the procreative organs. As is proverbially the fact, pregnant women are very apt to mark their children with anything for which they have a longing or an ungratified desire. Also with any work of art which greatly excites their admiration, especially if it be almost constantly before them. The beautiful picture of the Madonna and her child which ornaments the homes of many devotional Catholic mothers has doubtless marked many a baby of exceedingly plain parentage. Handsome children are not uncommon in the plainest Spanish, Italian, and Irish families.

Child-marking, in my opinion, *is one of Nature's methods of promoting evolution in the human family!* Whenever any great national hero draws the attention and admiration of gravid women all over the civilized world to his magic achievements, the children in utero-life are quite likely to be marked by him, especially if his picture is in every show window, in nearly every home, and conspicuously exhibited on all patriotic occasions. And so too when any great civilians, like Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Robert Louis Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, Emile Zola, Henry Ward Beecher, Father McGlynn, Colonel Ingersoll, Paderewski, or others of note, come to the front in a way to rivet the attention of gravid women, the prominent mental and physical characteristics of these conspicuous individuals are impressed more or less upon the

plastic little creatures who are nestling beneath their beating hearts. Any great actors in the drama of life, thinkers and writers, in the field of literature, or eminent artists, or great geniuses of any kind, are unconsciously impressing their images and characters upon the unborn children of their times.

Some of the results of such child-marking are like composite photographs without the distinctive characteristics of some *one* person, having been gestated under the influence of more than one noted character. Both in their mental and physical manifestations they bear the impressions made upon them by the mother-mind through her admiration of several men and women of mark. Hence, when a child seems to possess none of the physical or mental peculiarities of any one, so that the parents exclaim: "Who in the world does that child take after?" then the mother has been either mentally or physically magnetized by many different persons, or mentally impressed by many objects, subjects, or biographies during gestation.

The writer of this volume is vain enough to believe that he has thousands of "Plain Home Talk" babies in this world, other than those who owe their existence to the "Hints to the Childless" given in their appropriate place in Part II., for there have been many fond mothers, who have named their little ones for him, and if the writers of the thousands of enthusiastic and grateful letters have been sincere; if they have felt to the heart's core all the obligations that they have expressed in words; then, such of them as were enceinte must have in some measure marked their unborn babes with some of the mental characteristics of the author of this book. In this way all who greatly impress the age in which they live, become immortal whether or not a celestial immortality awaits them. Theosophy attributes the strange appearance of any remarkable genius or prodigy in a family of children of mediocre ability to reincarnation. It professes to believe that some genius of the past has reappeared—has reincarnated! To my mind it seems easy enough to account for any such phenomenon if the theories of this chapter be well founded. Child-marking has been observed and commented upon by medical writers in various portions of the civilized world, although, if I mistake not, this book is the first to give it as the key to solve the riddle so often presented in human society when a single individual appears in a family of children who is in some way peculiarly gifted or greatly different from the rest. For instance, one of an otherwise exemplary family of children may seem to be patterned after the very devil. The mother's attention, while gravid, was unfortunately centred on some marked incorrigible miscreant, who was incapable of anything but mischief. Here, of course, would be an example of reversion rather than evolution, and it is well that the former is less likely to occur than the latter, for the reason that the mother-

mind will not dwell on such an unpleasant mental picture if it can well help it, while it invites those of the other sort to be present with her. She delights to think of them. Is not all this plain ?

FOURTH.—Why does a widow in some cases have children in subsequent marriage resembling the first husband ? Because her uterus is so permanently magnetized by the first that it requires time for her second husband to neutralize or overcome the magnetism of the first. With a remarkable instinct concerning the philosophy of this phenomenon the semi-barbarians of Kamtschatka require a widow to sleep with a stranger before contracting a second marriage, which act, they say, purifies her and renders her eligible for subsequent espousement. They seem to imagine that this intermediate connection will neutralize the influence exerted by the first husband, although I am confident they are decidedly mistaken. As a rule, having its exceptions as already given, the male who first lives and cohabits with the female, if she really loves him, governs, to a greater or less degree, the character of the offspring *ever after*. As a general rule I do not believe that a wife is capable of having an illegitimate child, unless those which are influenced in embryonic life by mental magnetic impressions on the uterus, as described in answer to question third, can be so regarded. Nor am I alone in this opinion. Michelet, the philosopher and historian, in words of advice to husbands who have detected their wives in infidelity, remarks as follows :

“You cannot abandon her. For how dangerous it will be for her, when the lover, who receives her, experiences the disgust of finding your reflection everywhere in her person, transformed through you ! In discovering in her your voice, your words, your gestures, and traces even still more profound !

“She belongs to you to that degree, that even should her lover impregnate her, it will probably be your child—one marked with your features—that she will give him. He will have the punishment of seeing that he can have nothing real or profound from her, and that, in the capital point, in the generating union, he is unable to render her faithless.”

My position on this subject is sustained by the testimony of those who have observed the effects of the first coition between animals and their subsequent offspring. It is authoritatively stated : “A mare belonging to Sir George Ousely was covered by a zebra, and gave birth to a striped hybrid. The year following the same mare was covered by a thorough-bred horse, and the next succeeding year by another horse. But the foals thus produced were striped, and partook of the character of the zebra. And it is stated by Haller, and also by Becker, that when a mare has had a *mule* by an ass, afterward a foal by a horse, the foal exhibits traces of the ass. Cases are recorded of mares

covered in every instance by horses, but by different horses, on different occasions—where the offspring partook of the character of the horse by which impregnation was first effected. It has often been observed that a well-bred bitch, if she has been impregnated by a mongrel dog, will not, although lined subsequently by a pure dog, bear thoroughbred puppies in the next two or three litters. The like occurrence has been noticed in the sow.” Breeders of cattle are familiar with analogous facts as occurring in cows. Says McGillivray: “Among cattle and horses they are of every-day occurrence.” Now a man is just as much superior to the lower animals in his individual magnetism as he is in every other attribute, and we might consequently expect a more permanent magnetism of the human female by the one first cohabiting with her than can possibly take place under the same circumstances to the female of the brute creation. Then, again, if simply the first connection produces such a permanent effect, what may we not reasonably look for when a husband lives in such intimate relations with her, as he usually does, for years instead of a few months?

FIFTH.—Why are the effects of annoyances, frights, or sudden emotions of mind of the mother apt to be photographed upon the body or mind of the unborn child?

In accounting for these phenomena, I must again illustrate my theory with the electro-magnetic telegraph, for with this instrument almost every one is familiar. Continuous currents of electricity along the telegraph-wire are sometimes suddenly interfered with by the approach of a cloud charged with atmospheric electricity, and when it comes in contact with the wire, it being in a higher degree positive, its electricity darts both ways on the latter, effecting a break, and driving in opposite directions the telegraphic current, which was a moment before uninterrupted between one distant office and another. As the cloud recedes from the wire, the telegraphic current resumes its path, as if nothing had happened, but the strips of paper on which the registers impressed the messages give evident marks of the shock, and instances have occurred in which the telegraphic instruments were twisted in all manner of shapes. Now, frights may make their impression on the growing fœtus in obedience to the same electrical law. The individual electricity of the whole body may be compared to atmospheric electricity, and those electrical evolutions going on in the uterine organs to the electricity employed by the telegraphic operator. The fright, annoyance, or whatever it may be, produces a sudden accumulation in the brain of the electrical forces of the nervous system, and as sudden propulsion of them to all parts of the system, including the uterus, where the local currents are interfered with by the intrusion of the more powerful and instantaneous currents from the brain, bearing

a photograph of the object or subject which causes the fright or annoyance. All who have ever experienced fright know the sensation : first, a sudden pressure in the brain, as if the blood had all rushed thither, and in another instant a peculiar sensation in every inch of the body, extending to the very ends of the fingers and toes. Sometimes the fright deals a death-blow to the fœtus, through a ponderous wave of mental electricity precipitated on the uterus, just as the telegraphic operator is stunned or rendered senseless by the atmospheric shock, unless some device suddenly breaks the connection ; but if no miscarriage occurs, and the local currents resume their action, the fœtus is almost sure to show some marks of the sudden intrusion, either on its mind or body, or both, just as the strips of paper passing through the telegraphic register receive some peculiar impressions or marks under the circumstances named. Extreme cases of malformation may be compared to those remarkable instances when the telegraphic apparatus is twisted and distorted by the intrusion of the atmospheric currents.

We may more reasonably look for the photographing of objects on the embryo human being in the womb, by electrical disturbances under the influence of the mind (the eye of the mother serving as a camera), than for such effects to take place on the full grown adult by disturbances of the atmospheric element, and yet the following facts gleaned from newspapers show that the latter are possible :

“A country woman arrived in Paris from the department of Seine et Marne, who should be presented to the Academy of Sciences. This woman was watching a cow in an open field, when a violent storm arose. She took refuge under a tree, which, at the instant, was struck by lightning ; the cow was killed, and she was felled to the ground, senseless, where she was soon found, the storm having ceased with the flash that felled her. Upon removing her clothing, the exact image of the cow killed by her side was found distinctly impressed upon her bosom.”

“A correspondent of the *New York Independent* says this curious phenomenon is not without a precedent. Dr. Franklin mentions the case of a man who was standing in the door of a house, in a thunder-storm, and who was looking at a tree directly before him, when it was struck by lightning. On the man's breast was left a perfect photograph of the tree.”

“In 1841, a magistrate and a miller's boy were struck by lightning, near a poplar-tree in one of the provinces of France, and upon the breasts of each were found spots, exactly resembling the leaves of the poplar.”

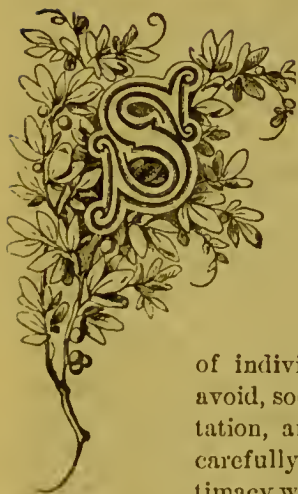
I cannot, nor is it necessary to, follow out this interesting subject with the numerous suggestions, illustrations, and explanations which crowd upon my mind at this moment. I am confident I have given the

key to unlock the mystery of "child-marking," as this class of phenomena is generally called, and the ingenious mind can, with it, account for every case, however peculiar, which the sparsely populated village and the crowded metropolis presents.

Let no one having children bearing no resemblance to themselves be pained by any inferences they may draw from what I have offered. It is often well that children do not take after their parents in their physical formation or mental organization. If they exhibit talent, goodness, or physical beauty superior to the parents, then well may the latter congratulate themselves, even if such superiority has obliterated every mark of family resemblance. In reality, none of our children belong to us. Certain laws have been established for the perpetuation of the race, and our little darlings and pets, with their roguish blue and flashing black eyes, whose presence lends cheer to our households, and gayety to the hearts of doting grandmas and grandpas, all belong to one common Father, who owns them just as much as the manufacturer owns the fabrics turned out by his mills. An ingenious mechanic may invent a machine which only needs to be set in motion each day to turn out some articles of acknowledged utility. No one supposes the machine owns these goods. We are all Nature's agents for perpetuating our kind ; laws have been instituted to prevent the race from becoming extinct. But our children are not ours. They belong to the great family of mankind. We may feel flattered when we see them partake so much of our flesh, blood, and magnetism as to reflect our images ; but even this is the result of our vanity, and whether they do or not, we are bound by every principle of humanity to love, properly protect, and correctly train the helpless human miniatures until they become old enough to take care of themselves. The most important work we have to perform while they are in the mother's womb, is to, as far as possible, protect them from moral, mental, and physical malformation. To this end, the mind of the mother should dwell on subjects of an improving and elevating character. It should be kept tranquil and happy ; free from sudden and disagreeable emotions of any kind ; but all this is impossible, if she be unhappily married, or if she daily meets, in her out-of-door exercise, deformed, criminal, and loathsome people. Accidents will occasionally happen to shock the nerves of pregnant women, but deformed people should be kept out of public thoroughfares and ill-assorted marriages and unpromising parentage should be interdicted by law. Judicial murder should be stopped as advocated on page 239. Impress this fact upon your lawmakers. Let us have no horrors that can be averted. Deliberate murder by an individual or by the State, with its shocking details printed in our newspapers, leaves its unfortunate impress upon foetal life, upon the coming child, and upon posterity.

CHAPTER X.

ESSAYS FOR THE FUTURE ON MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE.



SOME very important reforms are necessary to make monogamic marriage what it should be. Many of these have already been pressed upon the attention of the reader. The most important of them all is adaptation in marriage, as exhibited in Chapter II. of this part. To secure this, you should put yourself in positions to meet with a variety of individuals of the opposite sex ; seek, rather than avoid, society ; familiarize your minds with mental adaptation, and especially with physical adaptation ; study carefully the temperaments, and avoid much social intimacy with those who are not temperamentally adapted, as it is often the case that a platonic attachment springs up between two who are totally unsuited physiologically to come together in wedlock, and this mental congeniality leads the two platonic lovers to so far commit themselves that they cannot gracefully "back out" of an engagement. This is unfortunate for the present, and, in many cases, disastrous in the future. Such engagements, if made, had much better be broken if both of the parties concerned can consent to this course. It becomes a difficult, if not cruel alternative, when one of the parties cannot detach the fixed affections. It is hard to advise in a case of this kind, but physiological facts should be presented to the one whose constancy exists in spite of alleged incompatibility, and in most intelligent minds they would not be revealed without producing a wholesome result. Above all things, never marry for a home, for money, for position, for revenge, for obstinacy, to please friends, nor to show your gratitude to any one who has greatly befriended you in adversity, or saved your life when in peril. In the last-mentioned consideration you

may much better give all you have and mortgage all your prospective gain as a recompense, than to deed away your future happiness.

Early Marriage.

Much has been written pro and con regarding the expediency of early marriage. Physiologists, I believe, are about equally divided in their opinions on this question. The opposers of early marriage contend that the offspring of young parents are not as strong, physically and mentally, as those of more mature age, and they give the names of Coleridge, Goldsmith, Wirt, Richelieu, Oberlin, Ignatius Loyola, and other distinguished poets, statesmen, and philosophers, together with the fact that they were the youngest children of their parents, as illustrative examples of the correctness of their theory.

While it is useless to deny that a majority of the world's great men were not the first-born, it is rather jumping at a conclusion to attribute the cause entirely to the maturity of their parents. Many great men are the eldest children of their progenitors, and I am firmly convinced that many more would be, except for the sexual excesses to which nearly all newly married people are given. In fact, it is almost surprising that there are any first or second children who acquire distinction, considering the mental and physical enervation which nearly all newly married people bring upon themselves by the constant amative excitement under which they are pleased to keep themselves, while the romance and novelty of their new relation remain. It must, therefore, necessarily require several years of moderation for their systems to regain their wonted energies, and, as a sequence, we may reasonably look for the best specimens of the *genus homo* among the youngest offspring of parents. If this reasoning is correct, and I appeal to the candid judgment of all experienced physiological observers if it is not, the chief and only important argument against early marriage is futile, while the arguments in favor of early marriage are numerous and momentous.

From the earliest tradition and history of man it is found that there was implanted in him two passions stronger than all others, the ultimate object of one being to sustain life, and that of the other to reproduce it. One passion calls for food, the other for sexual magnetism. Starvation of either often dethrones reason and renders men reckless and unmanageable. A man who is denied alimentary food scruples not to break locks and destroy life to obtain means for the gratification of his appetite. A man who is denied sexual food violates virtue and social regulations, or himself, for the gratification of his carnal appetite. Now, as to the precise time when these appetites should be gratified, it would seem that Nature had distinctly indicated, and that is, *when they manifest themselves*. Immediately after birth the child exhibits an appetite

for food, and the humane mother does not deny it nourishment, nor would she listen to the advice of any philosopher who directed her to deprive her offspring of the nourishment of her breast till it arrived at a certain age, adjudged proper by his school of *savants*. Appetite for food is thus early developed because the existence and growth of the infant depend on immediate and repeated nourishment; but sexual appetite remains undeveloped for many years, because its immediate manifestation is not necessary for reproduction. Now the question arises, *does Nature develop the latter before the individual is qualified for the propagation of perfect specimens of his kind?* All who have observed the perfection of Nature in all her works will unhesitatingly answer—No! Then we are to conclude that the age of puberty is that which Nature appointed for marriage, are we? Yes, I reply, if we make a few years' allowance for the prematurity induced by the improprieties of parents and the improper training and bad habits of children. The organ of amateness is frequently too largely developed in the embryonic offspring by the excessive indulgence of the parents in sexual pleasures during the period of gestation. After the birth of the child, he is usually feasted on meats, tea and coffee, and other stimulating food and drink, fit only for persons of adult age, by which sexual precocity is produced. In consequence of these habits, for which parents are responsible, Nature is in a measure perverted, and the sexual appetite is created a few years earlier than Nature designed. Hence, even in this climate, girls usually commence menstruating at the age of thirteen or fourteen, and boys are often victims to habits of masturbation at twelve or thirteen. Nature's directions have been, in a measure, destroyed, as were the tables of the commandments in the days of Moses; but they may be restored in a few generations, if mankind will but return to the observance of the laws of life and health.

Notwithstanding, however, Nature is to a certain extent anticipated in the development of the sexual appetite, the fact that sexual desires are manifested at an early period of manhood and womanhood is a strong argument in favor of early marriage, in view of which men and women should marry as soon after puberty as they are qualified to assume the cares and responsibilities which the relation entails; and, by this recommendation, I do not mean until they get rich, or in a position to live fashionably, but as soon as they can honorably support themselves and the children which may be born to them. (This remark applies to conditions as they now exist in civilized communities.)

WHAT IS A MARRIAGEABLE AGE?

In England, the 26th year is the mean age at which men marry, and the 25th that at which women marry. In this country, the 24th year is the mean age at which men marry, and the 18th, that at which

women marry. Now, I am not aware that the English surpass the Yankees in mental power, and if they do in physical strength, it is nothing more than we might expect when we contrast the habits of the English women with those of this country. The former are noted for their love of pedestrian exercise, and the latter for their devotion to badly ventilated kitchens or parlors, and sedentary habits generally. This has been especially true in the past, though in recent years American women are more given to out-of-door exercise and diversion. That early marriage does not produce physical weakness, we have only to look at the Chinese, who regard a *bachelor* of *twenty* as an object of contempt! Still the "Celestials" have a fair reputation for physical strength, and deformity is not common among them. In Japan children are expected to marry when the girls reach the age of fifteen or sixteen, and the boys when arriving at the age of seventeen or eighteen, and in some instances before. The Japanese, or at least the specimens that come to America, are somewhat undersized, but they exhibit physical stamina as well as ambition and genius.

From the *Medical Age and Dietetic Gazette* I gather the following facts regarding the ages at which young people marry in various European countries: "In Austria a man and woman are supposed to be capable of marrying and conducting a home of their own, from the age of fourteen. In Germany the man must be at least eighteen years of age. In France the man must be eighteen and the woman fourteen; in Belgium the same ages. In Spain the intended husband must have passed his fourteenth year and the woman her twelfth. In Hungary, for Roman Catholics, the man must be fourteen years and the woman twelve; for Protestants, the man must be eighteen and the woman fifteen. In Greece the man must have seen at least fourteen summers and a woman twelve. In Portugal a boy of fourteen is considered marriageable and a woman when she attains the age of twelve. In Russia and Saxony a youth must refrain from entering into matrimony till he can count eighteen years and the woman sixteen. In Switzerland men from the age of fourteen and women from the age of twelve are allowed to marry. In Turkey any youth and maiden who can walk properly and can understand the necessary religious service are allowed to be united for life."

In "The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," by Plummer, the government statistician of that colony, I find the following interesting facts: "When the New South Wales census of 1891 was taken, there were 141,656 married couples living together. Several of them were decidedly young. Two of the husbands were boys of sixteen; six were only seventeen years of age; thirteen were one year older; twenty-one were nineteen years of age; and fifty-nine were only twenty years old. On the other hand four of the wives were girls of fifteen;

eighteen were one year older ; forty-seven were seventeen years of age ; and over one hundred were but eighteen years old." For physical stamina, at least, it is safe to say that the peoples of all the countries quoted will compare favorably with the citizens of the United States.

ADVANTAGES OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

The tendency of early marriage, if formed on true principles, with due regard to the teachings of physiology and phrenology, is wholesome and elevating. "Every school-boy knows," says a newspaper writer, "that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor, who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to rise in the world, tie yourself to somebody."

Southey says that "a man may be cheerful and contented in celibacy, but I do not think he can ever be happy ; it is an unnatural state, and the best feelings of his nature are never called into action." Now, if it is an "unnatural state" for a man at thirty-five, it must be equally so at twenty-five, and even for a young man who has but just attained the age of puberty.

"Early marriages, wherever they can be contracted with any ordinary regard to prudence," says Dr. Wardlaw, of Scotland, in his lectures on Magdalenism, "are among the best preventives of prostitution ; and whatever contributes to hinder the formation of these, may be regarded as standing chargeable with their share of its encouragement, as ranking among the causes of Magdalenism. I deny not that prudence is a virtue, and the question of marriage is a proper sphere for its exercise. But there cannot be a doubt that the high notions which, by the refinement and extravagance of our times have been introduced, of the *style* in which young men entering on life must set up their domestic establishment, have, in many instances, laid restraints on the early cultivation of virtuous love, and prevented the happy union of hearts in youthful wedlock. I cannot look upon this as at all an improvement on the homely habits of our fathers. Many are the young men who are thus tempted to remain single by their felt inability to *start* in what is regarded as a somewhat *creditable* style. Would to God I had the ear of all the youth in our city, and in our country, that I might tell them of the sweets of early virtuous union ; and that I might earnestly and affectionately urge them to consult their own best interests, and to set an example pregnant with the most beneficial results to the community, by bidding defiance to the tyranny of fashion ; by returning to the good old way ; by finding a partner who will marry from love ; and who will be willing and more than willing to begin upon little, and, by

the blessing of Providence, to rise gradually to more. *That* was the way in the olden time; and, although no croaker for the superiority of all that pertains to ancestry, *this*, most assuredly, is a point in which I should say of the former days, 'they were better than these.'"

The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford has been quoted as saying that the remedies for the evils that arise from present social and economic conditions is "more marriages, earlier marriages, and more children." This is interesting, if not entirely practicable, from a clergyman's point of view. Celibacy is almost incompatible with virtue, and masturbation and prostitution cannot fail to result from deferring marriage much beyond the age of puberty. A life of celibacy is rarely a life of virtue, and I make the remark without ignoring the fact that Newton, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Locke, Hume, Pope, Bacon, Voltaire, Cowper, and many other distinguished men, have lived and died old bachelors. The inborn sexual passion is generally too strong in man to be safely denied gratification, and if not gratified in marriage, it is apt to seek gratification in the dens of harlotry, or the secret chamber of the masturbator. Yet, those who possess not this passion "are of all men most miserable." "The difference between a thoroughly selfish old bachelor, and a man who is married and fit to be married to a woman he loves," says Dixon, "is about the same as that of an American yacht and a Chinese junk: one will sail in the very eye of the wind, the other only when it is dead astern."

CHILDREN'S MARRIAGES.

If I mistake not, Lecky, in his interesting and instructive "History of European Morals," recommends the marriage of children. It is many years since I thumbed its pages, and it may have been in some other noted work that I read the proposition. However impracticable such a suggestion may appear to be under present laws and regulations in all so-called civilized countries, it would be entirely rational if the plan of restricted marriage, parentage, and divorce were in vogue as advised in a previous chapter. Parentage might, and should, be deferred by statute to a suitable age—say twenty-five or thirty. If youthful marriages were permitted, there should be the following requisites: First, the choice of the young people themselves in selecting mates; second, the approval of the parents of both candidates; and, third, the license of the local Board of Health. If the tie should be continued beyond the period of minority, it should only be so through the consent of the Health Board, based on their temperamental fitness, and child-bearing should not be permitted to be entered upon either during their minority or majority without the license for parentage from the local authorities, and this consent should be predicated upon the probabilities that the offspring would be viable, healthful, and a promising acquisition to

the State. The Boards of Health should be quite as particular in deciding who shall come upon this planet as the Immigration Commissioners are as to who shall be admitted upon the shores of our country from foreign lands. This proposition has been dwelt upon in the chapter already referred to, and it need only be mentioned here. It would not be well for parents or children that they should be deprived of the society and companionship of each other, but during the juvenility of the latter, they should live at the respective homes of their seniors, and cultivate familiar visits to their spouses on convenient occasions. The old custom common in New England, Pennsylvania, Wales, and some parts of Germany, of "tarrying" or "bundling," referred to on page 920, might be safely revived for such youthful married couples, for those liberties which were considered proper in ordinary courtship in early days might at least with propriety be allowed after the marriage of young people, and that too, with marital rights added. But under such matrimonial régime it should be considered scandalous to bear offspring before the age allowed by law, and not then, without the license of the properly constituted authorities. It has often been said that one ought to live one life to know how to live properly. This is certainly true of married life, and under a custom permitting such early marriages, there would be a chance for those possessed of longevity to live two lives, so to speak, and bear their children during their second life. Some objectors may raise the question as to what is to become of the second-hand wives resulting from such a system. In reply, I may well call the attention of the reader to the palpable fact that widows, and even grass-widows, under present usages, seem to be quite as eligible to remarriage as other women are to first marriage. Some writers affirm that they are even more successful in the matrimonial market than spinsters. Such an objection will not bear investigation in the light of human experience, and need not enter into a discussion of the subject. Those marrying on reaching the age of puberty, by avoiding offspring, could safely be permitted to mutually dissolve their early matrimonial ties on reaching the stipulated age for bearing children, and form other more congenial and lasting companionships, especially when the first experiment should be adjudged a failure by a competent Board, and by both the parties most interested. In the later marriage, not only the happiness of the pair should be considered, but the welfare of the possible offspring. The birds—the happy feathered songsters who awaken the late sleeper with their gay carols—choose their mates every spring. Before the autumn leaves take on their bewitching colors, the broods of the merry denizens of the forest will have matured, and by the return of the next mating season, have joined in the gleeful throng who are preparing for the nuptials of the ensuing year. Not so with the human kind; family life must, or ought to, continue for a

score or more of years to give offspring time to become fully fledged, and prepared, themselves, to assume the cares and responsibilities of parenthood ; indeed, thirty years are none too long in which to acquire the mental and physical maturity necessary to enable them to intelligently assume the duties of wise parentage and undertake the training of the brood that may come to them after the nuptials of adult age have been celebrated. Few people, indeed, are sufficiently impressed with the gravity of bringing new beings into the world to struggle with a possibly unfortunate heredity, ill-health, and adversity. On the great thoroughfare of life, the hills and the vales are more often met with than even, macadamized roads. Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, a well-known writer and speaker, truly said at the Woman's Congress, at the great Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, that "we have been taught it is an awful thing to commit murder—to take a human life. But," adds this able woman, "there are students of anthropology and heredity who think that it is a far more awful thing to thrust, unasked, upon a human being a life that is handicapped before he gets it. It is a far more solemn responsibility to give than to take a human life! In the one case you invade personal liberty and put a stop to an existence more or less valuable and happy, but at least all pain is over for that invaded individuality. In the other case, in giving life you invade the liberty of infinite oblivion, and thrust into an inhospitable world another human entity to struggle, to sink, to swim, to suffer or to enjoy. Whether the one or the other no mortal knows, but surely knows it must contend not only with its environment but with its heredity—with itself."

Therefore, with the human family, why should it not be sensible to defer parentage to a suitable period, which would be entirely possible, with well devised contraceptics, and then mate or *remate*, for the prolonged season required for raising a family, and thus after reaching full maturity, assume a relation which may be reasonably expected to endure until the children of the permanent union shall have become ready to build their own nests and, in turn, to enter upon the responsibilities of family life. Is there anything impossible in such an adjustment of human affairs? The reader will have seen in a previous chapter how the poet Milton, who made a terrible mistake in entering marriage, would be likely to regard such a suggestion as is herein proposed. The real fact is, the young need a period of training in sexual as well as in table manners, and their parents are the proper ones to instruct them therein. As it is, they grow up in physiological ignorance and sexual barbarism. In every other domain in Christendom there is at least a show of civilization, but in one of the most important functions relating to domestic happiness and the welfare of posterity, no characterization is suited to designate it but barbarism of the rankest description. If parents could bring themselves to confidential compan-

lationship with their girls and boys and properly instruct them in sexual as well as table manners as soon as they arrive at the age of puberty, earlier marriages would be a blessing to the race. These early marriages would render the destructive and common habit of self-abuse disgusting in the extreme, and by the time the young people reach the age considered best for the responsibilities of parentage they would enter upon it with healthy bodies, clean consciences, and clear minds. They would be prepared to impart to their offspring a heritage of physical, mental, and moral health, under the further guidance of the local Boards of Health proposed in the chapter on Restricted Marriage and Parentage. With such a plan as I have outlined in that chapter, it might be well to defer by statutory law the child-bearing age to the 25th or 30th year, and with such adjustments and readjustments as might be considered desirable for all concerned—that is to say, with contraceptics, earlier marriages, scientific divorce, and permanent marriage at the proper child-bearing age—there would be a reasonable certainty of such later family establishments remaining voluntarily indissoluble to the end of life, much to the happiness of the married couple, and the welfare of the children who may be born to them. This proposition will doubtless startle some people who are disposed to move lazily along in ancient ruts and accustomed grooves, but when we consider the manifold evils of the present system, is it not sensible? There are many scientific reasons that might be urged in its favor—many more than appear in this thesis; but I will leave the reader to ponder over what has been briefly offered; they will come readily to all intelligent minds and forcibly to physicians who are treating young men and young women for errors of youth, and to surgeons who are familiar with many affections of the reproductive organs, especially prepuceal adhesions, and who are acquainted with the excellent results of the treatment of various ills by what has come to be known as orificial surgery. If anything supplementary to the foregoing is needed for the lay reader it may be found in what is said under the head of the Influences of the Sexual Organs on Health on page 818. Under new discoveries and inventions there are radical changes going on in almost every department in life, and there is certainly great room for improvement in the regulation of our matrimonial and family affairs, and particularly in the rearing of children. With this paragraph I must bring to a close what I have to say in advocacy of early marriage. I have no apology to offer for the matter presented. The heart hath felt it, the pen hath committed it to paper, and the lead of the printer, more potent than that of the rifled warrior, hath impressed it in the pages of this book. May it at least awaken thought and discussion and, in the end lead to some more rational custom than now prevails in any part of the civilized world for the mating and reproduction of the human family.

Woman's Varied Avocations.

"All that we glory in was once a dream ;
 The world-will marches onward, gleam by gleam.
 New voices speak, dead paths begin to stir ;
 Man is emerging from a sepulchre !
 Let no man dare
 To write on Time's great way, 'No Thoroughfare !'"

—*Edwin Markham in New York Journal.*

No such sign-board is now encountered, even by women ! All ways are now open to them, or nearly all ! All, or nearly all, avocations are within their reach !

For more than a quarter of a century an essay entitled "Business Avocations Should be Open to Females," occupied three of the closing pages of this work, and arguments were presented to show why a woman as well as a man should be permitted to engage in any avocation suited to her abilities and tastes. When I was a lad, and even when verging on manhood, about the only things women were permitted to do in my neighborhood, were to scrub, cook, wash and iron, keep boarders, do housework, make bonnets, sew on truant buttons, teach school, dabble with the artist's brush, and tend babies. It was not respectable for them to engage in any money-making business or profession.

All this is changed, and while hosts of able women have been laboring on the rostrum and in our law-making bodies to bring about this needed reform, PLAIN HOME TALK has done its good work in nearly every civilized country in the world. Its millions of readers have been asked why persons who happened to be born with the birthmarks of femininity should be excluded from any avocation for which they were peculiarly fitted by Nature. A person so born had to conform to the usages of society and make a respectable appearance which could not be done without money. There was no good reason why she might not be permitted to choose any honorable occupation which would enable her to earn it. Self-reliance, happy marriage, and even health itself depend upon such freedom. Work is mere play to one engaging in some labor that is pleasant and satisfying to the mind. Eunuism and enervation overtake one who is excluded from it. Dissatisfaction and unrest ensue when one is engaged in something for which he or she has no liking.

When I was a young man I had a chum who studied law with that eminent Boston advocate, Rufus Choate. He settled in New York in the practice of his profession. Our greatest diversion and best exercise after the close of office hours every afternoon was to mount the saddle and take a ride on the bridle-path of Central Park. During this exhibi-

arating outing, he was ever reminding me that I had chosen a profession which it gave me pleasure to pursue. "I," he said, "chose law; I do not know why! I do not like it! I go to my task each day with the reluctance exhibited by a galley slave who is forcibly put to his work!" He was a man of fine ability, an eloquent speaker, and an accomplished gentleman, but the Fates had in some way dropped him into the wrong place, and it worried him. Worry kills, and before he reached the meridian of life, he died. Worry did not directly kill him, but he fell a victim to typhoid fever. But is there any doubt that worry—mental dissatisfaction—prepared his system for the inroads of that malignant disease? Physically he was built like an athlete. There was a far fairer promise of longevity in him than in myself. How many women may it be reasonably supposed, under the old régime, fell victims to disease and premature death from the everlasting routine of disagreeable labor? Life had no charm, work no adequate compensation. Worried and fretted, physical conditions could easily have been taken on, which would render them susceptible to a prevailing malady. Can anybody approximately estimate how many millions of noble women have gone to premature graves because they were cruelly excluded from the various trades and professions for which, by Nature, they were well fitted?

Thank Heaven! This is all changed! Only the other day I read in my morning paper that twenty thousand harvest hands were needed in Kansas, and that farmers had appealed to college students to come and help them out. Laborers were scarce. Male and female students had promptly responded and had rallied to the rescue of the crops, and, the account added, among them were *five hundred college girls!* They will have a picnic! But how sensible! Once it would have been said—"How scandalous!" Nevertheless, in my boyhood, the neighboring farmers had husking-bees in which the wives and daughters as well as the farmers and their sons engaged with laughter and song, and the younger ones in innocent love-making. Such labor, under the circumstances related, ceased to be grinding work. It was the fashion, and it was all right. Of course the women folks received no pecuniary compensation for it. Nor, indeed, did the men. "It was merely a husking bee, you know!" It was play, and play that brought color to the cheeks, and strength to the limbs. But again it was work—work that harvested the corn! Is there any good reason why it may not be imitated in all industries and made remunerative?

The cereal fields of Kansas are not the only places where men and women are working together. In Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho, women are helping their brothers in making laws in the State Legislatures! One woman, as stated in another place, had been called to occupy the chair as Speaker *pro tem.* of the House, and it is said that

she filled the honorable position with credit to herself, and to the satisfaction of the body over which she presided.

A Washington correspondent of the *New York World*, speaking of the United States census statistics, says: "The unique feature of this government showing is the diversity of occupations to which women now turn their hands. It is a singular fact that in the hundreds of occupations specified, women are enumerated as engaged in all but two, and these two are officers and soldiers of the United States Army. There is even a woman pilot holding a license from the United States Government. There are four women railroad engineers, and firemen. There are women blacksmiths, women architects, women watchmen and detectives, women moulders, and women coopers. It will bring joy to the advocate of the New Woman, to dig into the details of this government showing, and see to just what extent her sisters are competing with the men. She will find her there represented among the professions. There are twenty-two women architects, or about one for every city of size in the country. The number of women clergymen now reaches twelve hundred and thirty-five. There are eight hundred and eighty-eight women reporters. The women lawyers of the country number two hundred and eight; women professors in colleges and universities, seven hundred and thirty-five. The number of women physicians and surgeons now reaches four thousand five hundred and fifty-five. The women are in dentistry also to a considerable extent; the women dentists number three hundred and thirty-seven. There are three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine actresses and ten thousand eight hundred and ten artists and teachers of art. The prominence of women in literary pursuits is shown by the fact that there are two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five women authors, while the number of male authors is only three thousand nine hundred."

The foregoing statistics even surprised the author of this volume who has been closely watching the rising tide which is carrying woman into all the industrial pursuits. The new census of the present year (1900) will doubtless be still more surprising when the returns of the takers shall have all been gathered in. But those in 1890 are quite wonderful enough. They serve to show how the new woman is marching on and conquering all before her. If there are no women in the United States Army, there is in Lansford, Pa., a "Girl's Brigade," with short full skirts, blouses, and leggings, just like those worn by real soldier-boys, and fatigue caps and belts. They carry Enfield rifles and march to the music of a drum-corps. This brigade took part in the great National Peace Jubilee, in Philadelphia, celebrating the termination of the War with Spain, in 1898. It is to be hoped that they will never see military service, unless it be to conquer their male opponents with their smiles. In a newspaper illustration published at the time of the Jubilee, these

young women soldiers looked picturesque. They will doubtless equally adorn all the peaceful professions and business avocations, and when women generally become self-supporting, there is reason to believe that there will be no more marrying merely for homes.

Is it too much to hope that some time bachelor-women in exceptional cases may become respectable mothers without becoming wives? Science furnishes the means; licensed parentage would provide the

FIG. 332.



GIRLS ON PARADE.

social safeguard. The family as a matter of course must ever be the bed-rock of human society. But it is estimated that at present there are not less than three and one-half millions of bachelor-women in the United States. It is fair to presume that hundreds of these, if not thousands, would make most excellent mothers, while some of them would, if married, quite likely be miserable wives with an equal number of wretched husbands! Human society should provide for such as these. Is it a surprising statement that unmarried women may maintain immaculate purity and still become mothers? Science reveals the fact. Licensed parentage opens the way. The heart-yearnings for maternity by worthy unmarried women can be gratified outside of

wedlock without losing self-respect or social recognition. There will always be enough to choose family life to maintain its stability, but, I repeat, that motherhood and purity do not depend upon wifehood, and that in well-ordered society we might have respected bachelor mothers. The operative procedure of artificial impregnation is simple, painless, and without risk. The product may be far more promising than that of hap-hazard reproduction. It is not dependent on untried theory, but is a demonstrated fact. One sought and welcomed baby is worth a dozen that happen along! The scientifically selected male germ is a better thing than one that depends upon chance. However, the world is not yet ready for the innovation. Perhaps it will be by the beginning of the twenty-first century. Then it will be of age and know its own mind!

The new century opens with flattering prospects for the new woman, and it is to be hoped that before its close she will stand equal in citizenship with those who have heretofore selfishly enjoyed the exclusive control of the ballot. Then, may we not hope, that politics, as well as marriage, may be purified, and that this Republic will become a Republic in fact as well as in name!

Prepare the Young for Early Marriage.

The advice given in the foregoing essays, as previously intimated, is hardly practicable under existing conditions. Our laws would have to undergo thorough revision, and to effect this important reform, the judiciary, the legal fraternity, and the public at large must better acquaint themselves with the problems relating to sexual association. A new and beneficent public sentiment is taking root at the present moment, which gives promise of better things. The daily papers, as well as the writers of magazines and books, are, in some quarters, advocating the proper instruction of the young in matters relating to sex. Inquiry is everywhere, and it must be answered. While writing this chapter the attention of the author has been called to an article with display headings in one of our most widely circulated metropolitan evening newspapers which says: "TURN ON THE LIGHT. Parents should not keep their children in the darkness of ignorance concerning the mysteries of life!" A parent writing to Ella Wheeler Wilcox asks advice. Here is what he says: "We have an only child, a daughter twelve years old, who, in my judgment, should be told or taught something regarding her physical and sexual functions not covered in her physiology. From questions she asks I gather that her playmates are discussing these matters, and I want her to know the *truth*. I want to rob the subject of its attractive mystery—which I remember so well as a boy—and I want to satisfy her curiosity, for I believe it is to curiosity and misinformation that much evil is attributable. Her

mother and myself have always been her chums, we are her confidants, and we are anxious that she should receive this important advice and information from ourselves in the best and most delicate manner possible. Can you suggest any books, intelligible to one of her years, which would assist us in this matter?"

Does the gifted woman addressed shrug her shoulders and advise her interrogator to turn down the light? Just read the reply she makes in the columns of the newspaper in which the letter of inquiry appears. "The world moves—humanity progresses," exclaims Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and then she continues in the following sensible strain: "When a father realizes that his young daughter is a human being, with human ideas and emotions, and that she is not a seraph who floats on pinions above this mundane sphere, there is hope for a much-needed new order of parents in the world. The average father, however bright and intellectual he may be, however much he may know about human nature and the world, imagines his daughter to be absolutely without all human traits, above and beyond danger of temptation in any form, and free from curiosity regarding the great secrets of life and birth. He expects her to remain as innocent-minded as an infant in arms until she becomes a wife and mother, when all knowledge necessary for her to distinguish herself as a model in both relations will illuminate her without any interference from parents or teachers. That misfortune and shipwreck, moral and physical, does not overtake every girl reared under such stupid parental influence speaks volumes for the kindly guidance of unseen guardians. It is a relief to receive such a letter as this man writes. His daughter is to be congratulated that she is born into such a family. Such a father and mother make parentage a business, and will succeed in it. I would suggest Mary Wood-Allen's little book, 'What a Young Girl Ought to Know,' as an excellent guide for a child of twelve to the path of reverential knowledge of necessary truths. The parents would do well to read 'Almost Fourteen,' a book written with excellent motives by a clergyman for the instruction of the young of both sexes. But it is somewhat coarse, and too much in the line of a medical work, to interest girls and boys. It will be a help to parents, however, who are capable of putting its facts in more delicate language in conversation with their children. Every youth, or every young girl, who realizes that his or her parents can be approached for knowledge on any subject which appeals to youthful curiosity is fortified against all the dangers which the world has to offer. It is the most sacred of all duties for parents to make their children realize their readiness and ability to answer all questions of such a nature. It is a duty rarely performed."

Mary Wood-Allen is doing a good work, and edits a little paper called *The New Crusade*, that is issued at Ann Arbor, Mich. The other

work referred to, "Almost Fourteen," is also a useful publication, and in my opinion, with all due deference to the writer quoted, is not "somewhat coarse" or "too much in the line of a medical work." There are also two beautifully written and illustrated books for young folks by Dr. Margaret W. Morley, "The Song of Life," and "Life and Love."

The fifth volume of "SCIENCE IN STORY," published by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, and written by the author of this volume, although a doctor's work, is free from medical technicalities, and might be mentioned in this connection as something exactly suited to the instruction of the young in sexual physiology. It treats reproduction through all the lower forms of animal life, as well as in the flora, and thus gradually prepares the youthful mind for regarding, from a clean and scientific standpoint, the reproduction of the human family. Indeed, the entire series of five pretty volumes lead the child step by step through an amusing story to the thoughtful consideration of the wonderful and intricate mechanism of his or her little body, and impresses the immature mind of the reader with the importance of taking the best care of it. Teachers in all parts of this country have warmly commended it. In some instances it has been placed in Sunday-school libraries. It was received with general commendation by both the religious and secular press. A few notices, or brief extracts from them, are reprinted in the advertising pages at the close of this volume, and the attention of parents and teachers is invited to them. Twenty-five thousand copies of this little work were sold the first year of its publication. Nothing the writer has ever produced has received such universal endorsement.

At about the same time that Ella Wheeler Wilcox's reply to a parent was printed in the evening paper, the *Literary Digest* commended to the attention of its readers an article by E. Lyttleton, reprinted from the *International Journal of Ethics*. "This writer," says the *Digest*, "takes account of the misgiving which deters the teacher or parent from imparting information on the subject—a sort of instinct that such information is too liable to be turned into poison. This false reserve is responsible for the fact that boys, in particular, are left to get their knowledge through the conversation, frequently vulgar and positively immoral, of their companions. Another injurious result," it says, "is thus described by Mr. Lyttleton: 'Moreover, and this is perhaps the most serious fact of all, the point of view taken by boys, if left to themselves, must inevitably be selfish. This will be seen at once if the second of the two conditions incident to boyhood be taken into account: that the normal growth of animal desires is far stronger in the male than in the female—anyhow in England.' (Mr. Lyttleton is an English writer.) 'At varying ages these desires

make themselves felt, in a very large number of cases most imperiously, in some few quite irresistibly. *Ordinarily at fifteen and sixteen years of age*, the will-power being still weak, the bodily desires are almost at their height; if they increase later on, so does the power of will and the sense of prudence, so that, normally, the dangers of misuse are less from seventeen years onward. Now, this fact of growth, by itself, would make it difficult for a boy to contemplate what he has heard of sexual relations, paternity, sexual indulgence, and so forth, from anything but a selfish point of view. At the time of puberty, mysteriously and silently the great fact of personality, the sense of egoism, asserts itself, and often produces a puzzling shyness and a reserve which sometimes struggles for utterance but cannot find it. This causes the view of life to be colored and interpreted by the claims of self, and to this is to be attributed the not very uncommon lapse into *temporary* insanity at this period, which manifests itself in very various and often, of course, innocuous forms—rowdiness, moodiness, silence, etc., but occasionally in deceptiveness, dishonesty, arson, homicide or suicide. But how much more inevitably is this selfish coloring given to the facts of sex, etc., when no wholesome counterbalancing knowledge of any kind whatever is given, but when every single suggestion and hint on the subject has come from those who are under the same dominating influences of ignorance, curiosity, and the claims of self! It is significant to note that of no other subject whatever can this be said.

* * * It will hardly be disputed that of all the awful evils which attend the violation of sexual morality—used in its broadest sense—by far the larger portion are due to the initiative and motive power of the male sex. If, then, the reasoning is correct which points to the license of men as due to the falseness of their conceptions of all sexual matters from childhood onward, it will be seen how tremendous is the indictment to be brought against the common practice of leaving boys to gather in a fitful and uncertain fashion for themselves stray fragments of vitiated information on the most vital and most intimate of all truths of the natural world.'

In conclusion, according to the *Digest*, Mr. Lyttleton urges strongly two points, viz: "The first is that matter is not evil. The time-honored doctrine which affirms the contrary is, it is true, less confidently stated than formerly, and the influence of Christian teaching on the destiny of the human body and the marvels of physical science have combined to save us from any formulated theory in these days. Yet it remains a fact that in the popular views of this subject there is much that tends to depreciate one of the greatest of all divine or natural laws: the law of the propagation of life. To any lover of Nature the subject ought to wear an aspect not only negatively innocent but positively beautiful. It is a recurrent miracle, and yet the very type

and embodiment of law ; and it may be confidently affirmed that, in spite of the blundering of many generations, there is nothing in a normally constituted child's mind which refuses to take in the subject from this point of view, *provided that the right presentation of it is the first*. Nothing can be more important than this, since there is in every child a native curiosity concerning every revelation of life, which leads to the first teaching about maternity and generation being eagerly absorbed and firmly stamped upon the mind at its most receptive age. It is nothing short of appalling to realize this simple psychological fact, and then to reflect on the tone in which the chance instructors of our children handle these sacred themes—dirty-minded school-boys, grooms, garden-boys, anyone in short, who at an early age may be sufficiently defiled and sufficiently reckless to talk of them. No matter what palliatives may be applied later on, the poison thus imbibed never quite leaves the system. The only exceptions to this rule are the very rare cases in which the mind seems quite unable to take any interest in the matter ; so innocent, in fact, as to be impenetrably dull, and children so safe-guarded purchase moral immunity at the cost of a certain intellectual loss.

‘ This, then, is the first principle to be grasped, that there is nothing in natural law which may not be spiritualized in its presentation to a child. The second is that the first presentation of this particular subject is the one which prevails over all others.”

Prepare for Parentage.

The coming men and women should not only be deeply impressed with the importance of gaining as much knowledge of self as saves from personal disaster, and prepares them to live as normal and useful members of society, but they should also be early imbued with the idea of engenicis—that we should live for the improvement of the race ; that what we have of fortunate heritage is held in trust for our progeny, and should be cautiously protected to the end that it may be transmitted unimpaired. In an article on the New Hedonism, contributed by that fertile and versatile writer, the late Grant Allen, to the *Fert-nightly Review* (now issued alone in half-dime pamphlet form), it is well shown that self-development by all healthful, rational means is not only conducive to personal happiness, but also affords the surest basis for racial development. So well does he state this sensible and scientific philosophy of life, and so completely does he echo and sum up views presented in the preceding chapters of this work, that I will take space for liberal quotations while recommending the whole article for those deeply interested in such studies.

Grant Allen says that “the central idea of the new Hedonism is to be sound in wind and limb ; to be healthy of body and mind ; to be

educated, to be emancipated, to be free, to be beautiful. We see clearly that it is good for every man among us that he and every other man should be as tall, as strong, as well-knit, as supple, as wholesome, as effective, as free from vice or defect as possible. We see clearly that it is his first duty to make his own muscles, his own organs, his own bodily functions, as perfect as he can make them, and to transmit them in like perfection, unspoiled, to his descendants. We see clearly that it is good for every woman among us that she and every other woman should be as physically developed and as finely equipped for her place as mother as it is possible to make herself. We see that it is good for every woman that there should be such men, and for every man that there should be such women. We see it is good for every child that it should be *born of such a father and such a mother*. We see that to prepare ourselves for the duties of paternity and maternity, by making ourselves as vigorous and healthful as we can be, is a duty we all owe to our children unborn and to one another. We see that to sacrifice ourselves, and inferentially them, is not a thing good in itself, but rather a thing to be avoided where practicable, and only to be recommended in the last resort as an unsatisfactory means of escape from graver evils. We see that each man and each woman holds his virility and her femininity in trust for humanity, and that to play fast and loose with either is a bad thing in itself, and is fraught with danger for the State and for future generations.

* * * * *

"I do not believe that our existing system of marriage and harlotry—or, ought we not rather to say, of harlotry and marriage?—is a divine institution. No doubt, when any large proportion of us are enlightened hedonists, our sex relations will be remodelled. They would stand remodelling. * * * A system which culminates in the divorce court, the action for breach of promise, seduction, prostitution, infanticide, abortion, desertion, cruelty, husband-poisoning, wife kicking, contagious disease, suicide, illegitimacy, unnatural vice, * * * might surely be bettered by the wit of man. Hedonism, I believe, may introduce a new system. But hedonists venture to hope that it will not include the selling of self into loveless union for a night or for a lifetime; the bearing of children by a mother to a man she despises or loathes or shrinks from; the production by force, sanctified by law, of hereditary drunkards, hereditary epileptics, hereditary consumptives, hereditary criminals. We shall expect in the future a purer and truer relation between father and mother, between parent and child. We shall expect some sanctity to attach to the idea of paternity, some thought and care to be given beforehand to the duties of motherhood. We will not admit that the chance union of two unfit persons, who ought never to have made themselves parents at all, or ought never to have

made themselves parents with one another, can be rendered holy and harmless by the hands of a priest extended to bless a bought love, or a bargain of impure marriage. In one word, for the first time in the history of the race, we shall evolve the totally new idea of responsibility in parentage. And, as part of this responsibility, we shall include the two antithetical, but correlative, duties of a moral abstinence from fatherhood or motherhood on the part of the unfit, and a moral obligation to fatherhood and motherhood on the part of the noblest, the purest, the sanest, the healthiest, the most able among us. We will not doom to forced celibacy half our finest mothers. If this be a low view of the social function, I am content to abide by it. It seems to me, at any rate, a good deal better than the one whose results meet my eye every day in the morning papers."

These quotations from writers of note are only samples of what may be frequently met with in modern literature, and consequently those who have hitherto suffered ostracism, fines, and often imprisonment for giving utterance to similar ideas, or for giving tabooed information, may take heart, and feel that we are entering upon a new century under exceedingly favorable auspices. Many of the reforms advocated in the early editions of this volume have been inaugurated, and it may be confidently anticipated that at least some of those now proposed in the revised, enlarged, and improved edition may secure a foothold in the public mind before the end of the first quarter of the new century upon which we are entering, and bring forth great and salutary changes in the sexual relations of men and women. Such changes can come none too soon.

Card to the Unmarried.

The author of this work is often applied to personally or by letter for advice, by both young women and young men desiring to marry or contemplating marriage. One thinks he or she has some physical malformation, injury, or infirmity which would render such a step unadvisable. Another fears the law of mental and physical adaptation will be disregarded, followed with conjugal unhappiness, if a certain pending courtship should result in marriage, or an actual engagement be fulfilled, and daguerreotypes or photographs of both parties, with descriptions of persons and characters, are presented for my decision and advice. Other matters of similar import are frequently laid before me in personal consultations or by letter. As these matters require time, and often considerable consideration, and do not belong to the ordinary labors of a physician, a fee of \$5 will be charged for all such advice. Advice of this character will, at all times, be cheerfully given, if these terms are complied with, and all such consultations will be treated with entire *confidence*.

INDEX TO

PARTS I. and II.

Relating to Health and Disease.

(For Index of Parts III. and IV, Relating to Marriage, see Page 1218.)

~~~~~

- A**bandoned women, wretchedness, 224  
 Abattoir, Sunday scenes at the, 70  
 Abdominal cavity open, ill'd, 376  
 Abdominal massage, benefit of, 483  
 Abdominal supporter, illustrated, 565  
 Abnormal specimens of humanity, 649  
 Abortion, diseases resulting from, 540  
   treatment of, 784  
 Abscesses, prescription for, 786  
 Aches and pains, 691-701  
 Acne, description of, 718  
 Acne recedes, 784  
 Adaptation and inadaptation in marriage, ignorance of the laws of, 39  
 Adulterated medicines, 233, 754  
 Adulterated milk, 108  
 Adulteration, of food, State action to prevent, 91  
   of tea and coffee, 96  
 Africans, wedding customs of, 553  
 Agnoscere, the first female physician, 364  
 Ague plant, the, 30  
 Air, amount of, inhaled per minute, 137  
   change of, advantages of, 305  
   constituents of, 130  
   influence upon the human system, 130  
   pure, as a preserver of life, 300  
 Air-bath, promoter of sleep, 301  
 Air-sacs of the lungs, illustrated, 418  
 Albumin, in Bright's disease, 511  
 Alcohol, a dangerous medicine for reformed drunkards, 105  
   as a stimulant in sickness, 105  
   beneficial and dangerous properties of, 105  
   harmful to subjects of Bright's, 517  
   in the animal economy, 100  
   narcotic poison, 104  
   poisonous effects of, on vital functions, 103  
   uses of, in the laboratory, 105  
 Alcoholic drinks, 99, 100  
 Alcott, Dr., on the poisonous properties of tobacco, 175  
 Altitudes, high and low, effect of, on tuberculous patients, 426  
 Alvarez, bacillus discovered by, 33  
 Amative passions of children prematurely developed, 107  
 Amativeness, excessive, 599  
   a cause of barrenness, 611  
 "Ambition of Atoms, The," 170  
 American woman, the evolution of ill-health in the, 534  
 Amorous dreams, 569, 570  
 Anal chafing and soreness, rectal, 785  
 Anatomical plates in schools, need of, 282  
 Aneurisms, various forms of, ill'd, 446  
 Angina pectoris, 443, 444  
   prescription for cure of, 785  
 Animal electricity, 19  
   controlled by the mind, 332  
 Animal food, use of, injurious, 62-64  
 Animal industry of United States, Bureau of, 57, 58  
 Animal knowledge of medicinal plants, 320, 321  
 Animal lymph, in vaccination, 230  
 Animal magnetism, 343-352  
   ignorance concerning, 222  
 Animals, cross breeding of, 603  
   diseases peculiar to certain, 56  
   the self-cure of, 320  
   torture of, 70  
   wholesale slaughter of, 69  
 Anthropophobia and sexual apathy, 571  
 Antidotes for poisons, 799-801  
 Antifebrin, popular resort to, 402  
 Anti-parasitic soaps, 723  
 Antiseptic properties of charcoal in sick-room, 301  
 Antiseptics harmful to an healthy organism, 90  
 Anti-worrying societies and clubs, formation of, 256  
 Anus, fissure of the, 497  
 Apathy, sexual, 571-661  
 Aphthae, prescription for cure of, 785  
 Apoplexy, 447  
   caused by excessive use of alcohol, 105  
 Appendicitis, causes of, 82, 83  
 Appetite, how to obtain a good, 79  
   loss of, 486  
   should regulate time of meals, 92  
 Apples as food, value of, 279  
 Arsenic-eating, bad habit of, 188  
 Assimilation of food, 76

- Asthma, 411-413  
prescriptions for the relief of paroxysms of, 785  
coffee, a relief to, 96  
change of climate beneficial to, 412
- Astringent injections in leucorrhœa, 557
- Athens, divorce laws of ancient, 613
- Athletes, heart disease in, 293
- Athletic exercise for young and old, 294
- Atmosphere, dry, helpful to some consumptives, 427  
effect of stove-heat on, 141  
of crowded rooms, unpleasant, 139  
we live in, 129
- Atrophy of vagina and vulva by removal of ovaries, 594
- Atwater, Professor W. O., views of, on alcohol, 103
- Auditory nerve, paralysis of the, 748
- Austin, Dr. Harriet M., on the physiological sins of women, 150
- Auto-intoxication, Bouchard's monograph on, 445  
functional nervous disturbances in woman due to, 534
- Autotoxæmia, treatment of, 677
- Avon, mineral springs of, 127
- Ayer, Mrs., recipe for skin food, 727
- B**ahe, Mrs. Stanton on the treatment of the new-born, 268, 269  
Babes conceived with the germs of disease, 262
- Babies, dressing, bathing, exercising, feeding and dosing of, 269-275  
the care of, 804, 805  
effect of pure milk on, 113  
how to have healthy, 262-268  
improperly brought up, 40
- Baby, a Buffalo editor's plan for diverting the, 275
- Baby clothes, notions about, 146
- Baby foods, prescriptions for, 785
- Baby's colic, recipe for cure of, 787
- Bacilli of consumption, Koch's discovery of, 414, 415
- Bacillus, 26
- Bacteria, 32-35  
generation of, in milk, 115  
illustrated, 28  
in vaccine points, 230
- Bad habits, in dress, 181  
of children at school, 162  
of manhood and womanhood, 173-195
- Bad qualities, rooting out inherited, 307
- Baking-powder, prescriptions for, 785
- Baldness, in spots, prescription for, 785
- Baldness, treatment of, 727
- Bandaging of hailes unnecessary, 269
- Banqueting injurious to stomach, 194
- Barbarous laws of the United States in regard to the death-penalty, 241
- Barefoot, going, 164
- Barren couples should not despair, 611
- Barrenness, an excess of flesh sometimes occasions, 593  
cases of, cured, 775, 776  
causes of, 581-598  
constitutional syphilis as cause of, 597  
description of, 576  
gonorrhœa a cause of, in the male, 599  
hints for overcoming, 609
- Barrenness, miscarriages lead to, 611  
when caused by temperamental inadaptation, 612, 613  
when disease is the cause of, 610, 611
- Bathing, daily, necessary, 299  
of babies, 273  
seaside, proper length of time for remaining in the water, 289
- Baths, public, of Boston, a factor in the morals of that city, 289  
tepid and hot, injurious to bloodless patients, 355
- Beard, Dr. George M., hypochondria, 674  
on neurasthenia, 673  
on spermatorrhœa, 641
- Beaumont, Dr., effect of foods in the stomach, 124
- Beauty, health the basis of, 724
- Beauty of face, how to cultivate, 721-729
- Bed, how to go to, 297, 298
- Bed-sores, prescription for, 785
- Beecher, Catherine, on the unhealthiness of woman, 531
- Beecher, Henry Ward, on generation before regeneration, 542  
on the love of gain, 46, 47  
on medicinal roots of the field, 319
- Beggary or prostitution, 222
- Belgium, death-penalty abolished in, 240
- Benton, Dr., success of, with hypnotism, 343, 344
- Bergh, Henry, on cruelties practised on animals, 72
- Betel-nut a fashionable poison, 180
- Beverage, water as a, 119
- Beverages of different nations, 93
- Bicycle dresses and bloomers, 153
- Bicycle exercise, its good and evil effects, 290-294
- Bicycles and Bright's disease, 513
- Big dinners, injurious, 193
- Bigelow, Dr. Horatio R., on the use of pessaries, 562
- Bile, action of, 450  
quantity of, produced daily, 462
- Bilious condition from petulance, 307
- Bilious headache, how produced, 459
- Biliousness, ordinary symptoms of, 457
- Bird, Dr. Golding, on the application of electricity in disease, 335
- Birth, case of five children at one, 534
- Birthmarks, burned off by sunglass, 723
- Bitters, their medicinal property, 487
- Blivales, edible, 87
- Blackberries, value of, as food, 279
- Bladder, damage by over-distention, 522  
description of, 506  
diseases of, 507  
falling of womb on the, illustrated, 558  
inflammation, recipe for relief of, 789
- Bladder stones, illustrated, 519
- Blebs described, 711
- Bleeding from the stomach, prescription for, 785
- Blood, abnormal conditions of, 35  
action of alcohol on healthy, 105  
amount of, in human body, 23  
causes of nervous derangements and affections of the, 37-258  
circulation of the, 439  
circulation, diagram of, 23  
derangements, 23



- Blood, excess of, 35  
 good, essential to health, 36  
 impurities, from venereal diseases, 211  
 impurity of the, 308
- Blood, nerves, and skin, affections, 668
- Blood-poisoning, some causes of, 134
- Blood-vessels, diseases of, 444, 445
- Bloomer costume, description and illustration, 153
- Blues, prescription for cure of, 785
- Boarding-schools and colleges hot-beds of early vice, 651
- Boards of health should publish dangers of syphilis, 219
- Boils, description of, 718  
 prescription for, 786
- Boots, for wet weather, 158  
 second-hand, danger in wearing, 159  
 women's thin soled, bad effects, 158
- Boric acid, use of, in preserving food, 472
- "Borning Better Babies," by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., referred to, 611
- Botanic doctor of ye olden time, 317
- Botanic system of practice handicapped by adulterated plants, 234
- Botany, neglect of knowledge of, 322
- Bowels, chronic diseases of, 490-505
- Bow-legged man, illustrated, 384
- Braid, Dr., experiments in hypnotism by, 344
- Brain, congestion of, caused by excessive use of alcohol, 105  
 influence, on the digestive organs, 21  
 use of the, 17  
 vital electricity distributed by, 19, 20
- Brain-substance, composition of, 670
- Brain-workers' food, 93
- Brandy, use of, as medicine, 104
- Bread, value of, 77, 78
- Breasts and uterine organs, relation, 545
- Breasts, arrested development of, 545
- Breath, good, dependent on healthful stomach, 299
- Breathing, Dr. Tucker Wise's advice about, 429
- Breathing organs, cases of disease, 766  
 chronic diseases of the 392  
 treatment of chronic diseases of, 421
- Breathing passages of human body, 394
- Breeches, wearing of, by both sexes, 149, 150
- Breeding of humanity not regulated, while stock of domestic animals is cultivated, 262
- Bremen, cathedral church of, peculiar property of vaults in preserving from decay, 144
- Bright, Dr. Richard, disease of the kidneys, 509-516
- Bright's Disease, a common complication of pregnancy, 516  
 case showing dropsy, 770  
 medical treatment of, 517  
 use of kumyss in, 118
- Bromide in marine plants, 315
- Bromidrosis, treatment of, 717
- Bronchial diseases, causes, 356
- Bronchial tubes, illustrated, 409
- Bronchitis, chronic, 408-411  
 case of, 766  
 impure condition of the blood in, 408
- Bronchitis in infants, recipe for, 766
- Brook streams, danger in drinking, 122
- Brothels, all classes of females contribute to the, 222
- Brown-Séguard, Dr., on epilepsy, 682
- Bruises, prescription for, 786
- Brutality and inhumanity, 236
- Buffalo skin overcoat unhealthful, 157
- Burning the candle at both ends, 672
- Burns, prescription for, 786
- Business failures, causes and effects of, 249-251
- Butter, bacteria in, 30-32
- Butterflies, liking for alcohol, 101
- Buttermilk, effect of, on the prolongation of life, 118
- C**alomel, how adulterated, 235  
 use of, in liver-torpor, 458, 459
- Campaign of Rome, noxious air from, 137
- "Camphene whiskey," bad in sun-stroke, 304
- Cancer, caused by worrying, 255  
 causes of, 701  
 prescription for, 786  
 some remarkable cures, 704  
 tomatoes not a cause of, 705  
 vaccination a cause of, 702
- Candy, adulterations in, 161
- Candy-eating injurious to children, 160
- Candy-making, improvements in, 161
- Canker of the prepuce, 621
- Canned air, 145
- Canned foods, antiseptics used in, 90
- Cannibalism within the human body, 72
- Capillaries, description of, 24
- Capital punishment, resolutions of Eclectic Medical Society of New York, 241  
 its evil effects upon public health, 241  
 the death-penalty must go, 239
- Carbonic acid, deadly effects of, 138
- Carbonic oxide gas found in air-tight stoves, 141
- Carbuncles, description of, 718  
 prescription for cure of, 786
- Cardialgia from drinking coffee, 99
- Carlsbad water, for gall-stones, 462
- Carpenter, Dr. W. B., on alcohol, 103
- Cast-iron stoves more injurious than wrought-iron, 143
- Carbuncles, description of, 718  
 prescription for cure of, 786
- Cardialgia from drinking coffee, 99
- Carlsbad water, for gall-stones, 462
- Carpenter, Dr. W. B., on alcohol, 103
- Cast-iron stoves more injurious than wrought-iron, 143
- Catarh a common complaint, 396-401  
 of long standing, case of, 766  
 of the head, prescription for, 786
- Catarhs, abdominal, use of kumyss, 118
- Infectious, 401
- Cathartics, action on the stomach, 467
- Catheter, a soft, illustrated, 521
- Catlin, George, on mouth breathing, 329
- Cattle, how slaughtered, 70
- Caucasian, the, illustrated, 455
- Causes of heart palpitation, 441
- Canterization of the soft palate, 404
- Cereal preparations of coffee, 99
- Cervix, elongated, Dr. Pullen's operation for, illustrated, 607  
 elongation of, case of, 608
- Cesspools, formula for disinfecting, 86
- Chanere, hard, 707
- Hinterian, 619  
 of the urethra, 621
- Change of life, period of, 544

- Chapped skin, emollient lotion for, 787  
 Character contagious, 211  
 Charcoal, antiseptic properties of, in sick-room, 301  
 Chastity not expected in the British army, 215  
 Chautauqua, N. Y., dress reform at, 536  
 Cheerfulness an antidote for ills, 257  
 Cheerfulness and consumptives, 430  
 Cheese and butter-making germs, 32  
 Chemical electricity controlled by the will of the operator, 332  
 Chest and lung exercises, 429  
 Chest, artificial inflation of the, 429  
 Chest exercises, illustrated, 431  
 Chewing tobacco, bad habit, 173  
 Chickamauga Park, typhoid in regiments at, 85, 86  
 Chicory in adulterating coffee, 98  
 Chills, 714  
     prescription for, 786  
 Child-bearing, diseases from, 540-542  
     how to promote, 604-615  
     regulation of pregnancy, 541  
 Childhood, diseases of, 165  
 Childless, hints to the, 576  
 Childless readers, assistance offered, 604  
 Children, diseased and malformed, destroyed in semi-barbarous countries, 263  
     fewer and better wanted, 541  
     grown-up, ignorance of the human system, 43  
     how to preserve the health of, 268-277  
     nervo-electric forces of, 166  
     overabundance of sweets consumed by, 469  
     reformation in the training of, 224  
     sexual passions of, 224  
     should not be muffled in furs, 154  
     should sleep in separate beds, 166  
     the physiological instruction of, 281  
     the proper propagation of, 262  
     training of, 172  
     who have no right to exist, 259  
 Chinamen, food of, 53  
 Chinese women, dress of, 148, 149  
 Chlorine in marine plants, 315  
 Chlorosis in girls, 724  
 Cholera infantum, recipe for cure of, 788  
 Cholera mixtures, for colic, cramps, diarrhoea, 768-787  
 Cholera, mortality from, 302  
 Christian burial denied fallen women, 224  
*Christian Herald* on prostitution in the Bowery, 208  
 Christian Science, the basis of, 325  
 Chronic disease, various kinds and signs of, 383-387  
     what is a chronic disease? 380, 381  
 Chronic diseases, evidences of the curability of, 763  
     management of, 668  
     nearly all cases of, complicated, 753  
     causes and successful treatment, 377  
 Churches, proper airing of, 145  
 Cicero on the abolition of the death-penalty, 245  
 Cigarette habit, the boys, 170  
 Cigarettes, adulteration of, 171  
 Cigar-smoking among Boston ladies, 173  
 Cigars versus bread, cost of, 173  
 Circulation of the blood, diagram of, 23  
 Circumcision, operation of, 622  
     ordinance of, 622  
 "Clap." See GONORRHOEA  
 Cleanliness, 298, 299  
     personal, 173  
     the first step toward health, 552  
 Clergymen's sore throat, 407  
 Climate of United States induces an over-excitability state of nerves, 672  
 Climatic treatment for consumption, 425  
 Clitoris, proper cleanliness of, 551  
 Closets, careless use of unclean, 523  
 Clothes we wear, the, 146-160  
 Clothing, excess of, injuriousness of, 574  
 Cochlea of the ear, 743  
 Cod-liver, and other oils, author's suggestions as to use of, 423  
 Co-education of the sexes, 651  
 Coffee, effect of, on different people, 95  
     useful in asthma, 413  
 Coition, injurious if too frequent, 666  
     during pregnancy, 267  
 Cold, rich people susceptible to, 154  
 Cold feet, a positive cure for, 309  
 Cold in the head, recipes for, 787  
 Cold, taking, 133  
 Cold water, drinking of, and salivary dyspepsia, 468  
     effect of, on the digestive organs, 124  
 Colic, recipe for, 787  
     baby's, recipe for, 787  
 Colleges and boarding-schools hot-beds of early vice, 651  
 Cooking, in medicine making, 322  
 Comedones, cosmetic for removing, 787  
 Comedones or black-heads, 717  
 Common-sense remedies, 312-357  
 "Company towels," danger of, 523  
 Compensatory hypertrophy, 439  
 Complications of vaccination, serious and crippling, 230  
 Conception, how to promote, 604-607  
     hints in procuring healthy, 267, 268  
     the critical period of, 265  
 Conception and pregnancy, need of public lectures on, 281  
 Condiments arouse sexual passions of the young, 218  
 Confessor, priestly, the family physician as a, 225  
 Congenital deficiency of testes, 597  
 Congenital neuters, male, female, 596  
 Congestion of brain from alcohol, 105  
 Congestive headache, origin of, 693  
 Conscience, a clear, better than a petted stomach, 757  
 Constipation, a sign of liver-torpor, 458  
     causes and treatment of, 477-481  
     fruits suitable for relief of, 280  
     of pregnancy, recipe for, 788  
 Consumption, of lungs, 413-435  
     advancement in treatment of, 434  
     climatic treatment of, 425  
     curability of, 420, 421  
     development of, out of nervous prostration, 432  
     fungi or bacilli of, illustrated, 415  
     inert, case of, 766  
     inhalation of dry vapors in the treatment of, 425

Consumption, is it hereditary? 416  
 Koch's bacilli of, discovery of, 423  
 mortality of, 413-415  
 recipes for night-sweats of, 795  
 symptoms of, 419, 420  
 the author pronounced an incurable case of, 326  
 the effect of other derangements, 356  
 use of kumyss in, 118  
 Consumptive mothers should not suckle their babies, 111  
 Consumptive patients' hopefulness, 409  
 Consumptives as subjects of medical treatment, 394  
 author's opinion on change of scene and climate for, 427  
 benefit to, of southern exposure in dwellings, 303  
 Contagious diseases' acts necessary to prevent the spread of disease, 215  
 Contagious venereal diseases, 540  
 Contamination, moral, sources of, 652  
 Contentment, cultivation of, 253  
 wealth of, 251  
 Contraception, injurious means of, 542  
 instruction in, forbidden by law, 541  
 Convents, isolated life of women in, 193  
 Conversation and reading-rooms for both sexes needed, 204, 205  
 Copper, a constituent element of wheat and oats, 315  
 sulphate, in disinfecting cesspools, 86  
 Coquette ladies numerous, 222  
 Cornea of the eye, description of, 731  
 Corns, recipe for cure of, 788  
 Corpuscles, red and white, 35  
 illustrated, 36  
 Corsets, waist bands, bad effects of, 535  
 Cosmetics, recipes for making, 787  
 Costive, habitually, best food for, 280  
 Costume, rules to secure healthful, 160  
 Costumes of men, the, 155  
 Cough, recipes for cure of, 788  
 Courtesan, diseased magnetism of, 211  
 uncharitable to abandon, 224  
 Courtesans, estimated amount annually paid them, 220  
 Cowper's glands, active and non-active, 598  
 Cow-plant of Ceylon, 112  
 Cow-pox, 228  
 Cows, an ideal stable for, 108  
 diseased, milk from, 108  
 milk, not a perfect substitute for mother's, 107  
 swamp and milk sickness in, 113  
 teeth of grazing and stall-fed, 109  
 veterinary examination in Rome, 115  
 Cramps, recipes for cure of, 787  
 Cramps in the chest, painful, prescription for, 785  
 Creosote treatment of consumption played out, 425  
 Crime, decrease of, in Wisconsin and Rhode Island, by abolition of capital punishment, 243  
 Crookshank, Professor E. M., on the delusion of vaccination, 232  
 Cross-breeding of animals, 603  
 Cruel hazing outside the college campus, 222  
 Cruel people contaminate others, 267

Cultivation of the beauty of the skin, face, and hair, 723  
 Cures, warranting, 759  
 Currants, value of, as food, 279  
 Curtis, General N. M., on the abolition of the death-penalty in N. Y., 240  
 humanitarian work of, 241  
 Customs and habits of life recklessly and blindly pursued, 253  
 Cycle-heart, the, 438, 513  
 Cycling assists in improving style of women's dress, 536  
 may predispose to impotency, 665  
 Cystitis, and treatment, 518-520  
 in a woman, case of, 769  
 recipe for relief of, 789

**D**andruff, 717  
 recipe for cure of, 789  
 wash for, 792  
 Danger signals, a few, 82  
 Danse du ventre for gymnastics, 537  
 beneficial in facilitating the passage of excrementitious matter, 483  
 illustrated, 484  
 in diseases of the womb beneficial, 561  
 Dancing among ancient Hebrews, 285  
 disrepute among orthodox folks, 282  
 promotes health of body and grace of motion, 285, 286  
 Darwin, on the breeding of animals, 603  
 Darwin's "Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication," quotation from, 651  
 Deafness, most common seat of, 747  
 Death-penalty, abolished in several European countries, 240  
 abolished in several States, 240  
 Is it a deterrent? 243  
 opposition of medical societies to, 241  
 Debt, running in, a common cause of failure in business, 250  
 Decomposing matter breeds maggots, 84  
 Degenerates, sexual pervers, 649-654  
 Demodex, magnified and illustrated, 718  
 Depew, Chauncey, on the folly of worrying, 256  
 Depilatory to remove superfluous hair, relief for, 789  
 Depression following use of alcohol, 133  
 Derangements of monthly flow, 543-548  
 Destitution responsible for an alarming number of prostitutes in Paris, 221  
 Development of females in Japan, 217  
 Dewey, Dr. Edward Hooker, on the morning fast, 92  
 Diaphragm, position of the, ill'd, 181  
 Diarrhœa, astringent foods in, 490  
 chronic, causes of, 488, 489  
 coffee a palliative in, 96  
 description of, 488-490  
 recipe for cure of, 787  
 Diet, facts regarding a vegetable, 65  
 regulation of, 289  
 Dietetics for old and young, 277-281  
 meaning of, 750  
 Digestion, aids to, 473-477  
 depends on microbes, 34  
 good, and daily habits, 82  
 of food, 17  
 salivary, importance of, 467  
 the process of, 450, 451



- Digestive apparatus disturbed by lack of saliva, 192
- Digestive machinery, derangement, 79 illustrated, 450
- Digestive organs, cases of disease, 767 effect of cold water on, 124 influence of the brain upon the, 21
- Digitalis, use of, in Bright's disease, 517
- Dilatation of the prepuce, 623
- Dilated heart, a, 438
- Dinners, big, injuriousness of, 193 fashionable, composition of, 52
- Diphtheria, recipe for cure of, 789
- Diphtheritic sore throat, gargle for, 789
- Diplococci, 26
- "Dipping," a disgusting practice, 174
- Discomforts, self-inflicted, 147
- Disease, a normal condition in some people, 382 and its causes, 15-36 disproportionate amount of suffering from, in women, 531 greater proneness to, during sleep than awake, 187 made known by symptoms, 385 prevention of, 259-311 primary causes of, 36 subjective, objective symptoms, 384 the application of electricity in, 335 treatment of, 51
- Diseased condition of husband, 596-599 of the wife, 588-596
- Diseases, functional and organic, 390
- Diseases, of blood-vessels, 441, 445 of childhood not essential if child is brought up properly, 165 of men, cases of, 770-773 of the breathing organs, cases of, 766 of the digestive organs, 767, 768 of the eyes, 733-740 of the heart and blood-vessels, 436-448 of the urinary organs, 769, 770 of women, cases of, 773-776 of women, treatment of, 573-575 resulting from child-bearing and abortion, 510-542
- Dishonesty, failures in business by, 251
- Dishonorable men, 50
- Disinfectants, recipes for making, 789 should be freely used in sick-room, 301
- Dissipation induces consumption, 417
- Distillation of water, process of, 123
- Distilled water, daily use of, 77 is it poisonous? 122
- Distillery slops, 107
- Diuretic, kunyssa as a, 118
- Divorce, in South Carolina, none for any cause, 227
- Divorces, Massachusetts, statistics, 227 in the German Empire, 227 in Russia, statistics of, 227 in Switzerland, 227 in the United States, statistics of, 227
- Doctor, everybody his own, 752-756
- Doctors, 358 "Jacks-at-all-trades," 361-363 necessity for, 753 the opium habit among, 189 want of confidence in, by the laity, 360 who bank on others' reputation, 371-374 women, shall we have? 363-367
- Don'ts, sensible, practical, nursery, 276
- Dreams, amorous, 569, 570
- Dress, bad habits in, 180 fashion in regard to, 147
- Dress reform, Frances Willard on, 151 crusade, 536 in treatment of female diseases, 574 movement at Chautauqua, N. Y., 536
- Drinking, immoderate, and changes in neurons, 678
- Drinking-water, benefit of a good supply of, 126 precautions to be taken in use of, 120
- Dropsy, recipe for cure of, 790
- Dropsy of the womb, mistaken for pregnancy, 565
- Drowned, rules for resuscitating, 801-804
- Drug habit, the, 186
- Drugs, adulteration of, 754
- Drunkards, proper treatment of, 106
- Drunkenness, recipes to blunt the appetite for drink, 790
- Duodenum, digestion carried on in the, by aid of the pancreatic juice, 470
- Dysentery, recipe for cure of, 790
- Dyspepsia, a common companion of diseased lungs, 423 bicycle riding beneficial to, 291 case of, 766 causes of, 464 horrors of, 466 sexual, 571, 572
- Ear, the human, illustrated, 746 ulceration of the, 748
- Earache, recipe for cure of, 790
- Ears and eyes, affections of the, 730-750
- Ear-wax renders hearing defective, 746
- Earthy matter, proper method of preventing an undue storage of, 79
- Eating, fast, injuriousness of, 191 caution in habits of, 469
- Eclectics, homeopaths, and hotanics revolutionize medicine, 321
- Eclectics the pioneers in the hotanical system, 322
- Economic slavery and prostitution, 221
- Eczema, or salt rheum, described, 715 recipes for cure of, 790
- Eddy, Mrs., the founder of Christian Science, 825
- Edible bivalves, 87
- Education, of an infant, the, 276 of girls in the practical business matters of life, 222
- Efete matters, daily escape of, from the skin, 135
- Effluvia from besotted and tobacco-saturated men, bad effects of, 140
- "Eighty Years and More," by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, quoted, 199, 268, 269
- Ejaculatory ducts of the penis, 628
- Electric currents through the human body, 340
- Electric waves of the hand, repellent, illustrated, 331
- Electrical air, vital, 197
- Electrical era, phenomenal discoveries of the, 330
- Electrical power possessed by some men to charm like the snake, 222
- Electrical radiation, 132-185

- Electrical Radiation, illustrated, 133-347  
 from the hand, illustrated, 329  
 Electricity, 18  
   and nerve-force, 332  
   animal, 19  
   application of, in disease, 329, 335  
   author's experience in use of, 339  
   capital punishment by, a disappointment, 245  
   for loosening adherent ear-drums, 750  
   in the human heart, 330  
   mischievous and harmful use of, by unskilled operators, 338  
   a nerve medicine, 343  
   of the thunder-storm, 131  
   substitute for popular anodynes, 342  
   supplied by lungs during sleep, 136  
   value of, in disease induced by mental depression, 333  
   similar to nervous currents, 333  
 Electric-magnetic machine, illustrated, 336  
 Electrocuting chair, illustrated, 244  
 Ellis, Dr. Havelock, on sexual inversion, 650  
 Emancipation of women, industrial, 222  
 Embalmed food, 471  
 Embryo, care to protect, 611  
 Emergencies, prescriptions for, 782  
 Emissions, involuntary, injurious, 632  
 Emotional excitement, insatiable appetite of Americans for, 672  
 Employees in large cities urged into vice by discomforts, 203  
 Endocarditis, 439  
 Enlarged prostate, 320  
 Epidemics, frequent on the shady side of the street, 302  
   uncleanliness, the parent of, 298  
 Epileptics, congestion of the, 629  
 Epiglottitis, 407  
 Epilepsy, 681-683  
   treatment of, 683  
 Equinoctial storm, an, 131  
 Erectile tissue, what it consists of, 655  
 Erection, mechanism of, 667  
 Erections, involuntary, 640  
 Erysipelas, recipe for cure of, 700  
 Etheron discovered by Prof. Chas. F. Brush, 130  
 Ethiopean, the, illustrated, 454  
 Eustachian tube, description of, 747  
 Eustachian tubes, catarrh of, 406  
 Excessive amiableness, 599  
 Excitability, excessive, in the female, 600  
 Executions in the United States, statistics of, 244  
 Exercise cure, 430  
 Exercise, daily, necessary to health, 253  
 Exercising babies, 273  
 Eye, cinder in the, treatment for, 787  
   mechanism of the, 740; illustrated, 741  
   vertical section of, illustrated, 731  
 Eyes, chronic sore, 740-743  
   cross or squint, illustrated, 743  
   diseases of the, 738-740  
   gonorrhoeal infection of, 528  
   how to restore the old ones, 734-736  
   manipulation and care of, 735  
   near-sighted, description of, 733  
 Eye-water, recipes for, 791  
 Face, beauty, how to cultivate, 721-729  
   Face pimples, prescriptions for, 784  
   Facial nerves, illustrated, 694  
 Facial neuralgia, prescription for, 785  
 Facial paralysis, description of, 680  
 "Facts about Milk," quoted, 114  
 Fads, beware of, 76  
   in medicine, 323  
 Failures in business, 249  
 Fainting, treatment of, 791  
 Faith, the physiological effect of, 389, 390  
 Fake medical concerns, 378  
 Fallen women, treatment of, 224  
 Falling womb, treatment of, 564  
 Fallopian tubes, 656  
   illustrated, 657  
   obstruction of, 592  
 False modesty, in medical societies, 666  
   leads to hygienic error, 42  
 Faraday, Prof., on crowded rooms, 139  
   on electricity in water, 355  
 Fargo, N. D., divorce colony of, 227  
 Farmer, necessity for recreation, 283  
 Farmers, arrangement of meals for, 93  
 Fashion, bigotry of, 148  
   in regard to dress, 147  
 Fashion's requirements in the size of the waist, 183  
 Fast eating, injuriousness of, 191  
 Fast, the morning, 92  
 Fast women on the Bowery, 209  
 Fasting, as a punishment injurious, 280  
   decrease of solids of blood in, 279  
   deranges the stomach, 280  
   as a remedy for dyspepsia, 475  
 Fat-making foods, 73  
 "Father's Advice to a Boy, A," 169  
 Faucet-filters, 122  
 Fear, Eliot Warburton on, 21  
 Feeding, high, a cause of cancer, 702  
 Feeding the baby, 272  
 Feet, warm water harmful to, 309  
   best covering for the, 158  
   cold, dangers to health of, 308  
   fetid, wash for, 791  
   various inventions for the, 158  
 Feet-warming, by cold water, 311  
   by the sun, 311  
   magnetically, 310  
 Female labor, small compensation for, a fruitful cause of prostitution, 220  
 Female modern dress, impracticable, 151  
 Female operatives, dangers to, in large towns, 223  
 Female organs, illustrated, 554  
 Female weakness, the relation of, to general bodily relaxation, 537  
 Females, develop early in Japan, 217  
 Fences, no great names on, 48  
 Fermentation and digestion closely allied, 471  
 Fermenting material breeds maggots, 84  
 Fever blisters, recipe for, 791  
 Fever mixtures, recipe for, 791  
 Fever and ague, cause of aching and shaking in, 31  
 Fevers, temperatures in, 791  
 Filtered milk, 112  
 Filters, faucet, 122  
 Fire-place, old-fashioned, healthful, 143  
 Fissure of the anus, 497  
 Fissures described, 711

Fistula in a scrofulous woman, 767  
 Fistula-in-Ano, description of, 495  
     illustrated, 497  
 Flannel, red, use of, in rheumatism, 156  
 Flannel underwear, 155  
 Flatulence, recipe for cure of, 791  
 Flies, prolific causes of mortality in  
     Spanish-American War, 85  
     winged scavengers, 84  
 Flirting, dangers of, 222  
 Flooding, immoderate, 547  
 Flow, derangements, monthly, 543-548  
 Fluor albus. See Leucorrhoea.  
 Folth, Rev. Rudolph, portrait of, 652  
     his art of seduction, 653  
 Food, assimilation of, 76  
     difference in needs of people, 92  
     digestion of, 17  
     for the fat and the lean, 73  
     strange things used as, 54  
     value of different animals as, 54  
     which agrees with the system, 756  
 Foods, adulteration of, State action to  
     prevent, 91  
     digestibility of, and cooking, 476  
 Footc, Dr. E. B., Sr., exposure of bogus  
     practitioners who had taken the  
     author's name in various parts of  
     the country, 371-373  
     one corner of his laboratory, ill'd, 322  
     pronounced by old-school doctors an  
     incurable consumptive, 326  
 Footgear, 155, 156  
 Foreskin, contracted, gradual dilatation  
     of, 623  
     inflammation of, 621  
 Formaldehyde in canned foods, 90  
 France, marriage and divorce in, 227  
 Fraudulent doctors, 371  
 Free Lovers. See Oneida Community  
 French pessary, use of, 605, 606, 609, 610  
 Fresh air on tap, 145  
 Frog's foot, capillaries seen in a, 25  
 Frost bites, recipe for, 792  
 Fruit diet good for old age, 77  
 Fruits, acidulous, for constipation, 483  
     for public dinners, preferable to  
     meats, 194  
     preventives of disease, 279  
     suitable for constipated subjects, 280  
     unripe or decayed, 88  
 Functional disease, bounds of true, 684  
 Functional and organic diseases, 390, 391  
 Functional nervous disturbances in  
     women, 534  
 Fnngl, described, 720  
 Fur capes a fruitful source of bronchial  
     and throat diseases, 151

**G**all-bladder disease, 462, 463  
 Gall-stones, description of, 461  
 Galvanism as a remedial agent, 328  
 Gargles, recipes for, 794  
     for throat affections, 408  
 Garments, loose-fitting, 148  
 Gaseous food, 130  
 Gases, impure, absorbed in sick-room  
     by bowl of water, 201  
 Gay life in New York, 207  
 "Generation before Regeneration," 542  
 Germ theory, the, 26, 27  
 German Empire, divorces in the, 227

Germans rule out American pork, 57  
 Germany, large percentage of deaths  
     in, from the use of tobacco, 178  
 Germs, multiplication of, 115  
     of malaria, 31, 32  
     of sunstroke, 305  
     production of, in male and female, 628  
 Gide, Paul, on desire for offspring, 613  
 Gin, use of, as medicine, 104  
 Girls, education in business of life, 222  
     who amatively exasperate, 222  
 Glucose, use of, in candy-making, 162  
 Glycerinated vaccine, deaths from, 231  
 Golf improves women's style of dress, 536  
 Gonorrhoea, a cause of barrenness in the  
     male, 599  
     complications of, 529  
     constitutional nature of, 526  
     danger in childbirth during attack, 523  
     danger, ready-made drugs, 528  
     diseases arising from, 528  
     may cause death, 525  
     mischievous notions concerning, 523  
     regarded too flippantly by men, 525-528  
     serious effect of, on women, 528  
     simple measures to put into practice  
     as soon as inoculated, 528  
     symptoms of, 526  
     treatment of, 526  
 Gonorrhoeal infection of the eyes, 528  
 Gonorrhoeal discharge, illustrated, 523  
 Good habits, 173  
 Good temper, beneficial effects of, 306  
     necessary for enjoyment of health, 307  
 Gorilla, the, as a vegetarian, 68  
 Gothenburg system, the, 213  
 Gout, description of, 700  
     treatment of, 700, 701  
 Gouty diathesis in robust men, 692  
 Grandparents responsible for health of  
     coming generation, 261, 262  
 Grape, virtues of, in constipation, 482  
 Grape-vines, lithium in, 315  
 Grates, open, good substitute for fire-  
     places, 143  
 Gravitation cough, the, 417  
 Grease too abundantly used at table, 87  
 Greasy foods should be avoided, 453  
 Griefs, pet, of melancholy people, 257  
 Griswold, Dr. Rufus W., on medicine in  
     the olden time, 318  
     on modern medical education, 322  
 Grumblers, chronic, never well, 306  
     effects of, upon the family, 306  
     effects of, upon the features, 306  
 Gummi tumors, illustrated, 708  
 Gymnastics, parlor, 286, 287

**H**abit is second nature, 193  
     man a creature of, 173  
     Hair follicle, illustrated, 728  
 Hair tonics, recipes for, 792  
 Hands, sweaty, recipes for, 792  
 Hard times increase the labors of the  
     physician, 249  
 Hay fever, 402, 403  
 Head, standing on the, injurious, 170  
 Headache, congestive, origin of, 693  
 Headache-powders, risks of, 385  
 Headaches caused by worrying, 255  
     recipes for cure of, 792  
     various kinds of, 385



- Head-wash, for fevers, recipes for, 792
- Health, ancestral violation of, 261
- the basis of beauty, 724
- begets wealth, 246
- Boards of, should make the dangers of syphilis public, 219
- hints to smokers, 179
- mental and physical recreation necessary for preservation of, 282
- perfect, incompatible with a petulant disposition, 307
- women violate fundamental law, 535
- Health and longevity depend on a good constitution, 262
- Health Boards opposed to cigarettes, 171
- Healthy offspring, how to secure, 262
- Hearing, defective, 744-750
- machinery, complexity of the, 745
- Heart, action of, how regulated, 437
- enlargement of, 438
- has more troubles to contend with than any organ of the body, 438
- healthy action of, dependent upon a supply of nervous stimulus, 308
- palpitation of the, 440-442
- rheumatism of the, 438
- rickety, 439
- the secrets of a broken, confided to the physician, 226
- valvular disease of the, 439
- Heart and arteries illustrated, 22
- Heart and lungs, illustrated, 432
- Heart-beats of an infant, 278
- Heart-burn, symptoms of, 442
- Heart disease among soldiers of the Spanish War, 293
- golden rules for, 792
- organic, 439
- Heating houses by hot-water furnaces, a modern improvement, 143
- Heating, our methods of, 141
- Hemiatrophy, case of, illustrated, 686
- Hemiplegia, description of, 680
- Hemorrhoids or piles, 490-495
- recipes for cure of, 792
- Henry, Mrs. Josephine K., on the freedom of women to regulate motherhood, 541, 542
- Hereditary diseases, 388
- Hernia, or rupture, 500-505
- operation for relief of, 505
- trusses and appliances for, 505
- umbilical, 503
- Herpes zoster, described, 715
- Illarity and worry not compatible, 256
- Hindoo women, customs of, 149
- Hints, some general, in procuring healthy conception, 267
- to parents in average health, 261
- to the childless, 576
- Hippocrates a born physician, 312
- "History and Pathology of Vaccination," quoted, 232
- Ilves, described, 713
- Hoarseness, recipes for cure of, 793
- Hog, the, not a healthy animal, 55
- Hog and hominy in old Kentucky, 60
- Holidays, public, the stomach abused on, 193
- Holland, death-penalty abolished in, 240
- Holmes, Dr., on the food we eat, 52.
- Homieidal crimes, decrease of, in European countries where the death-penalty has been abolished, 240
- Homeopaths, Eclectics, and Botanics revolutionize medicine, 321
- Honeymoon, awakening from the, 220
- Horseback, the coming fashion for ladies on, 285
- Horseback riding, as a cure for piles, 494
- for ladies, awkward attitude for, 284
- magnetic exercise of, 283
- may predispose to impotency, 664, 665
- value of, to those engaged in sedentary pursuits, 284
- Horse-flesh recommended as food, 63, 64
- Horse-grease, the source of human small-pox and of cow-pox, 223
- Hot-air furnaces, defects of, 142
- Hottentots, use of tobacco by, in killing snakes, 176
- Hot-water injections safest remedy for many affections of the ear, 750
- House-fly, the, 85
- House-plants, effect of sunshine upon, 302
- Howland, Marie, on the family physician as a priestly confessor, 226
- Hubbard, Professor, on the proper amount of sleep, 235
- Hugo, Victor, on the abolition of the death-penalty, 245
- Human life, trifling estimate on, 235
- Human lives, perils of, 128
- Human night-hawking, 189
- Human system, ignorance of the, 260
- proper care of the, 260
- water beneficial to, 126
- Human water-works, the, ill'd, 507
- Humanity, abnormal specimens of, 649
- breeding of, neglected, 262
- Humanized virus, use of, 230
- Hunger that cries out for bread, 221
- Hunterian chancre, 619
- Hurry in eating injurious, 191
- Husband and wife, the more dissimilar the better for offspring, 602
- jealous, a word to, 613
- Hydrocele, description of, 630
- Hydrophobia, 353
- Hymen, as test of virginity, 553
- cartilaginous by age, 555
- not needed after age of puberty, 555
- natural purpose of the, 555
- obstructed menses caused by, 546
- why preserve the, 553
- Hypertrophy, or over-action of the sweat-glands, 717
- Hypertrophy, compensatory, 439
- Hypnotism, Dr. Benton's success with, 343
- putting to sleep, illustrated, 346
- recent investigations in, 345
- teachings of Medical Science, 345
- Hypochondria, 674
- Hysteria among women caused by petulance, 307
- more common in women than in men, 675
- a phase of neurasthenia, 674
- recipe for cure of, 793
- treatment for, 675, 676
- Hysterical affections, use of coffee in, 96

- Ice-cream injurious for dessert, 88  
 poisoning by, 88, 89  
 Ice-foods, cause of dyspepsia, 468  
 Ice-water, bad effect of, at meals, 124  
 Ignorance, 37  
     a cause of nervous and blood derange-  
     ments, 219  
     in feeding babies, 272  
     responsible for most of our sins, 666  
 Illegitimate children, mothers of, ta-  
     bood in social life, 202  
 Ill-ventilated rooms, conducive to con-  
     sumption, 417  
 Imaginary Impotency, 662, 663  
 Immunity to venereal diseases, 524  
 Impotency, 655-667  
     caused by excessive use of tobacco, 178  
     causes of, 659  
     may affect either sex, 657-659  
     mental and physical causes of, 659-662  
 Impregnation, susceptibility to, 582  
 Inadaptation, temperamental, ill'd, 600  
 Inadaptation and adaptation, ill'd, 1151  
 Inadaptation, local, 581, 607  
     commonest cause of barrenness, 581  
     explanation of diagrams of, 584-587  
 Incontinence of urine, 520-522  
 Incurables, treatment of, 326  
 India, licensing prostitution in, a fail-  
     ure, 214  
     sterility of wives in, 613  
 India-rubber shoes, unhealthful, 157  
     syringes, best for general use, 556  
 Indian hemp, a fashionable poison, 180  
 Indian knowledge of medicinal plants,  
     321  
 Indigestion, intestinal, 469  
     suggestions for treatment of, 472  
 Indissolubility of the marriage con-  
     tract, dangers of the, 220  
 Industrial emancipation of woman, 222  
 Inebriety, frightful effects of, 106  
     statistics of, 263  
 Infants, care of, 804, 805  
     the education of, 276  
 Infatuation of passion, 220  
 Inferior brain, the, 197  
 Inferior plexus, electrical stimuli of, 658  
     suspected by husbands, 549  
 Infirm, should not have children, 263  
 Inflammation of the womb, chronic, 566  
 Inflation, artificial, of the chest, 423  
 Influenza, recipe for cure of, 793  
     catarrhs, 400  
 Ingersoll, Col., death of, by angina pec-  
     toris, 444  
     anecdote of, 348  
     on the freedom of women to regulate  
     motherhood, 541  
 Inhalation, in pulmonary diseases, 356  
     of dry vapors in consumption, 425  
     medicated, 356, 357  
 Inhumanity and brutality, 236  
 Injections and purgatives, 485  
 Innocent girls changed by hardship and  
     vice, 206  
 Innocent, how fast life affects the, 208  
 Insanity, catching, 649  
     caused by bad habits, 168  
     caused by smoking cigarettes, 171  
     from want of sleep, 297  
 Insect bites, recipes for cure of, 786  
 Intemperance in ardent spirits, 180  
     penalties of, 106  
 Intestinal canal, microbes of the, 471  
 Intestinal indigestion, 469  
 Intestinal parasites, 498-500  
 Intestine, small, function of the, 472  
 Invalids, cured by male and female  
     magnopaths, 201  
     diseased radiations, exhalations, 140  
     who might be restored to health, 263  
 Involuntary losses, 672  
 Iodine in marine plants, 315  
 Iowa, death-penalty abolished in, 240  
 Iritis, or inflammation of the iris, 708  
 Iron in vegetables, 314  
 Irritability, due to use of tea and coffee,  
     96  
 Isolated men, 202  
 Isolation, the sexes cannot maintain  
     perfect health in, 197  
 Itching, recipe for cure of, 793, 795  
     causes of, 714  
     piles, 491  
 Itch-mite, burrow of an, illustrated, 719  
 Ivy poisoning, recipes for cure of, 793  
 "Jack the Ripper," case of, 650  
 Japan, regulation of prostitution  
     in, 217  
     tobacco-smoking in, 173  
 Japanese, food of, 53  
 Japanese heathens versus Christian har-  
     barians, 217  
 Japanese, loose-fitting garments of, 148  
 Japanese manipulators, ill'd, 350, 351  
 Japanese tea, 99  
 Jealous husbands, a word to, 613-615  
 Jenner, Dr. Edw., and vaccination, 228  
     Professor Crookshank's exposé of, 232  
 Joints, tubercular affections of the, 417  
 Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy, 725  
 Judicial murder, no humane device for,  
     245  
 Kane, Dr., arctic explorer, on the  
     effect of cold on the human sys-  
     tem, 195  
 Karez women, customs of, 149  
 Kidney casts, illustrated, 510  
 Kidney colic, or gravel, 518  
 Kidney cut through, illustrated, 509  
 Kidneys, benefit of water to the, 297  
     function and description of, 506  
     diseases of, 507-517  
     none in lower forms of life, 134  
 Kleptomania, 647  
 Knit suits injurious to purity of the  
     blood, 155, 156  
 Knowledge, avarice for, 251  
 Koch's bacilli, 414, 415  
 Koch's serum and other remedies, 423  
 Kumyss cure in Russia, 118  
     formula for making, 117, 118  
 Labor, excessive, 252  
     mental and manual, 252  
     Labor-pains should not be has-  
     tened, 268  
     treatment of, in Mexico, 268  
 Laboratory, Dr. Foote's, its cooking, 322  
 Lactic acid in buttermilk, 117  
 Ladies, cigarette smoking by, 173

- Ladies, horseback riding for, 284  
 Lagrippe or influenza, 401  
 Laparotomy, 575  
 Laryngitis, description of, 407  
 Laryngoscope, illustrated, 406  
 Late calling injurious, 195  
 Latter Day Saints depend on magnetic influence for healing, 351  
 Latter Day Saints. See Mormons  
 Laughter, a cure for melancholy, 257  
     physiological value of, 257  
 Laveran, A., germs of malaria, 32  
 Laws against cigarette smoking, 172  
 "Laying on of hands" magnopaths, 201  
 Lead, poisonous vapors of, 145  
 Lean, food for the, 73, 75  
 Lectures to girls on pregnancy and conception, need of, 282  
 Legislation against hydropaths, 353  
     against low-necked dresses, 153  
 Lemon-juice preferable to vinegar, 474  
 Leper versus syphilitic, 210  
 Leucorrhœa, 548-551  
     astringent injections in, 557  
     destructive of the spermatozoa, 599  
 Leucorrhœal matter, illustrated, 523  
 Lewis, Dr. Dio, his system of parlor gymnastics, 286, 287  
 Liberty, N. Y., salubrity of, 426  
 Lice, description of, 720  
     wash for, 793, 794  
 Licensing prostitution, 212  
 Lichen, treatment of, 716  
 Licorice, Spanish, adulterated, 235  
 Liebig, Prof., on the use of meat, 64  
 Life, average duration of, increased, 250  
 Life and death, the margin between, 220  
 Light, the healing influences of, 302  
 Lightning, anecdote of Ben Jonson, who was struck by, 337  
 Lime, bisulphate of, in canned foods, 90  
 Liquid air, numerous uses of, 145  
 Liquids we drink, the, 93-101  
 Liquor habit, prevalence of, 104  
 Liquor sanguinis, 23  
 Literature, fictitious and exciting, evils of, 224  
 Lithia waters, use of, for gall-stones, 462  
 Lithium in grape-vine and tobacco, 815  
 Liver, the benefit of water to, 299  
     chronic diseases of, 451-463  
     diseases that result from neglect, 457  
     the, illustrated, 456  
 Liver-spots, description of, 723  
 Livers, torpid, where found, 452  
 Liverpool, England, increase of prostitution and venereal diseases in, 216  
 Living with one lung, 433  
 Loathsome diseases, spread of, in large cities, 210  
 Local inadaptation, explanation of diagram of, 584-587  
     illustrated, 582, 583  
     importance of overcoming, 607, 608  
 Local marital inadaptation, 581  
 Locomotor ataxy, description of, 681  
 Longevity and constitution, 262  
     increased by pure air, 136  
 Long skirts, physiological objection, 150  
 Loose-fitting garments of Japanese, 148  
 Low-necked dresses, legislation in Pennsylvania against, 153  
 Lumhago, recipe for cure of, 794  
 Luminous effluvia, 332  
 Lunacy from financial panics, 249  
 Lung, living with one, 433  
 Lung structure, illustrated, 393  
 Lungs, air-sacs of the, illustrated, 418  
     work of, in sleep, 136  
 Lungs and heart, illustrated, 432  
 Lung-tissue, changes of, in consumption, 418, 419  
 Lymphatic patient, a, 74  
 Lynchings in the U. S. statistics, 239, 244  
  
**M**aggots, propagation of, 84  
     Magnetic equalization, 223  
     Magnetic exercise, illustrated, 293  
 Magnetic influence, author's anecdotes of, 348, 349  
     of the sun on the earth, 190  
 Magnetic manipulation by female magnopaths, 201  
 Magnetic Ointment, for ailments, 274, 275, 495, 564, 717, 721, 723, 727  
     for extreme thinness, 725  
     use of, for baldness, 727  
 Magnetism, animal, 343-352  
     diseased, 211  
     of the sexes should be equalized, 223  
     of women, 203  
     should not be relied on to the exclusion of other remedies, 349  
 Magney, Mexican heverage, 94  
 Magney butter, 54  
 Malaria, germs of, 31  
     recipe for cure of, 794  
     the scourge of American camps in Cuba, 85  
 Malarial diseases, coffee for, 96  
 Malarial fever, recipe for cure of, 794  
 Malarious localities, poisonous air of, 137  
 Male organs, illustrated, 627  
     vertical section of the, ill'd, 617, 620  
 Malt liquors, 102  
 Man, elements composing, 794  
     weight of, 119  
 Manhood and womanhood, bad habits of, 173-195  
 Mankind, whims of, 556  
 Man's inhumanity to man, 237  
 Marasmus in babes, treatment of, 273  
 Mare's milk, kumyss made from, 118  
 Marriage between inanimate bodies, 450  
 Marriage, temperaments should be consulted in, 259  
 Marriage, unhappy, 225-226  
 Marriages, uncougenial, victims to, 228  
     unhappy, effects of, 220  
     unhappy, unlike other troubles, 225  
 Married couples should be physically different, 602  
 Massachusetts, divorce statistics, 227  
 Massage, abdominal, benefit of, 483  
     benefits derived from, 349  
     practice of, among the Japanese, 350  
 Massein and masseuse, manipulations of the, 349-350  
 Masturbation, hasty, evils of, 468  
     should not be hurried, 191-192  
 Masturbation, among children and youth, a destructive habit, 167  
     a prolific cause of leucorrhœa, 550  
     appalling story of a young man, 169



- Masturbation, cause of amorous dreams, 570  
a cause of impotency, 665  
dime pamphlets on, 169  
fatal consequences of, 168  
habit of, 634  
practised by unresponsive sexual connection, 211  
sad case of clergyman's daughter, 168  
tracts showing evils of, 169  
two nearly hopeless cases of, in young women, 550  
worse than excessive sexual indulgence, 170
- Matrimonial inharmony, extent of, little known, 225, 226
- Meals. intervals between, 92  
rules for arrangement of, 92
- Meat-eating ancestry, 70
- Meat fever, 68
- Meats too stimulating for babies, 273
- Medical education, modern, neglects natural remedies, 321
- Medical profession to blame for propagation of sickly offspring, 264
- Medical societies, false modesty in, 606  
oppose the death-penalty, 241
- Medicated inhalation, 356-357
- Medication and Christian Science, 328
- Medicinal properties of plants, 321
- Medicine, psychic, 323-328  
revolution in the practice of, 321-322  
in ye olden time, 316-318
- Medicine taking, habit of, in the U.S., 186
- Medicines, adulterated, 233  
internal, potent for good or evil, 235  
mineral, adulterations of, 235  
pure, author's plan for securing, 233  
vegetable, 313-323
- Melancholy, 257  
a cure for, illustrated, 258  
people invariably dyspeptic, 257  
prescription for cure of, 785  
seriously disturbs circulation of  
nervo-electric forces, 257
- Membranous envelopes, 622
- Men of wealth, young, given to habits of dissipation, 201
- Men, private words for, 616-654
- Menopause abrupt and violent appearance of nervous symptoms, on removal of ovaries, 594
- Menses, premature advent of, 543  
obstructed by hymen, 546  
symptoms of first appearance of, 543
- Menstrual blood, ideas of ancient Jews and Arabians on, 556
- Menstrual derangements, congestive headache caused by, 604  
neglect of, 548
- Menstruation ceases generally on removal of ovaries, 594  
commencement of, 540-543  
commencement of, marks a new era in life of a female, 555  
excessive, recipe for cure of, 794  
information regarding should be imparted to every young girl, 543  
irregular and painful, 545-547  
suppressed, 547-548  
tardy, recipe for cure of, 794  
use of, 544-545
- Menstruous cloth, allusions in Bible to the, 556
- Mental depression caused by masturbation, 168
- Mental disturbances, 20-22
- Mental dyspeptics, 252
- Mental joyousness favors deep and frequent breathing, 432
- Mental organs, control of, 657
- Mental powers, development of, 252
- Mental qualities catching, 211
- Mental telepathy and the modern physician, 324
- Mental troubles of unhappy marriages, 227-228
- Mental worry a cause of cancer, 702
- Mental and physical recreation, 282
- Mercurial and mineral preparations of no value to *Materia Medica*, 321
- Mesmer, Dr. Frederick Anthouy, promulgation of his theory, 344
- Mesmeric phenomena, theory of, 345  
treatment of women in labor, 268
- Miasmatic emanations lighter than air, 135
- Miasmatic vapors in new cities a source of liver disease, 455
- Microbes, a plea for, 34  
digestion depends on, 34  
in blood of a sick man, 35  
thrive in corruption, 61  
vegetable medicines to drive out, 323
- Micrococcus, 26
- Microscope, the prize, illustrated, 611
- Microscopic anatomy, investigations, 670
- Midnight mission work, 207, 208
- Milk, as a wholesome food, 107  
bacteria in, 32-33  
cow's, no substitute for mother's, 107  
effect of germ theory on, 115  
extensively adulterated, 108  
fermentive change in, 117  
filtered through sand, 111-112  
how to purify, 111  
of human kindness, the, 118  
sterilization of, 114-115  
trade, general reform in, 116
- Milton, a tobacco-smoker, 173
- Mind, emotions of the, 21  
the overloaded, 251
- Mineral medicines, adulterations of, 235
- Mineral waters, in United States, 127  
manufacture of, 128
- Minerals in plants, 315
- Miscarriages lead to barrenness, 611
- Modesty, false and hygienic error, 42
- Moles, treatment of, 723
- Money, hygienic value to men, 246
- Moon, superstition in regard to, 327
- Moqué, Mrs. Alice Lee, flies on the bicycle, 290
- Moral and intellectual institutions needed, 205
- Moral debasement of prostitution, 206
- Moral insanity, 647
- Moral nature, cultivation of, 51
- Morals, Japanese code of, 217
- Morbid appetite a symptom of congested liver, 458
- Mormons, aversion of, to medicine, 352
- Morphine taking worse than the liquor habit, 188

Mosquito bites, recipe for cure of, 794  
 prescription for, 786  
 Mother Grundy, 41  
 "Mother of the Bowery, the," 208  
 Motherhood, Colonel Ingersoll on the  
 freedom of women to regulate, 541  
 the ideal state of womanhood, 577  
 "Mother's Advice to a Girl, A," 169  
 Mother's duty to her child, 41  
 Mothers, ignorance of their sexual or-  
 gans, 219  
 Motor nerves, 18  
 "Mouth, shut it," in wheeling, 294  
 Month washes, recipes for, 794  
 Mucous membrane, cauterization of, 404  
 Muffling injurious to the throat, 154  
 Mumps and impaired sexual power, 664  
 in testicles a cause of barrenness, 597  
 Murder in the U. S., statistics of, 244  
 Murderers, primitive punishment of, 239  
 Muscular exercise for babes useful, 273  
 Muscular straining of athletes a cause  
 of heart disease, 293  
 Muscular system and motor nerves, 18  
 Mushrooms, edible, caution to be used  
 in gathering, 89  
 Mutton, a substitute for pork, 62  
 Myopia, near-sightedness, 736

**N**ævus, hairy, illustrated, 729  
 Naquet Divorce Bill, in France,  
 227-955

Nasal and throat air-passage, ill'd, 405  
 Nasal cavity well provided to filter the  
 air we breathe, 294  
 Nasal polypi, 403  
 National Convention of Medical Men at  
 New Haven, author's resolution of-  
 fered at, urging physicians to be-  
 come familiar with laws of heredity  
 and prenatal influences, 264  
 Nature, kind provisions of, 279  
 calls of, false modesty in attending, 42  
 laws of, violated by half the people of  
 the United States, 260  
 Nature's beverage, water, 119  
 Nature's laboratory, illustrated, 320  
 Nature's sign of disease, 385  
 Nausea of pregnancy, recipe for cure  
 of, 794  
 Near-sightedness, or myopia, 736  
 Neckwraps should be discarded in win-  
 ter, 154, 414  
 Negro, why more enduring in the trop-  
 ics, 453  
 Nerve-anatomy, brief outline of, 670  
 Nerve-atmosphere, illustrated, 347  
 Nerve-blood salts, 692  
 Nerve-bulbs and neuron, ill'd, 669, 670  
 Nerve-centres, 16, 17, 18  
 Nerve-currents compared to electric  
 currents, 334  
 Nerve-force and electricity, 332  
 Nerves, blood, and skin, affections of, 668  
 over-excitability by climate, 672  
 Nerve-electric fluids, harmonious cren-  
 iation of, 190  
 Nerve-sanguine temperament, its vital  
 forces, 297  
 Nervous debility of alcohol drinkers, 104  
 Nervous derangements, caused by fall-  
 ure in business, 249

Nervous derangements and affections  
 of the blood, 37-258  
 Nervous diseases, bicycle riding benefi-  
 cial to, 219  
 cases of, 768, 769  
 Nervous disorders resulting from pro-  
 miscuous intercourse, 211  
 Nervous disturbances and auto-intoxi-  
 cation, 534  
 Nervous headaches, origin of, 692  
 Nervous system, effect of tea on, 95-98  
 elements of, 670  
 maddened by alcohol, 105  
 relation between its disorders and  
 constitutional diseases, 684  
 why it requires light, 197  
 Nervousness, recipes for cure of, 794  
 Neuralgia, treated by electricity, 341  
 of the heart or lungs, 695  
 of stomach, recipes for cure of, 795  
 the cry of neurons for better blood, 677  
 pathology of, 695  
 symptoms of, 694  
 Neurasthenia, case of, 766  
 caused by masturbation, 168  
 description of, 671  
 sexual origin of, 671  
 symptoms of, 673  
 treatment of, 675, 676  
 Neuron, consistence of, 670  
 illustrated, 685  
 Neuron and nerve-bulbs, ill'd, 669  
 Neurons of the nervous system, 334  
 Neuroticism, 388  
 New woman, 284  
 Nicotine, deadly qualities of, 175  
 Night-hawking, human, 189  
 Night, a season of repose, 252  
 Night-sweats of phthisis, recipes for, 795  
 Nipple ointment, recipe for, 795  
 Nose-bleed, recipes for stopping, 795  
 Noses made from skin of different parts  
 of the body, 723, 724  
 Nostrils, as seen from behind, ill'd, 399  
 Novels, bad effects on amatory passions  
 of the young, 167  
 Nuns, deficient magnetic vitality in, 198  
 Nursery diseases, needlessness of, 165  
 Nursery, practical don'ts for the, 276  
 Nurses, syphilized, danger to children,  
 209  
 Nymphomania, explanation and treat-  
 ment of, 567-569

**O**ats, copper a constituent of, 215  
 Ohesity, tendency to, on removal  
 of ovaries, 594  
 Objective and subjective symptoms, 334  
 Octopus of evil habits, illustrated, 359  
 Offspring, common desire for, 613  
 Inopportune times for begetting, 265  
 nervous and puny, of uncongenial  
 marriages, 228  
 propagation of, should not be ac-  
 cidental, 265  
 Old age, 445  
 Old mads in France, isolation of, 199  
 Oleomargarine not unhealthful, 80  
 Oneida Community, experiments on  
 ventilation of sleeping-rooms, 138  
 Open-air exercise for young babes, 273  
 Open-air treatment of consumption, 426

*Ophthalmia neonatorum*, 523  
 Ophthalmoscope, use of, illustrated, 739  
 Opium, advice about taking, 188  
 Opium eating, 69  
 Opium, Indian, how adulterated, 235  
 Opium inebriety, 188, 189  
 Optic nerve, description of, 731, 732  
 Optical defects, 737  
 Orchitis. Intense pain of, 629  
 Ovarian affections, pain of, 590  
 Ovarian diseases, 573  
 Ovaries. Inflammation of, 546  
   illustrated, 457  
   Interesting facts about the, 593-595  
   partial paralysis of, 591  
   results of complete removal of, 594  
   tumorous and dropsical, 591  
 Ovary, diseased, illustrated, 590  
   In health, illustrated, 591  
   In old age, illustrated, 592  
 Overcoats made from buffalo skins,  
   unhealthfulness of, 157  
 Over-crowded houses conducive to  
   consumption, 417  
 Over-work induces consumption, 417  
 Overworked man, the, 253  
 Oxygen, amount consumed by man, 138  
 Oysters, raw, danger in, 87  
 Ozone, production of, 141

**P**acking-houses, United States super-  
   vision of, 57  
   Pagan worship, facts regarding, 811  
 Pain, the relief of, 385  
 Pain relieved by animal magnetism, 351  
 Painful menstruation, 545-547  
 Pain-killers, recipes for making, 795  
 Pains and aches, 691-701  
   apt to be deceptive, 386  
 Painting and powdering by women, 149  
 Palate, soft, cauterization of the, 404  
 Palpitation of the heart, 440-442  
 Palsy, shaking, description of, 681  
 Pancreas, illustrated, 471  
 "Papa's Own Girl," quoted, 226  
 Paralysis of the auditory nerve, 748  
 Paralysis from tobacco-smoking, 177  
 Paralytic affections, 679-681  
 Paraphimosis, description of, 624  
 Parasites, intestinal, 493  
 Parasitic skin diseases, 749  
 Parents, rear children in ignorance, 219  
   In average health, hints to, 264  
   unwatchful because ignorant, 219  
 Paresis, cases of, on Ward's Island, 673  
   causes of, 678  
 Parlor gymnastics as indoor exercise,  
   286, 287  
 Passion, the infatuation of, 220  
 Pastries bad for digestion, 91  
 Patent-leather boots, unhealthful, 157  
 Patent medicines, baneful effects of, on  
   some invalids, 186  
   manufacturers of, not all humbugs, 187  
   origin of, 186  
   regulating rule of, 751  
 Patient's confidence assists in curing, 324  
 Patients, discouraged, 380  
   fatally poisoned by druggists, 234  
   Incurable, treatment of, 326  
 Pediculi, or lice, description of, 720  
 Pediculus pubis, illustrated, 720

Peevishness, due to tea and coffee, 96  
 Pelvic diseases, 535-539  
 Penis, and its diseases, the, 617-625  
   deformities of, 618  
   front view of, illustrated, 661  
 "Pennamites," sumptuary laws of, 153  
 Pericarditis, 488  
 Peritoneum, Inflammation of the, 83  
 Perpetuation of the species, 579  
 Personal equation, the, 387-390  
 Perspiration, checked, 397  
   insensible, 132  
 Perspiratory gland and tube, ill'd, 293  
 Peru, style for female horseback riders,  
   284  
 Perversion of sexual instinct, 650  
 Pessaries, difference of opinion as to  
   utility of, 561  
 Petit-mal (little sickness), 683  
 Petulance, dangers of, 307  
   worse than grumbling, 307  
 Phagedenic chancre, 619  
 Phenacetin, how adulterated, 235  
   popular resort to, 401  
 Philanthropist, an excellent opening for  
   the, 204, 205  
 Philoprogenitiveness, organ of, 658  
 Philosophy of child-marking, 615  
 Phimosi, 622-625  
 Phobia, self-imposed, 662  
 Phosphoric acid, use of, in old age, 77  
 Phthisis, night-sweats in, recipes for  
   cure of, 795  
 Physical machinery, proper care of, 260  
 Physical and mental recreation, 282  
 Physician, the family, as a priestly con-  
   fessor, 226  
   qualifications for, 361, 362  
 Physiologists, fees of, 369  
   should become familiar with laws of  
   heredity and prenatal influences, 264  
   women, in England and Europe, 365  
   in the United States, 365  
 Physiological panics, 249  
   sins of women, 150  
 Physiology, works on, in our schools, 281  
 Plekles, and salivary indigestion, 469  
 Piecke, Rio Grande Indian beverage, 94  
 Pile Compressor, for external piles, 494  
   In falling of the rectum, 495  
 Piles or hemorrhoids, 490-495  
 Piles, recipes for cure of, 795  
   tumorous, illustrated, 491  
 Pine forests, helpful in consumption, 425  
 Pin-worms, 521, 522  
   cause loss of seminal fluid, 639  
   recipe for removing, 798  
   treatment of, 498  
 Pityriasis, 716  
 Plain Home Talk Baby, 614  
 Plant, the sensorial life of, 316  
 Plants, the growth of, 78  
   minerals found in, 315  
 Plasters, injury in use of, 156  
 Plato on Ignorance, 37  
 Polypl of the womb, 516  
 Pontine marshes, fevers from air of, 137  
 Poor people stand cold better than  
   rich, 154  
 Porcelain, 229  
 Pores of the skin, and plasters, 157  
   uses of, 298



Pores of the skin, we breathe through the, 301  
 Pores, number in the human body, 132  
 Pork, prejudice against in Europe, 56  
   reckless use of, 55  
   wormy, 56  
 Pork-eating among Western farmers, 455  
 Portugal, death-penalty abolished, 240  
 Potatoes, effect of sunshine upon, 302  
 Potency, sexual, 660  
 Pott's disease, early symptoms of, 690  
 Poverty and dependence the curse of women, 221  
 Poverty and wealth, happy medium, 247  
 "Pox." See Syphilis  
 Predigestion, 117  
 Pregnancy, as complication of Bright's disease, 516  
   dropsy of the womb mistaken for, 565  
   the most susceptible period for, 604  
   nausea of, recipes for cure of, 794  
   recipe for relieving pains of, 793  
   when it takes place, 544  
   without rupture of hymen, 554  
 Pregnancy and conception, need of lectures on, in public schools, 281  
 Pregnant, advice to the, 265, 266  
   the most susceptible period, 604  
 Pregnant women, should try to preserve health unimpaired, 265-267  
 Prepuce, inflammation of, 621  
 Prescriptions for common ailments and suggestions for emergencies, 782-805  
   why some fail, 755  
 Priessnitz, founder of "Water Cure," 352  
 Private vices, 507  
 Private words, for men, 616-654  
   for women, 530-575  
 Probst, the murderer, case of, 236  
 Procidencia, protrusion of womb, 560  
 Procreation, only one process for, 578  
 Procreative system as sensitive as the stomach, 206  
 Procuresses on lookout for victims, 221  
 Professions open to girls, 222  
 Progenitors, quarrelsome, 39  
 Prolapsus of the womb, cure of, 561  
 Promiscuous intercourse, nervous disorders resulting from, 211  
   womanly delicacy affected by, 211  
 Propagation of children should be cultivated in preference to breeding of domestic animals, 262  
 Proprietary Medicines. See Patent Medicines  
 Prostate, congenital deficiencies of, 597  
   the, illustrated, 645  
 Prostitute, hopelessness of the, 208  
 Prostitutes, number of, in New York City, 210  
 Prostitution, 205-224  
   avoidable causes of, 218  
   hardening effects of, 207-209  
   in Japan, regulation of, 217  
   in New York, 207  
   increase under license system, 216  
   licensing in India a failure, 214  
   principal causes of, 223, 224  
   a prolific source of blood diseases, 211  
   State regulation of, 212  
 Protoplasm, description of, 670  
 Prurigo described, 714

Pruritus described, 714  
 Pruritus of pregnancy, recipe for, 796  
 Pruritus-ani, cause of, 498  
 Pruritus vulvæ, recipes for cure of, 795  
 Psoriasis, description of, 716  
 Psychic force, introduction of, 345  
 Psychic medicine, the merits of, 325-328  
 Ptomaine poisoning, 88  
 Public dinners, abuse of the stomach at, 193  
 Pulmonary diseases, causes, 356  
   prevented by baring the neck, 154  
 Pulque, Mexican beverage, 94  
 Pulse of an infant, 278  
 Pulse-waves, use of sphygmograph, 104  
 Pure air, 300-302  
 Pure milk, 113  
 Pure water, chemically, 122  
 Purgatives and injections, 485  
 Purging, mania for, 486  
 Pustule described, 711

Questions, list of, to be answered by patients, 761

Radioconductors, description of, 334  
 Rags, inspectors of, needed to protect public health, 160  
 Railroad spine, case of, 769  
 Rain, disease in, 121  
 Rainy days, depressing effect of, 133, 134  
 Rainy Day Clubs, 536  
 Rape, 647, 648  
   the result of sexual starvation, 648  
 Raspberries, value of, as food, 279  
 Rat poison, recipe for making, 796  
 Reading and conversation rooms for both sexes needed, 204, 205  
 Reading too closely injurious, 251  
 Reckless financial men, 251  
 Recreation, mental and physical, 282  
 Rectum, anatomy of, 491  
   diseases of the, 495, 496  
   falling of womb against, 559  
   laid open to show piles, ill'd, 494  
 Recuperation of brain during sleep, 297  
 Recuperation slow in neurasthenics, hypochondriacs, and hysterics, 677  
 Reflex disturbances, 440  
 Reformation in training of children, 224  
 Reformation of drunkards, 106  
 "Relation Between Crime and Disease," address by author, 242  
 Religious subjects, doubts on, 758  
 Remedies, common-sense, 312-357  
 Repose, nightly, necessary to health, 253  
 Respiratory apparatus during sleep, 136  
 Respiratory system, of man, ill'd, 395  
 Restricted Marriage and Parentage, Rest cure, 430  
   11081-1099  
 Rest days of different peoples, 252, 253  
 Retina of the eyes, description of, 731  
 Retroversion of the womb, cured, 773  
 Revenge dwarfs moral growth, 51  
 Rheumatism, acute, recipes for treatment of, 796  
   caused by worrying, 255  
   chronic, 698  
   of the heart, 438  
 Rhode Island, death-penalty abolished in, 240

Riches, physical effects of, 248  
 Rickety heart, 439  
 Ring-plant, treatment of, 721  
 Ringworm, description of, 720  
     recipes for cure of, 796  
 Rome, veterinary examination of cows  
     in, 115  
 Roots, medicinal, of the field, 319  
 Rosacea described, 713  
 Roscola, syphilitic, 708  
 Round worms, to expel, 798  
 Rubber coats, unhealthfulness of, 157  
 Rubber garments, use of, injurious, 155  
 Rum, use of, as medicine, 104  
 Rupia, syphilitic, 708  
 Rupture or hernia, 500-505  
 Russia, and the death-penalty, 240  
     marriage customs of, 959  
     statistics of divorces in, 225

**S**t. Anne, the bone of, 348  
 Salicylic acid in canned foods, 90  
     use of, in preserving food, 472  
 Saliva, thorough lubrication of food  
     with, necessary, 191  
 Salivary digestion, importance of, 467  
 Salivary glands, the, illustrated, 192  
 Saloon, youth in cities driven to the, 203  
 Salt Lake City, the author's successful  
     trip to, 373  
 Salt rheum, or eczema described, 715  
 Salt water for washing out stomach, 123  
 "Sanctified oil," use of, 352  
 Sand filtration for milk, 111  
 Sandwich Islands, horseback riding, 234  
 Sanitary caustic, 723  
 Saratoga, mineral springs of, 127  
 Satyriasis, 646-648  
 Savage races and disease, 531  
 Scabies, description of, 719  
 Scammony, Smyrna, adulterated, 235  
 Schleiferdecker, Dr., his application to  
     Board of Censors to practise hydro-  
     pathy, 354  
 School Board of New York rules out  
     cigarette fiend, 172  
 School-life, dangers of, 651  
 Schoolmasters, longevity of, 166  
 School-rooms, ill-ventilated, 141, 260  
 Scatica, case of, cured, 777  
 "Scorching" on bicycles dangerous, 292  
 Scourge, the great white, 413  
 Scrofula, chief characteristics of, 688  
     in underground tenements, 303  
     from bad air, 139  
 Scrofulous affections, benefit of living  
     in open air, 303  
     impurities of pork-eaters, 61  
     taint, a variety of the syphilitic, 689  
 Scrotal supporter, use of, 631  
 Scrotum and its diseases, the, 625  
 Secondary sexual characteristics, 660  
 Second-hand clothing and shoddy, 159  
 Secretions affected by mental condi-  
     tions, 265  
 Sedentary habits induce leucorrhœa, 550  
     persons of, should breathe pure air, 456  
 Sedentary pursuits conducive to con-  
     sumption, 417  
 Seducers and procuresses take advan-  
     tage of the distressed, 221

Seeking advice of the physician, 386  
 Self-abuse, case of, cured, 771  
 Self-abuse. See Masturbation  
 Selfishness, effects of, 238  
 Self-pollution, injury to the young, 167  
     evil of not instructing children, 642  
 Seminal fluid, escape into bladder, 638  
 Seminal fluids, material of, 633  
 Seminal vesicles, inflammation of, 644  
     illustrated, 645  
 Seminal weakness, 632-644  
 Seminaries, young ladies, unhealthful-  
     ness of, 198  
 Semiferous ducts of the testicle, 627  
 Senility, 445  
 Sensation, nerves of, action of the  
     brain upon the, 18, 19  
 Sewage water, alcohol in, 101  
 Seward, Theodore F., on worrying as a  
     species of insanity, 254  
 Sewing-women, excessive labor of, 253  
 Sexes, separation at school a mistake, 190  
 Sexual act, injurious if too frequent, 666  
 Sexual apathy, more common in  
     women than in men, 659  
 Sexual apathy and anthropophobia, 571  
 Sexual appetite, unappeasable, 202  
     a cause of prostitution, 223  
     in men, effect of, 223  
     a promoter of licentiousness, 223  
     typical case of, 198  
 Sexual atrophy, case of, 772  
 Sexual attraction, the secret of, 204  
 Sexual commerce worse than death, 221  
 Sexual desire, ovaries not always essen-  
     tial for the maintenance of, 595  
 Sexual disorders in females due to late  
     marriages, 350  
 Sexual dyspepsia, 571, 572, 579  
 Sexual excesses more disastrous to male  
     than female, 628  
 Sexual gratification an article of com-  
     merce, 206  
     annual amount paid to courtesans, 220  
 Sexual indulgence, excessive, in the  
     pregnant woman develops a de-  
     structive passion in the offspring, 267  
 Sexual instinct, perversion of, 650  
 Sexual instincts, removal of ovaries, 594  
 "Sexual inversion," quotation from, 650  
 Sexual isolation, 196  
 Sexual magnetism, 197-204  
 Sexual morality in Japan, 217  
 Sexual nerve-centres, treatment of dis-  
     eases of, 667  
 Sexual neuters, strange case of, 596  
 Sexual passions of children, 224  
     aroused by use of condiments, 218  
 Sexual pervers and degenerates, 645-654  
 Sexual power, how impaired, 664  
 Sexual vigor, early loss of, 638  
     treatment of, 638  
 "Sexualization of Women, The," quota-  
     tion from, 575  
 Shaker communities, and sexual star-  
     vation, 198  
 Shaker women's health poor, 198  
 Shakers, dancing and religious worship  
     of, 285  
     insanity common among the, 198  
 Shaking palsy, description of, 681  
 Shingles, described, 715

- Shoddy clothes impart disease, 159, 160  
 Shoes for wet weather, 158  
 Sick-headache, recipe for curing, 796  
 Sickly sentimentality, 196  
 Sick-room, disinfectants in, 301  
   should be well ventilated, 301  
 Siriasis (sunstroke), 305  
 Sitting, bad position in, 162, 163  
 Skeletons, living, 687  
 Skimmed milk, 113  
 Skin and porous plasters, 157  
 Skin, cross-cut of, illustrated, 711  
   daily escape of effete matters, 135  
   nerves, and blood, affections of, 668-729  
 Skin diseases, 710-721  
   eczema, or salt rheum, 715  
   herpes, 714  
   hives, 713  
   parasitic, 719  
   prurigo, 714  
   pruritus, 714  
   rosacea, 713  
   scaly, 716  
   urticaria, 713  
 Skin foods, recipes for, 726, 727  
 Skin, we breathe through pores of, 801  
 Skirts, long, objections to, 150  
 Slaughter of cattle, 70  
 Slaughter-houses, U. S. supervision of, 57  
 Sleep, 295-298  
   effect of irregular eating on, 92  
   insanity resulting from want of, 297  
   magnetic influences of, during night  
     and day, 190  
 Sleeping apartments, ventilation of, 137  
 Sleeping with elder persons, 165  
 Small-pox, changing doctrine of, 231, 232  
   propagation of, 223  
   recipe for prophylactic against, 796  
 Smokers, health hints to, 179  
 Smoking, by both sexes in Japan, 173  
   among females in China, 173  
   among ladies of Boston, 173  
   health authorities opposed to, 172  
 Smoking and snuffing, illustrated, 173  
 Sneezing may rupture the hymen, 553  
 Snuff, disgusting habit of women, 174  
 Snuff-dipping, death from, 174, 175  
 Social evil in Japan, regulation of, 217  
 Social life of young men, 203  
 Social magnetism, 200  
 Social magnetism versus sexual isolation, 195  
 Social regulations limit women, 222  
 Social surroundings of fallen women, 306  
 Soothing syrups, dangerous, 275  
   without opiate, recipe for, 796  
 Sore throat, predisposition to, 404  
 South Carolina, no divorces in, 227  
 "Sparkling," absence of, 660  
 Spartan women good gymnasts, 287  
 Spavin cure, recipe for, 797  
 Species, perpetuation of the, 579  
 Sperm-oil, adulterant of cod-liver oil, 423  
 Spermatie cord, the, 627  
 Spermatie fluids and barrenness, 598  
 Spermatorrhoea, cases of, 770-772  
 Spermatorrhoea, complicated, 639  
   constitutional symptoms of, 640  
   injuriosusness of, 634  
   treatment of, 643  
 Spermatozoa, healthy, unhealthy, 598  
 Spermatozoa, the, illustrated, 598-640  
   under the microscope, 610  
 Sphygmograph, use of, in alcohol poisoning, 104  
 Sphygmograph tracings of the normal heart, heart in valvular disease, and in disease of a coronary artery, 441  
 Spinal cord, the great nerve-trunk, 18  
 Spinal irritation, case of, 769  
 Spirilli, 26  
 Spirit of good, how to invoke, 204  
 "Spiritualism Answered by Science," quoted, 345  
 Sports, the sexes may fraternize in, 294  
 Sprague, Charles, the living skeleton, portrait of, 687  
 Spring disorders, loss of appetite, 486  
 Squeamishness of many females in regard to sexual matters, 530  
 Stables for cows, construction of, 100  
 Standing on head, injurious effects, 170  
 Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, experiences of, in a young ladies' seminary, 199  
   on the treatment of the new-born babe, 268, 269  
 Starch and flour adulteration, 162  
 Starchy foods, are they unhealthful? 793  
 State laws vs. cigarette-smoking, 172  
 State regulation of prostitution, 212  
 Statistics of divorcees in Germany, 227  
   in Massachusetts, 227  
   in Russia, 227  
   in Switzerland, 227  
 Statistics of matrimonial infelicity, 226  
 Statistics of murders, lynchings, and executions in the United States, 244  
 Sterility, from removal of ovaries, 594  
   instructions for overcoming, 604-610  
   when disease is the cause of, 610  
 Sterility. See also Barrenness.  
 Stimulating diet injurious to youth, 277  
 Stirpiculture, needs more attention, 541  
   thought and attention given to, 243  
 Stomach, abuse on public holidays, 193  
   bleeding from, prescription for, 785  
   chronic diseases of, 463-490  
   generation of electricity in, 19  
   nerves of the, illustrated, 465  
   neuralgia of, recipes for cure of, 795  
   removal of, in case of cancer, 470  
   salt water for washing out, 123  
 Stomach washing, illustrated, 474, 475  
 Stomach-ache, recipe for cure of, 797  
 Stove heat injurious to health, 141  
 Strabismus, treatment of, 744  
 Strawberries, value of, as food, 279  
 Streptococcus, 26  
 Stricture of the rectum, 495, 496  
 Stricture of the urethra, a cause of barrenness, 598  
   causes of, 527  
 Study, excessive, 251, 252  
   a cause of impotency, 658  
 Stylites, Simon, penance of, 280  
 Subjective and objective symptoms, 384  
 Suffering, how women may avoid it, 534  
 Sugar of milk, beneficial use of, 107  
 Suicide Corner, 208  
 "Suicide Hall," a night scene in, 207  
 Suicide rather than a life of shame, 220  
 Sulphuric acid, disinfecting cesspools, 86  
 Summer fruits, sanitary effect of, 279



Sun, magnetite influence on earth, 190  
 warmth of, 143  
 Sunlight, as a curative agent, 302  
 Influence of, on tuberculosis in Denver, Col., 426  
 Sunshine, a saver of fuel, 303  
 Sunstroke, due to confinement of effete matters in body, 134  
 germ of, 305  
 how to avoid, 304  
 Superstitions of patients should be humored, 327  
 Suppers, late, effects of, on digestion, 137  
 Surgeon, the, qualifications for, 361  
 Surgery, too frequently employed in diseases of women, 565  
 Susceptible periods for becoming pregnant, 604  
 Suto swimming baths of San Francisco, 288  
 Swamp sickness in cows, 113  
 Sweat-glands, effect of tea on, 98  
 illustrated, 135  
 Sweating hands, feet, recipe for, 797  
 Sweets, and salivary indigestion, 468  
 effect of excessive use of, 162  
 Swimming, promotes physical health, 288  
 the art of, easily acquired, 289  
 Swimming-baths of San Francisco, 288  
 Swine, subject to scrofula, 56  
 the use of, 55  
 Swine-pox, 229  
 Switzerland, death-penalty abolished in, 240  
 statistics of divorcees in, 227  
 Syphilis, alarming increase in U. S., 209  
 as a cause of barrenness, 597  
 dangers of, should be made public by Boards of Health, 219  
 description of, 705  
 incubation period of, 707  
 initial stage of, 618  
 innocently acquired, 706  
 public danger of infection of, 210  
 secondary period of, 708  
 tertiary, 709  
 treatment of, 709  
 "Syphilis in the Innocent," quoted, 208  
 Syphilitic gonorrhœa, 621  
 Syphilitic women, Prof. Tarnowski, 210  
 Syphilitized nurses, danger of, 209  
 Syringe, family, illustrated, 557  
 use of, after cessation of menses, 556  
 vaginal, illustrated, 557  
 Syringing vagina, proper time for, 551

**T**anner, Dr., forty days fast of, 475, 476  
 portrait of, 476  
 Tannic acid in tea, 98  
 "Tantrums," feminine, due to excessive tea and coffee drinking, 96  
 Tape-worm, how to destroy, 323  
 magnified head of, illustrated, 499  
 treatment of, 500  
 Tapeworm router, recipe for, 797  
 Tapeworms in hog and man, 62  
 various kinds of, 499  
 Tartars, introduction of kumyss by, 118  
 Tea, drank more than any other beverage, 93, 94  
 effect of, on different people, 95-98  
 fermentation in the preparation of, 33

Tea, how it should be prepared, 97  
 Tea and coffee, abuse of, 96  
 in excess cause nervous headaches, 96  
 Tea-plant, illustrated, 97  
 Tebb, W. H., leader of society for abolishing vaccination in England, 229  
 Teeth, bad effect of candy on, 162  
 of animals, 68  
 Teetotalers, alcohol in system of, 100  
 Telegraphy, nervous, 17-19  
 Temper, good, and health, 306  
 violent, worse than petulance, 307  
 Temperance lecturers, employment, 106  
 Temperamental inadaptation, 601-604  
 illustrated, 600  
 Temperaments, the proper combination of, 263, 264  
 Temperature of crowded rooms, 139  
 "Tenderloin District" of New York, prostitution in, 207  
 Tent-life helpful to consumptives, 427  
 Tesla on sleep, 295  
 Testes, congenital deficiencies of, 597  
 in health and disease, ill'd, 624-626-632  
 Testicle, acute inflammation of, 629  
 Thine in tea, 98  
 Therapeutic electricity, 329-343  
 Therapeutics of the olden time, 318  
 Thick-soled boots, healthfulness of, 158  
 Thieves, primitive punishment of, 239  
 Thirst, how to avoid in cycling, 294  
 Thought transference and the modern physician, 324  
 Thread-worms, description of, 499  
 Throat air-passage, 405  
 Throat, chronic affections of the, 403-408  
 the diseased, illustrated, 403  
 Throat diseases, prevention of, by exposing neck, 154  
 Throat irritations in bicycle riding, how to avoid, 294  
 Throat should not be wrapped up, 410  
 Thunder-storm, electricity of the, 131  
 Tight clothes, injuriousness of, 147  
 Tight-dressing, evils of, 536  
 Tight-lacing, evils of, 181  
 Tinca trichophytina, or ring-worm, description of, 720  
 Tinca versicolor, or pityriasis, 721  
 Tobacco, cause of impotency, 178  
 depresses sexual vigor, 664  
 depresses nervous system, 664  
 diseases produced by use of, 177  
 effects of, on the nerves, 171, 175, 178  
 effects of, on the vision, 171  
 effects of, on Bright's disease, 517  
 impoverishes soil, 178  
 a medicinal plant, 175  
 Tobacco-heart, the, 442, 443  
 Toilet paper only should be used, 492  
 Tokio, Japan, districts set apart for kept mistresses, 217  
 Tomatoes not a cause of cancer, 705  
 Tonsillitis, recipe for cure of, 797  
 Tonsils, enlarged and inflamed, 404  
 extirpation of, 403  
 Toothache, recipe for cure of, 797  
 Tooth powder, recipe for making, 797  
 Tooth wash, recipe for making, 797  
 Torpid livers, where found, 452  
 Torture of animals, 70  
 Toxin of old age, 445

Trades and professions should be open to women, 222  
 Tragedy, morbid taste for, 246  
 Training of children, errors in, 172  
 Tree, respiratory system, ill'd, 394  
 Trichinae, 57  
   cysted, between muscle fibres, 58  
 Tripler, Charles E., experiments of, on liquefied air, 145  
 Troubles, horrified or imaginary, 255  
 Trousers, wearing another man's, 523  
 Trusses, and impotency, 664  
 Tubercles, described, 711  
   in the brain, 417  
 Tuberculosis from men to cows, 110  
   not always consumption, 414  
   a possible treatment of, 425  
 Tumors, described, 711  
 Turkish trousers for women, 150  
 Turning night into day, 190  
 Turnips, effect of, on milk of cows, 113  
 Tuscany, death-penalty abolished in, 240  
 Tympanum, or ear-drum, 746  
 Typhoid in oysters, 87  
 Typhoid fever, mortality in Chickamauga Camp, 86  
   propagation of, in Spanish-American War, 85  
 Ulceration of the ear, 748  
   of the womb, 564  
   Ulcers of the leg, recipe for, 797  
   of neck of womb, 546  
 Umbilical hernia, 503  
 Uncleanliness, habits of, 621  
   the parent of epidemics, 298  
   of the prepucce, 621  
 Uncomfortable costumes, 147  
 Unecongenial marriages, puny offspring of, 228  
 Unfruitfulness from temperamental inadaptation, author's offer, 604  
   See also Barrenness.  
 Unhappy marriage, 225, 226  
   contributes to lowering of tone of the nervous and vascular fluids, 225  
   effects of, 220  
 "Unlucky dogs," 524  
 United States, statistics of divorces, 227  
 Upper chest breathing, 430  
 Urethral strictures and impotency, 665  
 Urethritis, specific and non-specific, 522  
 Uric acid and water, 127  
 Urinary fistula from stricture following gonorrhoea, illustrated, 529  
 Urinary organs, diseases of the, 506-529  
   diseases of, cases of, 769, 770  
 Urine, samples of, for examination, 512  
   sealing of, 621  
 Urticaria, described, 713  
 Useful bacteria, 32, 33  
 Uterine affections, bicycle riding beneficial to, 291  
 Uterine diseases, very common, 533  
 Uterine organs and the breasts, relationship of, 545  
 Uterine prolapsus, cases of, cured, 773  
 Uvula, inflammation of, 404

Vaccination, arm to arm, 230  
   books and pamphlets on the claims for and objections to, 232

Vaccination, a cause of cancer, 702  
   complication of diseases from, 230  
   compulsory, an outrage, 232  
   compulsory in England, 229  
   history of, 231  
   impure, 223, 229  
   often destroys the health and life of a child, 274  
   origin of Dr. Jenner's discovery of, 228  
   resolution of the International Congress of Hygiene regarding, 418  
 Vaccine points, bacteria in, 230  
 Vagina, atrophy from removal of ovaries, 594  
   constriction of, 566  
   injurious use of cold injections, 551  
   proper cleanliness of, 531  
   remodelling the, 608  
   ulceration of the, treatment of, 567  
 Vaginal canal, changes in, 656  
 Vaginal discharges should be attended to at once, 540  
 Vaginal secretions, vitiation of the, 206  
 Vaginal syringe, illustrated, 557  
 Valvular disease of the heart, 439  
 Varicocele, description of, 630  
   French method of ligating, ill'd, 631  
 Varicose veins, 448  
 Vasa deferentia, obstruction of, 598  
 Vascular system, capitol of the, ill'd, 24  
 Vaso-motor nervous system, 686  
 Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills vs. blue pill, 459  
 Vegetable diet, facts regarding, 65  
 Vegetable food, 69  
 Vegetable medicines, 313-323  
   nearly all adulterated, 233  
 Vegetable parasites, description of, 720  
 Vegetable world in sympathy with human existence, 316  
 Vegetables as food, 65  
   effect of sunshine upon, 302  
   iron in, 314  
 Vegetation, decaying in wet weather, 134  
 Venereal diseases, in the dens of harlotry, 207  
   contagious, 540  
   increase, under a license system, 216  
   large number of, cured by author without patient's knowledge, 203  
   proposal to prevent spread of, 212  
   some men immune to, 524  
 Venereal poison, large number daily infected in cities of U. S., 210  
 Ventilation necessary to life, 300  
 Ventilation, importance of, 139  
   prevents catarrh, 401  
 Venus de Medicis, waist of, 182-185  
 Veranda, enclosed in glass, ill'd, 301  
 Vermiform appendix, description of, 83  
 Vermifuge, a popular, 798  
 Vice, facilities for, in British Army, 215  
 Vices, early, caused by ignorance, 660  
   how the small boy acquires them, 171  
   private, 507  
 Vichy water, for gall-stones, 462  
 Victoria, Queen, in the prime of life, 351  
 Virginia, springs of, 127  
 Virginity, hymen no test of, 553  
 Virtue, the reward of, illustrated, 219  
 Vision, effects of tobacco on the, 171  
   organs of, description of, 730

Vital force or nerve-ether, 346  
Vocal cords, how to see them, 406  
Illustrated, 407  
"Vulgarizing knowledge," 524

**W**aist, contracted, a, 183  
natural, a, 182, 183  
Waist-line, normal, 536  
Waiter-girls, in saloons attract men, 203  
Walking, a cure for dyspepsia, 475  
Warts, treatment of, 723, 798  
Waste matter, outlets of, should be kept free from obstruction, 299  
Water as a remedial agent, 352-355  
in treatment of disease, 355  
the benefit of plenty of, 299  
constantly being distilled, 120  
disinfection of, 123  
distilled, daily use of, 77  
distilled, is it poisonous? 122  
electricity in, 354  
failure to drink enough favors denseness of secretions in the body, 462  
from muddy rivers, 121  
in seasons of epidemics, 121  
in the treatment of acute diseases, 355  
moderate indulgence in, beneficial, 126  
Nature's beverage, 119  
men who extolled its virtues, 352  
precautions taken in drinking, 120  
in sick-room to absorb bad gases, 301  
sometimes the cause of blood diseases, 119  
a solvent in gall-bladder disease, 463  
Water-closet, precaution to be taken in visiting a strange, 621  
Water-cure, author's theory of, 354  
"Water Cure," Priessnitz, founder of the first, 352  
Waterproof material excludes fresh air, 301  
Water-works, the human, ill'd, 507  
Waters, mineral, U. S. noted for, 127  
Wealth and poverty, happy medium between, 247  
Wealth, aspirations for, cause excessive labor, 252  
source of nervous derangements, 246  
the tendency of, 248  
use of, by different kinds of men, 247  
young men of, given to habits of dissipation, 201  
Wealthy people, average age of, 246, 247  
Wedding-customs of Africans, 553  
Weights and measures, table of, 784  
Well-water, 120  
Well-water of limestone countries, 123  
Weller, H., on alcohol in milk, 107  
Wens, treatment of, 723  
Western farmers great pork eaters, 455  
Wet-nurse, how to select a, 273  
Wet-nurses for children preferable to cow's or goat's milk, 272, 273  
Wheat, copper in, 315  
a developer of muscle and brain, 77  
Whiskey in the march of civilization, 94  
use of, as a medicine, 104  
Whiskey drinking and sunstroke, 304  
Whiskey-root, Indian beverage, 94  
Whites. See Leucorrhœa.  
Whooping-cough, recipes for cure of, 797  
Wife, apathetic, 661

Wilde, Oscar, notable ease of, ill'd, 653  
Willow trees, cultivation of, 120  
Wine, use of, to allay dyspepsia, 102  
"Wine, women, and song" in New York, 207, 208  
Winged scavengers, 84  
Wisconsin, death-penalty abolished, 240  
Wives, extravagance of some, 250  
should have the means of protecting themselves from becoming mothers of defective offspring, 265  
"Woman, always ailing," 531  
as formed by Nature, illustrated, 572  
as deformed by Fashion, ill'd, 573  
a worrying, illustrated, 254  
development, after menstruation, 555  
the evolution of ill-health in, 534  
mis-shapen form of, illustrated, 539  
organs of, illustrated, 532  
Womanly delicacy affected by promiscuous intercourse, 211  
Womb, chronic inflammation of the, 566  
displacements of, 546, 656  
dropsy of the, 565  
elongation of neck of the, case of, 608  
polyp of the, 546  
remodelling the, 608  
retroversion of, case of, cured, 773  
ulcers of neck of, 546-564  
ulceration of, may lead to cancer, 564  
Women, abandoned, wretchedness, 224  
bachelors, ranks of, growing, 199  
diseases of, cases of, cured, 773-776  
doctors, should we have? 363-367  
early development of, in Japan, 217  
fallen, 224  
false ideas of refinement of, 272  
fashionable, painting, powdering, 149  
health of, demands dress reforms, 150  
industrial emancipation of, 222  
life of, in cities, 200  
magnetism of, 203  
may save themselves suffering, 534  
poverty and dependence the curse, 221  
private words for, 530-575  
procurement of, for the use of the British army, 213  
social regulations limit sphere of, 222  
taste of, for cigarettes, 171  
trades and professions should be open to, 222  
treatment of diseases of, 573-575  
unhealthiness of, 531, 532  
violate the laws of health, 535  
Workshops, baneful effects of bad air, 145  
Worms, recipes for removing, 798  
skin, 717  
Worry, conducive to consumption, 417  
from real causes, the service of the doctor in, 256  
Worrying, a species of insanity, 254  
chronic habit of, 255  
inflames the blood, 255  
Wrinkles, recipe for removing, 798

**X**-ray, use of the, in diagnosing consumption, 420

**Y**ankee, characteristic hurry, 191  
enterprising spirit of, sometimes leads to speculation, 250



# INDEX TO

## Dr. Foote's New Plain Home Talk

### ON

## Love, Marriage, and Parentage

~~~~~  
(PARTS III. & IV.)
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- A**bolition of marriage advocated in the Western States, 1036  
 Abortion, crime of, 1087  
 Abram, marriage customs in the time of, 854  
 Abyssinia, marriage in, 941  
 Adamites, an early Christian sect, 919  
 Adaptation and inadaptation in marriage, illustrated, 1151  
 Adaptation in marriage, 1045-1080  
 Adhesiveness, organ of, 1052  
 Adulterers, treatment of, by Augustus of Rome, 849  
 Africa, marriage unknown among ancient tribes of, 847  
 After-birth, the, 839, 840  
 Alaskan Eskimos, marriage customs of, 969  
 Albanians, marriage customs of, 966  
 Algonquin Indians, marriage of, 971  
 Alii Manpio, a sacred caste of the Hawaiians, 981  
 Alsace-Lorraine, marriage customs, 957  
 Amativeness, organ of, 1052  
   organs of, proper use for, 823  
 Amazons of Cappadocia, 840  
 Amazulu Tribes of the Bantu, marriage customs of the, 944  
 America, Central, marriage in, 989  
 American girls, marriage of, to titled foreigners, 974  
 American wives, condition of, 976  
   social condition of, 971  
 American women, popular delusion respecting, 845  
   much petted and considered by the men, 1043  
 Amniotic fluid, the, 839  
 Anti-marriage literature, 1036  
 Aguascalientes, hot springs of, 988  
 Araneanians, marriage customs of, 990  
 Asceticism, among various saints, 892  
   votaries of, 822  
 Ascetics, object of the, 892  
 Asiatic Russia, marriage in, 936  
 Athens, prostitution in, 860  
 Augustus, Emperor of Rome, curtails the rights of women, 841  
 Australia, divorce in, 935  
   marriage and sexual customs of native tribes of, 933  
 Austria-Hungary, illegitimate births, 961  
   marriage laws of, 961  
**B**achelors objects of contempt in China, 917  
 Baker, Miss Polly, prosecuted for having illegitimate children, 1002  
 Bantu, Amazulu Tribes of the, peculiar marriage customs of, 944  
 Barbary States, marriage in, 941  
 Barrett, Judge George C., on a uniform divorce law for all the States, 1097  
 Bastardy, impossible in Oneida Community, 902  
 Bath-houses an institution of Japan, 929  
 Beecher, Henry Ward, portrait of, 822  
 Betrothal, origin of the custom, 911  
 Betrothing and espousals among the Romans, 910  
 Bierce, Ambrose, on the treatment of mental and moral diseases, 1088  
 Billous and encephalic compound temperament, 1066  
 Billous and lymphatic compound temperament, 1066  
 Billous, encephalic, and lymphatic compound temperament, 1069  
 Billous temperament, described, 1057  
   illustrated, 1055  
 Bly, Nellie, visit of, to the Oneida Community, 898, 899, 908, 909  
 Boeck, Dr., German explorer, on peculiar marriage customs of Southern India, 940  
 Brazil, marriage system in, 990  
   self-imposed law of higher classes in relation to marriage, 1093  
 Brazilian polygamy, 865  
 British North America, marriage in, 970  
 Bundling, a custom of courtship in Wales, Germany, and America, 920  
 Byron, Lord, on the customs of Spanish ladies, 952, 953  
   on the morals of Venetian women, 959

Cadman, Rev. Isaac, on the peculiar marriage customs of the Congoes and the Amazulu Tribes, 943  
 Calmuck Tartars, marriage customs, 936  
 Canada, marriage laws of, 972  
 Capae, Manco. Peruvian marriage system of, 852  
 Card to married people, 1156, 1157  
 Cccrops's Greek code for regulating marriage, 852  
 Celibacy, advocated by St. Paul, 889  
 attempt to enforce it in Rome, 890  
 Central America, marriage customs in, 989  
 Cervix-uteri, clipping of, to restrict parentage, 1087  
 Ceylon, marriage in, 939, 940  
 Chastity required by Greeks of their native women, 1030  
 Childless women among Eskimos, 968  
 Child-marking, phenomena of, clearly explained, 1168-1177  
 Children, of the Oneida Community, 897  
 should be taught to know themselves, 1013  
 Chili, marriage laws of, 989  
 Chinese marriage, a, described and illustrated, 924, 925  
 Chips, historical, 909-920  
 Chorion, outer membrane of ovum, 839  
 Cicero on sexual intercourse, 912  
 Circassian girls sold to Turks, 962  
 Citizens, some of our new American, illustrated, 843  
 Cleanliness, Japanese women, 929  
 Clergy, degradation of the, in the fourteenth century, 891  
 Clitberoe Case, conjugal rights in, 950  
 Coemptio, a form of marriage among the Romans, 912  
 Colorado, progress of woman in, 851  
 Combativeness, organ of, use for, 823  
 Compatible marriage, directions for, 1062-1064, 1078  
 Complex marriage, demerits of, 1009  
 history of, 894  
 Complex marriage system, merits of, 1015, 1016  
 Concubinage, Constantine's attempt to destroy system of, 889  
 Grecian, 859  
 Concubines in Japan, 925  
 Confarreatis, a form of marriage among the Romans, 912  
 Congoes, marriage among the, 943  
 Conjugal infelicity, 1043  
 Conjugal prudence, 1136-1143  
 Connubial infelicity, 1043  
 Contraceptive, origin of the word, 1143  
 Contraceptives, their value in promoting human evolution, 1143-1148  
 Conversation, freedom of, in France, 955  
 Courtesans of the Greeks bad to be foreigners, 1030  
 Courtesans in Japan, treatment of, 849  
 in the Netherlands, treatment of, 849  
 among ancient Greeks, 849  
 Government protection in Venice, 918  
 Courtship in Mexico, 986, 987  
 in Porto Rico, 983  
 Crime and mental derangements, intimate relation between, 1089

Criminal ancestry, inheritance, 1089  
 Criminals' brains, experiments, 1090  
 Cuba, legal prostitution in, 986  
 marriage laws of, 985  
 syphilis in, 986

Debilitated men and women, moral or mental pursuits of, 824  
*Des Enfants Trouves*, Paris institute, illegitimate children, 956  
 Desire for offspring common to almost all married people, 1102  
 Digamy versus monogamy, 1044  
 Divoree, 1095-1099  
 easier in Australia than England, 935  
 Grecian laws concerning, 861  
 grounds for, in England, 948, 949  
 in Albania, 966  
 in Austria, 961  
 in Canada, 972  
 in China, 923  
 in Cuba, 985, 986  
 in France, 955  
 in Russia, 959  
 in Switzerland, 958  
 in Turkey, 966  
 in the United States, 977-980  
 not recognized in ancient Rome, 882  
 Poet Milton on, 1109  
 uniform laws for all the States, 1097  
 Dixon, W. Hepworth, on Mormons, 867  
 Dot, the, of the Frenchwoman, 954-957

Edmunds-Tucker Act abolishing Mormonism, 873  
 Egyptian marriage system, 854  
 Egyptian women, life of, 922  
 Electricity, chemical, 831  
 frictional, 833, 834  
 frictional development of, 833  
 individual, in social life, 826-831  
 individual, power of, manifested in the successful libertine, 830  
 Elopements, the philosophy of, 1111-1116  
 Enecephalic temperament, 1060, 1062  
 illustrated, 1059  
 England, monogamic marriage in, 948  
 English women, liberty of, 951  
 Eskimos, marriage customs of, 967  
 Espousals among the Romans, 910  
 Essays for married people, 1121-1157

Falloplan tube, ligation of, to restrict parentage, 1087  
 Ferredjah, a Turkish outer dress or garment, 965  
 Fidelity, of husbands to their wives, Aristotie on, 1031  
 little known among married people in Spain, 952  
 mutual, of monogamic marriage, 1029  
 Filiphinos, social intercourse among, 932  
 Finland, marriage customs of, 960  
 Finnish woman, a, illustrated, 960  
 Food for pregnant women, 1155, 1156  
 Formosa, island of, marriage in, 938  
 France, marriage and divorce in, 953  
 Free love, 1032  
 in Abyssinia, 941  
 Frictional electricity, 833  
 Friendship marriages, 1101  
 Fu-bi, marriage system of, 852

**G**elshas, entertainers in Japan, 929  
 German marriage law of 1900 opposed by German women, 958  
 Germany, various marriage customs, 957  
 Gestation, process of, 839  
 Gide, Paul, on the treatment of women by ancient nations, 847  
 Gilmore's Band at the Mormon Tahc-nacie, 879  
 Gold kidnaps fashionable women, 1106  
 Golden rule of Jesus, 1028  
 Grecian concubinage, 859  
 Greece, ancient treatment of wives, 861  
 Greece, marriage customs of, 959  
 Greeks, chastity required of women, 1030  
 Greenland, marriage customs in, 969

**H**appiness, individual, trampled out, 880

Harem, the Turkish, 962, 963  
 Hawaii, marriage customs of, 980  
 Hebraic polygamy, 856  
 Hindostan, marriage in, 940  
 Historical chips, 909-920  
 Holmes, Dr. Oliver Wendell, on sexual isolation, 824  
 Horseshoe magnet, 1170  
 Humanity, the importance of sterilizing bad strains of, 1094  
 Husband and wife, sleeping apart, 1127  
 Husbands, buying, on the instalment plan, 974  
 Hypnotizer, the power of the, over an audience, 827

**I**mmigration laws of the U. S., 1063, 1084  
 Immorality of the tenth century in Europe, 892

Incompatible natures, 999  
 India, Southern, marriage in, 940  
 Individual electricity, 826-831  
 Infant mortality, percentage of, 1086  
 Infanticide in Hawaii, 980  
 Infidelity among Orientals, 914  
 Inhabilitiveness, organ of, 1051  
 Intellectual faculties, use of, 1052  
 Intercourse of the sexes, the regulation of, 1019  
 Inter-marriage of relatives, 1117-1120  
 Intrigue in Spanish married life, 952  
 Ireland, marriage laws of, 952  
 Italy, marriage laws of, 959

**J**apan, marriage customs of, 925  
 new social changes in, 926  
 prostitution in, 928  
 treatment of courtesans in, 849  
 Japanese women, their chief duties, 927  
 Java, Island of, marriage in the, 939  
 Jealousy, 1134-1136  
 Jenny June's visit to the Oneida Community, and her opinion of it, 1014  
 Jerome, St., on the marriage laws, 888  
 Jo-ro, or Japanese prostitute, 929  
 Juke family, statistics of crimes, 1094

**K**affirs, marriage customs of the, 947  
 Kalulani, Princess of Hawaii, portrait of, 980  
 Kissing in France, 955  
 Korekl, a people of Russia, laws regarding women, 919

**L**acedæmonians, laws against deferred marriages, 917

Landor, Walter Savage, on the peculiar marriage customs of Thibet, 942

Law of love, 1047

Lecky, William Hartpole, on the immorality of the tenth century, 892

Lee, Ann, founder of the Shakers, 889

Lee, Mrs. Frances S., the first Speaker of any House, 851

Lee, Henry C., sacerdotal celibacy, 890

Libertine, the conduct of a, 1031, 1032

Licensed parentage, 1082

Love, law of, 1047

piatonic, 1045

Lymphatic temperament, ill'd, 1058

**M**agnetic hammer, 1171

Magnetic Ointment, a boon to pregnant women, 1154

Magnetism, of men, women's need, 819

of women, need of, by men, 819

Magnetized cane dance, ill'd, 828, 829

Male continence in Oneida Community, 895

Male organs of procreation, worship of, 811

Man's longing for ownership, 1009

Marriage, adaptation in, 1045-1080

a mutual bond, 1029

abolition of, advocated by some

Western journals, 1036

among Amazulu Tribes of the Bantu, 944

among the ancient Mexicans, 919

among the Brahmins, 917

among the Chinese, 922, 923

among the Congoes, 943

among the Kaffirs, 947

among the Northern Barbarians, 886

among the South Africans, 945, 946

an ideal never realized, 1100

avoided by ancient Romans, 912

complex, history of, 894

compulsory, 996

defect in present system of, 1043

did not exist in the early stages of

human society, 847

from the standpoint of Christians, 923

history of, 852

how to contract a happy, 1053

importance of, among Jews, 917

in Abyssinia, 941

in ancient Greece, 884

in ancient Peru, 918

in ancient Rome, 883

in ancient Scandinavia, 893

in Asiatic Russia, 936

in Austria-Hungary, 961

in barbarism and civilization, 921-991

in the Barbary States, 941

in Brazil, 960

in Egypt, 921, 922

in France, 953

in Greece, 959

in Hindostan, 940

in Italy, 959

in Java, 930

in the New World, 966, 991

in Norway, 961

in the Old World, 921-966



**Marriage**, early, 1179-1187  
 prepare the young for early, 1191-1195  
 in England, 948; in British India, 940  
 in Brazil, 990  
 in Canada, 972; in China, 923  
 in British North America, 970  
 in Central America, 989  
 in Chili, 989; in Cuba, 985  
 in Finland, 969  
 in Germany, 950; in Greenland, 969  
 in Hawali, 980; in Formosa, 938  
 in Japan, 925; in Mexico, 986-987  
 in the Philippines, 931  
 in Porto Rico, 982-984  
 in Portugal, 958; in Persia, 963  
 in Russia, 959  
 in South America, 989  
 in Spain, 917-952; in Sweden, 961  
 in Thibet, 942; in Venice, 959  
 of Alaskan Eskimos, 969  
 of Algonquin Indians, 971  
 of the Araucanians, 990  
 of Australian tribes, 933  
 of Ireland, 952; of New South Wales, 934  
 of Switzerland, 958; in Australia, 935  
 of the Calmuck Tartars, 936  
 of the Hebrews, 956  
 of North American Indians, 970  
 of Northern Eskimos, 967  
 of the Romans, 882  
 restricted, 1081-1099; science of, 1062  
 suggestions for improvement of, 1041  
 theory of divine origin dispelled, 1042  
 three kinds admitted by Romans, 912  
 unknown among ancient African  
 tribes, 847  
 with deceased wife's sister, 950  
**Marriage fees**, high, a hindrance, 1082  
**Marriage and procreation**, national bu-  
 reau to regulate, wanted, 1021  
**Marriage ceremony** among Chinese, 923  
**Marriage customs** in Albania, 966  
**Marriage of American girls** to titled  
 foreigners, 974  
 "Marriage of convenience," 973-974  
**Marriage rites**, origin of, 1046  
**Marriage system**, means for improving  
 the present, 1044  
**Marriage systems**, defects in, 992  
 the remedy for defects in, 1012-1023  
 rise and progress of the principal, 853  
**Marriage tie**, growing laxity of, 1036  
**Marriage vow**, of what it consists, 1046  
**Marriageable age**, what is a, 1080-1085  
**Marriageable girls**, sale of, among the  
 Assyrians, 916  
**Married people**, card to, 1156-1157  
 essays for, 1121-1157  
 liability to outgrow compat'ibility by  
 constitutional changes, 1076  
**Marriages, children's**, 1183-1187  
**Marriages**, physiologically incompati-  
 ble, 1075  
 friendship, 1101; idolatrous, 999  
 mental, 1101-1102  
 of convenience in French circles, 957  
 history of, 852-894  
 physical, 1103-1104, platonic, 1045  
 unhappy, disastrous effects of, 1044  
**Marrying to please relatives**, 1108  
**Matrimonial agencies** for foreigners, 974  
**Matrimonial life-preservers**, 1049

**Matrimony** influenced by wealth, 1106  
**Mekaké**, concubinage in Japan, 926, 927  
**Menes**, first king of Egypt, civil code of,  
 for government of the sexes, 852  
**Mental organization**, illustrated, 1051  
**Mental marriages**, 1101-1102  
**Men and Women**, 1098  
**Mestizo girl**, a, illustrated, 989  
**Mexicans**, marriage among ancient, 919  
**Milton**, on divorce, 1109-1185  
 unhappy marriage of, 1109, 1110  
**Misfits**, wretched, 1104-1110  
**Mitylene**, marriage customs in, 819  
**Modern occupation** for college girls, 1188  
**Mohammed**, sketch of, 863  
**Mohammedan polygamy**, 862  
**Mohammedans** can have four wives, 963  
**Monogamic family**, the, illustrated, 881  
**Monogamic marriage**, reforms in, 1178  
**Monogamy**, 880, 948, 961, 972, 998, 1018  
 demerits of, 998-1001; evils of, 998-1000  
 required of bishops and elders of the  
 Church, 1018  
**Moral arguments** for early marriages,  
 1180  
**Morals**, state of, in America compara-  
 tively pure, 1043  
**Mormon Church**, doctrine of, 869  
**Mormon household**, a, illustrated, 871  
**Mormon polygamy**, history of, 866-880  
**Mormons**, choosing a partner, 870  
 exempt from venereal diseases, 1026  
 non-existence of prostitution, 991  
**Moses**, rules of, for the sexes, 852  
**Motherly instinct** necessary to raise  
 healthy and intelligent children, 1085  
**Mothers**, prolific and overburdened, 1085  
 "Mysteries of Nature concerning the  
 Generation of Mau and Voluntary  
 Choice of the Sex of Progeny," 1163

**New Hedonism**, Grant Allen on, 1195  
**New woman**, prospects of, 1191  
 in the Census Statistics, 1189  
**Non-vital temperaments**, 1059  
**North American Indians**, marriage, 970  
**Norway**, marriage laws of, 961  
**Nose**, profiles of the, illustrated, 1056  
**Noyes**, Rev. John Humphrey, founder  
 of the Oneida Community, 903  
 death of, 907  
 religious views of his disciples, 1010  
**Noyes**, Dr. T. R., son of the founder of  
 the Oneida Community, 897

**O**ccupations of women, diversity of,  
 1189  
**Odin**, ancient German marriage  
 laws of, 886  
**Offspring**, common desire for, 1102  
 the youngest the best specimens, 1179  
**Old maids** in France, 956  
**Oneida Community**, basic principles, 901  
 dissolution of, 906; history of, 894, 895  
 Jenny June's visit to, 1014  
 mansion of the, illustrated, 907  
 no indications of uterine disease  
 among its females, 1026  
**Ovarian pregnancy**, development of  
 foetus in, 835  
**Ovaries**, effect of loss of, 817  
 work of the, 816

**P**arentage, licensed, 1082  
     restricted, 1082-1090  
     prepare for, 1195-1197  
     regulated by statute, 1183  
 Parental function, pleasure of, 1026  
 Parental interference with children's marriages, 976  
 Parthian polygamy, 862  
 Passional love, 1053  
 Passions, natural and unnatural, 821-823  
 Peons of Mexico, description of, 988  
 Persia, choosing a wife in, 937  
     marriage customs of, 936-938  
     Shah of, selecting wives for, 937, 938  
 Persian lady, a, illustrated, 937  
 Persian, Mohammedan polygamy, 862  
 Peru, marriage customs in, 918  
 Phallic worship, oldest religion, 812  
 Philippine Islands, aborigines of, 931  
     property laws of married persons, 93  
     social customs in the, 929, 930  
 Philoprogenitiveness, organ of, 1051  
     proper use and exercise of, 823  
 Philosophy of child-marking, 1164-1177  
 Physical adaptation, necessity of, in marriage, 1046 [organs, 811]  
 Physical development and the sexual physical marriages, 1103, 1104  
 Placenta, 839  
 Platonic attachments, ill effects of, 1178  
 Platonic love, origin of, 1027  
 Platonic love and marriages, 1045  
 Pleasurable occupations, 1187, 1188  
 Poisons, antidotes for, 789-801  
 Polyandry and prostitution, 848  
 Polyandry in Thibet, 942  
 Polygamic family, the, illustrated, 856  
 Polygamic marriages, toleration of, 1022  
     among the Congoes, 943; Brazilians, 865  
     characteristic to Asia, 915  
     demerits of, 996, 998  
     effects on our national welfare, 1018  
     established in 1838, at Nauvoo, Ill., 866  
     Hebraic, 856; history of, 853-865  
     in Central and South America, 865  
     in China, 923; in Judea, 859  
     in the New World, 865; in Thibet, 942  
     Mormon history of, 886-890  
     not prohibited by New Testament, 1018  
     unchanged throughout the East, 915  
 Poor among the Mormons, 879  
 Population, the tendency of dense, 1016  
 Porto Rico, marriage customs in, 982-984  
 Portugal, marriage customs in, 958  
 Powell, Dr. William Byrd, on the different temperaments of mankind, 1056  
     life-work of, 1060  
 Pregnancy, ovarian, 835  
     signs and discomforts of, 1153-1155  
 Pregnant women, food for, 1155, 1156  
 Prepare the young for early marriage, 1191-1195  
 Procreative organs, ancient worship, 811  
 Propagation of life, law of, 1194  
 Prostitutes in France, life of, 955  
 Prostitution and polyandry, 848  
     in Athens, 960; in Australia, 923, 921  
     in Japan, 928; in Cuba, 986  
     no houses of, in Stockholm, 962  
 Prudence, conjugal, 1136-1143  
 Psychologist, power greater than mesmerizer, 827

Puberty, age of, 815  
     appointed by Nature for marriage, 1180  
 Puritan rigidity among the Romans, 911

**R**eciprocity in sexual relation, 1046  
 Reforms necessary under the restraints of marriage, 1022  
 Relatives, intermarriage of, 1117-1120  
 Reproduction, artificial methods of, 1191  
 Reproduction, ignorance concerning, 666  
     the physiology of, 834-838  
 Restricted marriage and parentage, 1081-1099  
 Romans, espousals among the, 910  
     marriage customs of the, 882  
 Rome, the real causes of her fall, 812  
     treatment of woman in early days, 844  
 Russian custom of crowning the bride with wormwood, 913

**S**alt Lake City, Utah, a glimpse of, 878  
 Mormon Church established at, 867  
 Sanguine temperament and its compounds, 1054-1070  
 Scandinavia, marriage in ancient, 893  
 Scautinian law against unnatural love enforced by Domitian, 887  
 Secret indulgences deleterious, 825  
 Secretary of Sociology, 1142  
 Seduction, betrayal of confidence, 1031  
 Seminal secretion, analysis of, 816  
 Sex, determination of, 1158-1163  
     Professor Schenk's theory, 1159-1161  
 Sexes, social intercourse between, 820  
 Sexual connection by some extremists considered the original sin, 1027  
 Sexual customs of Australian tribes, 933  
 Sexual excesses of newly married, 1179  
 Sexual immorality, 1024-1034  
     the cure of, 1028-1033  
 Sexual indifference, 1148-1152  
 Sexual intercourse, philosophy of, 825  
 Sexual manners, training of children in, 1186  
 Sexual moderation, 1130-1134  
 Sexual morality, true, 1031  
 Sexual organs, how made instruments of conjugal association, 825-834  
     the, how made instrumental in perpetuating the race, 834-837  
     the cause of their disgrace, 810  
     plain talk about the, 807-851  
     their influence on civilization, 846  
     their influence on health, 814-818  
     on the social position of women, 840  
 Shakers, celibacy advocated by, 889  
 Silver rule of Confucius, 1028  
 Sixt, Dr. P. F., on control of sex, 1163  
 Sleeping apart, husband and wife, 1127  
 Smith, J., the founder of Mormonism, 866  
 Snake-charming, anecdote of, 1113  
 Social evil in Japan, regulation of, 929  
 Social questions, importance of, 1037  
 Sociology, Secretary of, necessary at seat of government, 1021, 1086, 1090  
 South Africa, marriage customs, 945, 946  
 South America, marriage customs, 989  
 South Australia, enfranchisement of women in, 934  
 Southern India, marriage customs, 940  
 Spain, marriage customs of, 952  
 Spanish etiquette to women, 953

Sparta, functions of women in, 914  
 Spaying female calves, 817  
 Spenelli, Professor, of Turin, his plan to restrict parentage, 1087  
 Spermatozoon, illustrated, 836  
 Spiritual wives of the Mormons, 870  
 Statutory law for childbearing age, 1186  
     marriageable age in, 1181  
 Sterilizing weaklings and criminals, 1087  
 Stirpicultural regulations necessary to reduce infant mortality, 1086  
 Stirpicultural youths, portraits of, 898  
 Stockholm, the most ilcentious city, 961  
 Sulu Islands, polygamy in, 932  
 Sulu, Sultan of, our treaty with, as to polygamy, 876  
 Sunday Societies in Switzerland, influence of, on women, 958  
 Surgical sterilization, 1092  
 Sweden, marriage laws of, 961  
 Swedes, as immigrants to the U. S., 962  
 Switzerland, marriage laws of, 958  
     consent of magistrates needed, 1093  
     marriageable age in, 1081  
 Syphilis, in Cuba, 986

**T**agal marriage customs, 930  
 Tarrying, a custom of courtship once common in Wales, Germany, and America, 920  
 Tartars, marriage among the, 918  
 Tasmania, woman enfranchisement, 934  
 Temperament, the bilious, 1057  
     the encephalic, 1059  
     the lymphatic, 1058; the non-vital, 1059  
 Temperamental adaptation, 1056  
     the importance of, 1072  
 Temperaments, the mixture of two, 1064  
     the mixture of three, 1067-1069  
     the mixture of four, 1069-1071  
     the vital, 1056  
 Temperaments, study of, 1178  
 Thibet, marriage in, 942  
 Thracians, sale of women for wives, 919  
 Todas, a people of Southern Hindostan, destruction of female children, 941  
 Trading wives, 975  
 Turkey, marriageable age in, 1181  
     marriage contracts in, 962  
 Turkish bath, an alluring dissipation, 964  
 Turkish ladies, liberty of, 963  
     social customs of, 965  
 Tyrrheni, custom in regard to women, 847

**U**mbilical cord, the, 839  
 Unhappy marriage, disastrous effects of, 1044  
 United States and Territories, marriage laws of, 973  
 Unmarried, card to the, 1197  
 Usus, marriage among the Romans, 912  
 Utah, polygamy in, 866

**V**as deferens, resection of, to restrict parentage, 1087  
 Vedals, savages in Ceylon, 940  
 Vells, largely used by Turkish ladies, 963  
 Venice, government protection of courtisans in, 918; married life in, 959  
 Vienna, illegitimate births in, 961  
 Violation of sexual morality, awful evils of, 1194

Virgins, parable of the, explained, 910  
 Virtue, celibacy incompatible with, 1186  
 Vital temperaments, the, 1056  
 Vital tenacity in offspring dependent on parents' physical adaptation, 1074  
 Vitellus, 835

**W**allingford Community, a branch of the Oneida Community, 894  
 Wealth, result of civilization, 1061  
 the trade of acquiring, 1107  
 Wedding-cake, custom of breaking over the bride, origin of, 910, 911  
 Whitman, Walt, on the desire of man to own things, 1009  
 Widows, eligibility of, to marriage, 1184  
     position of, under monogamy, 1000  
 Wife, advice to the reluctant, 1049  
     the equal partner, 1123-1127  
 Wilcox, Ella Wheeler, advice of, to parents regarding teaching the physical and sexual functions of the children, 1191, 1192  
 Willow Place Community, a branch of the Oneida Community, 894  
 Wives, mutual exchange of, curious case, 1102; spiritual, 870  
 Woman, adoration of, by the ancient Germans and Scandinavians, 845  
 Aristotle on the powerlessness of, 841  
 end of the nineteenth century, 851  
 her position in industrial pursuits, 1189  
 in Ceylon, 939  
 in the fourth century, 844  
 in Japan, the chief duties of, 927  
 legal status of, in the Philippines, 930  
 in the legislature, 1188  
 little esteemed in France, 953, 954  
 moral and supernatural power of, believed in by ancient Germans, 886  
 physical disabilities of, 846  
 progress of, in Colorado, 851  
 under the Roman republic, 883  
 suffrage first introduced on the American continent by the Mormons, 873  
 under Greek civilization, 860  
 under the Roman Empire, 841  
 Woman's varied avocations, 1187-1191  
 Women, American, popular delusion respecting, 845 [South Australia, 934  
     enfranchisement of, in Tasmania and more numerous than men, 1016, 1017  
     in the Oneida Community, 903-905  
     bachelor women in the U. S., 1190  
     rights of, in early history, 848  
     scarce in ancient Athens, 859  
 Worrying and fretting produce victims to disease, 1188  
 Wretched misfits, 1104-1110

**Y**ashmak, vells used by Turkish ladies when driving, 964, 965  
 Yoshi-waras, or brothel houses, in Japan, 929  
 Young, Brigham, joins Smith in the Mormon church, 866; portrait of, 869  
 Youthful marriages, requisites for, 1183

**Z**aporogian Cossacks, separate communities for sexes among, 918  
 Zulu doctor, a, illustrated, 945  
 Zulus, marriage customs of the, 944, 945



A FEW LAST REMARKS  
ON  
MEDICAL SPECIALISTS—THEIR FUNCTIONS AND METHODS.

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The following excerpt from the Philadelphia *Polyclinic* is given as evidence of growing rationalism in old-school circles on the subject of specialism in modern medical practice. The necessity of some means of advertising as an accompaniment of its development is acknowledged, and the propriety of direct or straightforward methods, in place of prevalent roundabout ways, is pretty distinctly intimated. Maybe some day we will awake to find that in this, as well as other progressive ideas, we have been simply leading the procession and setting the style, when some thought we were pursuing an erratic or irregular course:

“The increase of specialism can only go on as the specialist is able to draw on a larger number of people for his support, and to do this he must in some way acquaint that larger number with himself and his work. Extending this acquaintance is the legitimate function of advertising. Specialism and advertising of some sort necessarily go together. This connection is neither recent nor local, nor temporary. When the doctor gave up his farming or storekeeping, he put out a sign and got a degree, setting forth what sort of work he expected to do, and assumed a professional demeanor, all calculated to extend in the community the knowledge of what service he was prepared to render. And with large numbers of people to be reached, and new means at hand by which to inform them of his existence, no ‘conservatism’ on the part of those who fail to recognize the continuous forward flow of events will prevent the adoption of new methods of advertising.

“By the later specialists, teaching and hospital positions have been eagerly sought for their supposed advertising value, and the article in the medical journal has become a part of the routine task of the aspirant in this direction, until the profession and the community are both suffering from the multiplicity of medical schools and hospitals, and legitimate medical literature is drowned in the torrent of medical writing. And still the professors and holders of official positions are certifying nostrums and ‘mineral waters,’ being interviewed by the ubiquitous reporter, and in every way struggling to have their names floated to a still larger circle of possible patients.

“There can be no question but that specialization, in so far as it is normal, is progress; *that the community is better served, more cheaply and satisfactorily served, by legitimate specialists than by jacks-of-all-trades.* Specialism is bound to extend, and for the evils its attempts at advertising now inflict, no more legitimate remedy will be found than proper and efficient means of accomplishing this necessary function.

When Dr. Smith can otherwise let the community know that he is prepared and desires to practise ophthalmic surgery, his desire for a professorship or a hospital service, irrespective of his aptitude for teaching or his interest in studying hospital cases, will be greatly moderated; the true teacher and clinical student will have a correspondingly better chance, and mushroom medical schools and new hospitals will be less of a burden in the land."

The specialist is confronted with another prejudice existing to some extent in the public mind and which is professedly, though we think not sincerely, entertained by the average physician. It is that a specialist living, say in the city of New York, cannot successfully attend to some case of chronic disease in Chicago, San Francisco, or Australia. It will be conceded instantly that in all cases of acute disease a physician must be close at hand. In five minutes' time the symptoms may change in such a way as to require immediate attention. But this is not true of chronic diseases. There are many having chronic diseases who will even assume to treat themselves by resorting to some domestic remedies, or by going to the drug-store and purchasing some proprietary nostrum. With no knowledge of medicine whatever, they guess at the nature of the complications affecting them, and then guess again as to the remedy which would probably be the best suited to their complaints. It need not be said that this is tampering with one's self. A person is quite at liberty to pursue this haphazard course if he chooses to do so, but it is perfectly proper to pronounce such a course quite imprudent, to say the least manifestly indiscreet. But when such a person avails himself of the wonderful facilities of our civilization, the quick mails and express, it is clearly the very thing to do, for a person having some disease which has resisted home skill to apply to a noted specialist who has mainly acquired his celebrity and good reputation through his medical success. With a practice reaching out from his office to all the States and Territories, he can hardly fail to acquire an experience which will enable him to perform what many will regard as miracles. A person having a chronic disease of a difficult character is infinitely better off in the hands of a noted specialist one hundred or one thousand miles away, than he can be under the supervision of one whose time and professional skill is mostly employed in the treatment of a class of ills as little like those of a chronic character as a mule is like a horse or a goat is like a jackass. We therefore say that an invalid who has been suffering for months and perhaps for years with a supposed incurable malady is fully justified, in the light of reason and common sense, in opening communication with one having a wide range of experience in the treatment of such ills.

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 Bright's disease (kidney); Nos. 4, 8.  
 Bronchitis; Nos. 1 (to chest), 12.  
 Bruises, burns, etc.; No. 1.  
 Catarrh, nose, eyes, ears; Nos. 2, 3, 4.  
 Chapping, chilblains, etc.; Nos. 1, 2.  
 Cholera infantum; Nos. 1, 11.  
 Choreæ (St. Vitus's Dance); Nos. 4, 12.  
 Colds, coryzas; Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8.  
 Confinement, to ease labor; No. 1.  
 Constipation; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 0.  
 Consumption (lungs); Nos. 1, 4, 12.  
 Convulsions; Nos. 1, 3, 12. Hot baths.  
 Coughs; Nos. 1 (to throat), 12.  
 Cramps; Nos. 1 (to bowels), 11.  
 Cystitis (inflamed bladder); Nos. 0, 1, 8, and slippery-elm tea.  
 Dengue, a malarial fever; Nos. 3, 4.  
 Diarrhœa in infants; Nos. 1, 11.  
 Dizziness (dyspeptic); Nos. 11, 3, 4.  
 Dropsy; Nos. 3, 8.  
 Dysentery; Nos. 1, 8, 11.  
 Dysmenorrhœa (painful periods); Nos. 0, 1, 10, 11.  
 Dyspepsia; Nos. 3, 4, 11.  
 Eczema (salt rheum); Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8.  
 Epilepsy; Nos. 4, 8, 11, 12.  
 Eyelid inflammations; Nos. 1, 2.  
 Far sight, "old eyes;" No. 48.  
 Fevers; Nos. 4, 12.  
 Fissure of lip or anus; Nos. 1, 2, 3.  
 Flatulence; Nos. 3, 4, 11.  
 Gastralgia, gripes; Nos. 1, 11, 12.  
 Glands, enlarged; Nos. 1, 3, 4.  
 Gonorrhœa; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8.  
 Gout; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8.  
 Gravel, uric acid; Nos. 3, 4, 8.  
 Hay fever; Nos. 2, 4, 12.  
 Heartburn, water brash; No. 11.  
 Headaches; periodical, liver and stomach, over eyes; Nos. 3, 4, 11. In rheumatic, gouty persons in back, head, or neuralgic; Nos. 3, 4, 8, 12. Malarial, periodic; Nos. 3, 4. Nervous exhaustion; Nos. 4, 12. At menstrual periods; Nos. 11, 12. On top of head; womb disease; Nos. 4, 10, 11.  
 Hiccough; Nos. 11, 12.  
 Hoarseness; Nos. 1, 12.  
 Hysteria; Nos. 4, 12.  
 Incontinence of urine; No. 12.  
 Itching; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 31, or 33.  
 Jaundice; Nos. 3, 4.  
 Kidney diseases; Nos. 1, 4, 8.  
 Kidney colic; Nos. 8, 11, 12.  
 Leucorrhœa (whites); Nos. 4, 10, 0.  
 Lice; Nos. 1, 33.  
 Liver torpor; Nos. 1, 3, 4.  
 Lumbago; Nos. 1, 3, 8.  
 Malaria, chills, fever; Nos. 3, 4.  
 Nervous exhaustion; No. 4.  
 Nervous irritability; Nos. 4, 12.  
 Night-sweats; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 12.  
 Nipples, sore, cracked; Nos. 1, 2.  
 Pains, aches, soreness; No. 1.  
 Piles (hemorrhoids); Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 15.  
 Pleurisy, pneumonia; Nos. 1, 4, 12.  
 Prolapsus of rectum; No. 1, and a salve of tannin, alternating.  
 Prolapsus (falling womb); Nos. 4, 10.  
 Ringworm; Nos. 1, 32, 37.  
 Sciatica; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 12.  
 Seat worms; No. 1, at night, and salt water injections mornings.  
 Skin (scaly) diseases; Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8.  
 Sleeplessness; Nos. 11, 12.  
 Sore nipples, throat, sprains; No. 1.  
 Stiff neck, stiff, lame back; No. 1.  
 Stomach ache; Nos. 1, 11.  
 Sunburn, freckles, blotches; No. 1.  
 Sweating feet; Nos. 31, 37.  
 Tonsillitis; Nos. 1, to throat; 12.  
 Ulcers; dress with No. 1, and wash with suds of No. 33.  
 Varicocele; Nos. 10, 17, 18.  
 Vertigo, dizziness; Nos. 3, 4, 11.  
 Vomiting; No. 11. No. 1 to stomach.  
 White swelling; No. 1, and tight bandaging.  
 Whooping cough; No. 12, and tea of red clover blossoms.  
 Wounds; No. 1, plastered on lint.



## FACIAL BLEMISHES.

Besides the disfigurements caused by various skin diseases, already sufficiently described in Chapter X. there are several minor ones, hardly belonging among diseases, and yet a source of much annoyance. Some are birth-marks, *naevi*, which can only be removed by operation. Some are *scars*, from accidents, which can seldom be removed. Some are like *freckles*, peculiar to the skin, and hardly removable. But many blemishes are mere superficial growths, *warts* or *moles*, that can be readily and safely eaten off by mild caustics persistently applied. "*Liver spots*" and other local stains, can be removed by lotions that bleach the skin without harm; but these and more general stains that constitute a "bad complexion" are often indications that there is need of general treatment to purify the blood and secretions.

*Hair* may grow where it ought not to—"superfluous"—and may fall out where it is wanted—baldness. These complaints are often dependent upon general faults of nutrition, deserving of attention, and yet the immediate and most practical treatment for many cases is local. Recognizing the desire for self-improvement in this direction as commendable, Dr. Foote has sought the safest and most legitimate methods of relief for these personal defects, and offers the following list of

### Safe Sanitary Skin and Toilet Articles.

#### No. 31. Boracic Soap,

To improve complexion, relieve itching, and minor eruptions, red spots, scales and dandruff (a fine shampoo), 50 cents per cake, mailed. For every-day use.

#### No. 32. Ichthyol Soap.

For salt rheum, ringworm, unnatural redness of nose or face, "skin worms," blackheads, pimples. 50 cents, by mail.

#### No. 33. Anti-Parasitic Soap,

Banishes all superficial parasites, animal and vegetable; fleas, ringworm, itch insects, lice, "crabs," and is useful against unsanitary eruptions (syphilis), ulcers, etc. 50 cents, by mail.

#### No. 34. Sanitary Caustic,

Will gradually eat away warts, moles, and other excrescences without exciting inflammation or leaving scars. 50 cents, by mail.

#### No. 35. Sanitary Emulsion,

A moth and freckle lotion, to clear the complexion, which it does by erasing the color-patches, brown stains and deposits left by blood impurities, liver torpor, etc. It thoroughly cleanses the pores, dissolves hardened secretions, and in short helps "off with the old and on with the new" article. 50 cents, by mail.

#### No. 36. Depilatory—A True Hair Eradicator.

*Removes superfluous hair*, without any caustic effect, thus avoiding the injurious effect of the ordinary chemical depilatories. \$1.00 per box, by mail.

**No. 1.** For threatened **Baldness**, poor growth of hair, and all scalp irritations, we offer our regular Magnetic Ointment (No. 1) as the best remedy, and can show the finest testimonials to its usefulness in this line. 25c., 50c., \$1.00; by mail (see page 727). Order Dr. Foote's No. 1 Hair Pomade, 50 cents.

#### No. 37. Sanitary Powder,

Just the thing for sore feet, moist, itchy skin surfaces, chafing, etc. Handy for ladies' and babies' toilet; also for barbers, big and little shavers. Relieves tender feet, moist armpits and many forms of skin disease needing a drying, disinfecting, soothing and real sanitary influence. Disperses disagreeable odors of the body; substitutes better odor. 25 cents, by mail.

**SANITARY BUREAU, 129 East 28th St., New York.**

# READ WHAT Physicians, Clergymen, Editors, AND PEOPLE GENERALLY

HAVE SAID OF PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF DR FOOTE'S

## Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense

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*Review of "Plain Home Talk," by the eminent English Physician,  
Essayist, and Reviewer, the late Professor Strauss.*

NEAR the close of September, 1887, a cablegram announced the death of Dr. G. L. M. Strauss, of London, England, a savant well known to scientists and people of literary tastes. The following review of the field of medicine is from an unpublished manuscript received a few years ago by Dr Foote, Sr. It was originally written as a preface to the English edition of "Plain Home Talk, embracing Medical Common Sense." If, as was intended at that time, stereotyped plates had been used in London for the special English edition, the manuscript might have been so used; but, for English publishers, it was decided best to continue to furnish the work in printed sheets, and the length of Professor Strauss's article rendered it hardly suitable for the entire edition printed for use on this as on the other side of the Atlantic. The whole article was printed in the November, 1887, issue of Dr. Foote's *Health Monthly*, and that portion referring directly to this book is such a valued endorsement of it, from an unquestionably competent and high authority, that it is printed herewith as a suffix instead of where a preface belongs.

Professor Strauss wrote :

"*In limine*, I must crave to explain briefly how I came to volunteer to write this Preface to the new English edition of Dr. Edward B. Foote's 'Plain Home Talk.'

"Up to some thirty months or so ago Dr. Foote was personally unknown to me, nor had I read a line of his books, though I had, indeed, for years past, heard much of him and his great success in his professed Common Sense treatment of an almost all-embracing variety of human ailments. With a pretty long and not altogether uneventful professional career of my own lying behind me, I continue to take a warm interest in all genuine, bona fide progress of the most important of all sciences—Physic.

"But I must confess that my experiences in that noble science, and with its professors and leaders, rather tended to predispose me to look with skeptical suspicion upon all claims and claimants to exceptional success in the treatment of diseases.

"I may conscientiously aver that I have, from an early period of my life, striven hard and with honest endeavors to acquire and practise the beneficent healing art. I have been privileged to sit at the feet of many a reputed Gamallé of the Æsculapian science. I studied Physic under the great leaders and teachers of the most renowned schools and systems of my time, in Germany as well as in France—and in many a civil and in many a military hospital has the sad opportunity been most profusely offered me to see daily and hourly proof of the hopeless helplessness of the vaunted *ars medendi*, and to find, to my most bitter grief and deepest humiliation, that most of the fancied theoretic lore I had acquired turned out in the crucible of attempted practical application like unto dry bones, sapless chips, withered leaves, and burnt-out ash.

" \* \* \* I was led in the end to forsake the exercise of Physic as an ungrateful occupation, and to take to pursuits less fraught with danger and inconvenience to my fellow-men. Now, with these notions of mine, it was but natural, I think, that, as I have stated at the outset, I should feel rather disposed to look with sceptic suspicion upon all claims and claimants to exceptional success in the treatment of diseases. I must once more observe here that at that time Dr. Foote was personally unknown to me, and that I had never seen a line of his medical writings.

"Now it so fell out that a young friend of mine, who had heard of Dr. Foote, and who had unsuccessfully tried the ministrations of some of our most highly reputed doctors in a delicate case, was induced at last to consult the famous New York physician. I must confess it was not at my suggestion, at least, if not absolutely against my advice, that he did so.

"He showed me the Doctor's letter in reply, and placed in my hands the remedial agents sent over to him from America. Well, the letter and the remedies—powerful agents compressed into the very smallest compass—staggered me considerably. Although an unsuccessful practitioner, if you will, I knew quite enough of my profession to see and understand that this American Doctor was a man who thoroughly knew what he was about, and that his practice was really based upon the great sound principle of Common Sense. My young friend recovered speedily and completely under Dr. Foote's treatment by correspondence. It is a homely old saying that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Dr. Foote's success in this case impressed me rather favorably; it even led me to advise some other suffering friends of mine to apply to the New York Doctor. The result was equally favorable in every case.

"I now for the first time procured a copy of Dr. Foote's 'Plain Home Talk,' and read it carefully through—indeed, over and over again—and the more and the oftener I perused the Doctor's 'Plain Home Talk' upon Disease and its causes, prevention, and cure, the stronger the impression grew on my mind that here I had met at last with a true healer—an effective redresser of Nature's wrongs. This impression was confirmed and strengthened when I had the much-coveted pleasure of meeting Dr. Foote face to face, and conversing with him exhaustively upon the subject dearest to his heart, and engrossing all his thoughts, faculties, and talents: the relief of human suffering. This was some years ago, upon the occasion of a visit which the Doctor made to the 'old country.'

"It was, in a great measure at least, upon my advice that Dr. Foote decided to publish a special edition of his 'Plain Home Talk' for the use and guidance of Englishmen and Englishwomen—which I now beg leave to introduce to the fair notice of the British Public, fully convinced that all who will read the book with a candid mind and unbiased judgment, and with the honest intention of profiting to the fullest extent by the sage lessons and sound advice upon the most important questions of life and health, so intelligently and exhaustively conveyed in every chapter of the work, will reap a rich reward.



“‘Plain Home Talk’ may fairly be described as a veritable ‘Enchiridion Medicum;’ a Compendium of sound advice upon the preservation of health and the proper treatment of every ill and ailment our poor human flesh is heir to, conveyed in plain homely language that addresses itself with straightest directness to the clear intelligence and understanding of all sensible men and women.

“From the first line of the Author’s own Preface to the last passus in the book, the work is replete with the very highest sense, Common Sense, to wit, that most desirable commodity which the Author truly—albeit somewhat bitterly perhaps—declares to be held at a discount, especially in the profession of Physic, where everything is proverbially ignored that has not the mustiness and dustiness of antiquity and incomprehensibility to recommend it to the favorable notice of the ‘learned.’ The Author proceeds to characterize, rather felicitously I think, medical works in general as heterogeneous compounds of vague ideas and equally vague jaw-breaking words, in which the *dead* languages are largely employed to treat of *living* subjects. Progress, says Dr. Foote, is fully admitted to be possible and real in every branch of art and science and human lore—except in Medicine, in which it would appear the beaten old track must be stolidly pursued, although it has been over and over again, even superabundantly, proved and demonstrated to the meanest capacity, that the beaten old track is altogether the wrong road, and leads to perdition. Ay, he who would strike out a new path for himself runs the risk of being dubbed by staid medical orthodoxy an empiric—if not an impudent and ignorant quack! However, the dread of this has clearly no terror for Dr. Foote, who says he is content to bear the vamping denunciation of antiquated, unreasoning, and unreasonable Medical Bigotry. He cares not for personal renown or popularity. His chief aspiration is to strive to promote to the best of his ability and power the physical and moral well-being of the great human family. In his ‘Plain Home Talk’ he has endeavored to give to the world a Medical Work treating with equal thoroughness of *first causes* and *ultimate effects*, and of all intermediate facts and circumstances bearing upon them, and written in language strictly mundane, and comprehensible to all alike.

“Many of the theories which Dr. Foote advances in this work are certainly new, and occasionally rather startling. I must candidly admit that some of his notions do not run on all fours, as the common saying has it, with my own most cherished ideas on the same matters, though I do not think I am fairly open to the taunt of old fogysm. However, as the Doctor avouches that all his views and theories are founded upon close observation and careful experiment, and an extensive successful medical practice, I say over again the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and objections based merely upon divergent theories should not be urged in opposition.

“There is one passage in the Doctor’s own Preface to his book in which I go along with the author to the very fullest extent. He says, ‘It may sound boastful in a medical man to parade his great success in the practice of his art before the public,’ but, he thinks ‘It is as fair and proper in him to do so as it is in a military chieftain to flash his achievements on the field of battle, and the long array of orders he has received in reward for his skill and prowess, in the eyes of an admiring and applauding people.’ This remark is true to triteness. I go further—I maintain that as by universal assent it is so much more honorable, and certainly so much more beneficial to mankind, to fight fell death and combat feller disease, and prevent loss of limb, and restore the maimed and lamed to power and action, than to slay and slash—the true healer has so much more reason to exhibit his sign-board, as dear Artemus used to have it; nay, it seems to be his bounden duty to his suffering fellow-men to do this, that they may know where to apply for relief.

“In conclusion I have to say a few words on a delicate subject which requires delicate handling.

"Dr. Foote in his 'Plain Home Talk' treats of all parts, organs, and functions of the human body alike, and of the derangements to which they are liable—which surely, to any man of plain understanding and average intellect, would seem to be the only Common Sense way in a professedly medical work on the preservation of health, and the prevention and cure of diseases.

"There are two sets of organs and functions in the human body—the one devoted more especially to the preservation of the individual, the other more exclusively to the preservation of the species. Both sets are equally important, one would think, or if there be a difference of degree, it surely must be held to preponderate on the side of the latter. Yet, strange to say perhaps, a somewhat tyrannical custom, based upon spurious shamefacedness, or an overwrought sense of innate modesty, has, to a great extent at least, placed all allusions to things more or less immediately connected with this latter set under a kind of social taboo. I know this is treading on dangerous ground. I will therefore content myself here with referring the reader of 'Plain Home Talk' to Dr. Foote's reasons, as stated in his own preface, why he has made no marked distinction in his book between the treatment severally of the two sets. I may perhaps be permitted, however, to append a single remark :

"Parents living in a city with dirty and dangerous back-slums in and about it, will, if endowed with an ordinary share of Common Sense, surely endeavor to the best of their ability to instruct their children, who may at some time or other have to pass through such objectionable places, as to their nature, and to warn them against the danger lurking in them. Yet will they, from mistaken delicacy and shame, send forth their children on their way through the infinitely more dangerous back-slums of life, without instruction, without warning."

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*A Physician of a Broad Education writes from Hambrook Court,  
England.*

"DEAR SIR: I was in Bristol a few days ago, and when at a bookstall I saw your remarkable book entitled 'Plain Home Talk,' I began to read, but could not put down the book till it was read through. Although a hard student for fifty years, I have met with much that was new, startling, and very instructive. If every adult in the civilized world could read, understand, and would follow out your views, in a few generations there would be a world of physical, intellectual, and moral giants. Your work is priceless in value and calculated to regenerate society.

"If there is anything you think I should like to have in tract-form, please send it. I have lately retired from practice, and am ready for anything in advance. Believe me, fraternally yours, S. EADON, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.S.A., Grad. of Med. of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen."

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*A Physician's Honest Opinion.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"DEAR SIR: I have carefully read your book 'Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,' and as I am myself a physician, and also have given a good deal of attention to social science and kindred studies, I feel competent to judge of it. I was strongly prejudiced against all publications of the kind I thought this to be. But now I must, as an honest man, say to you that your book is an able, honest, and truthful presentation of facts and theories, and calculated to do much good. I thank you for it. You may use this letter, as I mean what I say and am not ashamed to say it.

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS SEYMOUR."

**Testimonials to "Plain Home Talk"**  
**from Physicians, Clergymen, Teachers, etc. etc.,**  
**in all Parts of the World.**

*What a Medical Student says.*

"It is plain, concise, and truly wonderful in all that it contains. As a medical student I find this work of yours more valuable than many of my text-books.

"J. M. CROCKER, Washington, D. C."

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*A Voice from South America.*

"Due attention to its teachings will do incalculable good in this region where sexual diseases are unfortunately prevalent to a large extent.

"DR. H. B. OGLIVIE, Bocas del Toro, Republic of Colombia."

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*Clear yet Unoffensive.*

"I have read many books on these subjects, but this is the clearest of them all. It is a grand book; I am highly pleased with it—so unoffensive. It is the clearest statement of God's laws for our health and happiness in all matters of family relations.

"REV. O. G. RICHARDS, Brainerd, Kansas."

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*A Catholic would not be Without the Book.*

"Dr. Foote is a perfect knower of modern man. His works will relieve many a misfortune in married life, and avoid inconvenience for the single. He thoroughly understands our society's wants and drawbacks. I would not be without his book for any money.

"A French Catholic Priest in St. Croix, N. S."

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*Would Correct Social Evils.*

"This is one of the best books on social and physical law I ever read. If I were a legislator and really meant to correct the great social evils now so prevalent in our country I should ask for an appropriation to distribute a few hundred thousand of them.

"WALTER E. STUDES, Attorney-at-Law, Butler, Ga."

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*Of Aid to Teachers.*

"There is nothing like it. For teachers it is a perfect gem. It can be used to supplement many lessons in physiology.

"W. M. SEAMAN, Principal of School, Williamsburg, Kansas."

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*A Philanthropist Says:*

"I do a good deal of philanthropic work, and I only wish your book could be more widely read. It would save much misery. I shall make it useful to many.

"JULIA MANSEL, Norfolk, England."



*Counsellor for the Family.*

"I endeavor to recommend 'Plain Home Talk' to all my patients and patrons, as I have always regarded it as the model counsellor for family use. I have given its name and address to hundreds of people in my travels.

"Yours truly, D. D. DAVIES, M.D., Slatington, Pa."

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*From a Physician in Bombay, India.*

"It is to be regretted that you are at a distance of 5,000 miles from us, separated by vast oceans, and hence the only chance of consulting such a great specialist like yourself is only by letters. First of all I borrowed your book from a friend of mine, read it and studied it, and the impression made on my mind was such that I was not satisfied till I bought the book as my own. Now not a day passes when I do not read some portion of it. I have much benefited myself and my patients by following the dictates mentioned therein. Let me know if I can be of service to you here. Wishing you a long life, I remain,

"Yours ever truly, I. K. THAKORE, P.P.G.M.C."

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*An Italian Physician's Appreciation of "Plain Home Talk."*

"I have studied philosophy and medicine—about medicine I have studied various systems in various countries. I have investigated the allopath or orthodox schools as well as the newer ones. I studied anatomy under Hyrtl, physiology under Weber, chemistry under Pasteur. I got my degree of Ph.D. and M.D. from the University of Padua (Italy) and lastly I studied for two full courses of medicine again at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, but to say the truth none of all these systems has satisfied me, until per curiosity I happened to read your book of medicine entitled, 'Medical Common Sense.' Common sense, indeed, that is what we want, and for what I have searched for a good many years in the profession as well as in medical literature, but your book, although written for the non-professional public, opens a large field of investigation to the astute and real physician. If instead of the old-fashioned professional text-books your book of 'Common Sense' could be a text-book, what a fairer and better result we would have from our colleges. Yes, Doctor, your book should be our standard book.

"Respectfully yours, DR. ADOLFO LURIA."

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*Medical Students Need it.*

"I am a student of the fourth year in the Toronto School of Medicine. A few weeks ago, I came across your book 'Plain Home Talk,' and have read it with much pleasure and profit. Such a book should be in the hands of all medical students.

"Yours very faithfully, WM. S. HERON, Toronto, Canada."

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*No Library Complete without it.*

"Really I am charmed with your book, 'Plain Home Talk.' I consider myself fortunate to have come across it. I am a Parsee, and inhabitant of India, and can with readiness and pleasure testify to the accuracy of many of the peculiar customs mentioned in your excellent book. No library, either public or private, would be complete without this most valuable book, and it would not be exaggeration to add that it is worth its weight in gold.

"Yours truly, H. S. KAVARANA, Canton, China."

*Meets the Missionary's Needs.*

"I am a medical missionary, and consequently am asked many questions, from time to time, on private matters. I have found your book of great use.

"REV. F. B. MATHEWS, Bahamas."

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*"Every Family should have One."*

"I have purchased one of your valuable books entitled 'Plain Home Talk,' and find it one of the best books of its kind I have ever had. Every family should have one. Wishing you success with your good work, I am

"Yours truly, BRECKENRIDGE, Mo.  
E. PITCHER, M.D."

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*From a Magistrate in India.*

"Your 'Plain Home Talk' has been of great use to me and has done me a deal of good. The benefit you have conferred on society by the publication of the book is inconceivable and immeasurable. It has gone a great way in dispelling some of the mistaken notions prevalent even amongst the educated classes in this country.

"Yours truly, N. K. GHOSH, Serampore, Bengal, India."

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*Preaches Gospel of the Body.*

"I have read your book on 'Plain Home Talk' and am charmed with it. It has replenished me with facts which I never dreamed of before, and I judge the book as a real blessing to humanity. My profession being one that brings me in contact with many people of all classes and states, I will do my best to help as many people as I can by lending the book to them or induce them to secure your literature, for I believe you preach the gospel of the body, second only to (in importance), and a supplement to the Gospel of the Soul which we preach.

"Yours truly, REV. S. L. TESTA, Brooklyn, N. Y."

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*What a Reverend and Editor says.*

"I want three of your books. One to place on a table in my waiting-room and the other two I wish to give to my two oldest children. I wish every parent would follow my example in this. We want to educate the coming generations entirely different from the present. Yours truly,

"IMMANUEL PFEIFFER, Pittsfield, Mass."

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*From a Medical Student.*

"Having carefully read your book, 'Plain Home Talk,' I don't hesitate to say, that I consider it one of the best books of the kind I have ever examined. I take pleasure in recommending it to the public as a safe and reliable guide. Your essays on the most common diseases of Man and Woman, their symptoms, prevention, etc., are set forth in such a clear and easy manner that any person with ordinary intelligence can readily diagnose his own case correctly.

"Yours truly, F. S. DYSART, Harrisville, Ohio."

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*What a Lutheran Minister says.*

"For several years I have owned and studied your excellent work on 'Medical Common Sense.' I have found the book a treasure of useful and necessary information.

"Yours respectfully, G. KUHNST, Sharon, Wls."

## The Vox Populi Praises "Plain Home Talk." Recent Testimonials from all Sorts of Folks Everywhere.

### *Aids the Barren.*

"I cannot help writing to you again to inform you, after studying your book and your letter, that my wife has at this present time a very fine son, five months old on the 12th inst., after over thirteen years of married life. Your book has helped us to get what we wished for—a child, and it proves to us that people with common sense should buy 'Plain Home Talk.' Make what use of this you like in print. We shall always keep your name in our minds and wish you every success.

Yours very sincerely,

"HENRY AND CHARLOTTE WHITE, Bushey, New Town, Herts, England."

### *Successful Agent.*

"I feel that putting your books in homes is doing a good work. A lady, who is a preacher of the Gospel, told me, some time ago, that I was doing more good putting 'Plain Home Talk' in the homes than if I was preaching the Gospel.

"PERRY MOORE, Joplin, Mo."

### *Able and Outspoken.*

"A few days ago I had put into my hands your valuable book entitled 'Plain Home Talk,' and I must say it is the best book of the kind I have ever read. Especially is it to be commended for the able and outspoken manner with which it treats the various diseases, their causes and prevention. I shall be very glad to recommend it to my friends out here.

"Yours, etc., GEO. K. BROWN, Dobson, New Zealand."

### *Read it before Marriage.*

"I think it is a book that should be in every household, and that every person who is contemplating marriage should read and study it thoroughly before they take the step, and always keep it handy after that principal point of life has been passed. I think if the people of this world would go by the teachings of this book, they would be much happier and healthier.

"Yours very truly, J. D. M. CROCKWELL, Salt Lake City, Utah."

### *Better than Expected.*

"Having recently received a copy of 'Plain Home Talk,' am surprised to find the book to far exceed my expectations. I have several books of a similar character, but yours exceeds them all.

"Yours, J. H. BRUBAKER, Bladeburg, Ohio."

### *Vacation Profitably Spent.*

"Part of my vacation is being spent in the perusal of your book, 'Plain Home Talk,' and I am sure my leisure could not be more pleasantly and profitably spent. I wish the doctors would teach common sense as you do and insist upon patients educating and doing for themselves, for therein lies their salvation of body and soul.

Yours cordially,

"HELEN G. SMITH, Boston, Mass."



*Beats them All.*

"I secured a copy of your wonderful book, 'Plain Home Talk.' Never did Scott, Thackeray, or Dickens claim such attention from me as did your book. Nothing that has ever been written equals it.

"Yours truly, MRS. JESSIE P. HALL, Stevenson, Ala."

*Should be Read Early in Life.*

"'Plain Home Talk' is very full, and I have been much interested, and only regret that at an earlier period of life I was not made acquainted with many of the physical facts which you mention. I quite think with you, that there is by far too much reticence displayed by parents as regard the evils to which many of the young are liable. I thank you for your good work.

"Yours faithfully, JOHN B. H. GANDY, Sheffield, England."

*Gained a Great Deal of Information.*

"I became possessed of your 'Plain Home Talk' a little while ago, and I have perused its pages with much interest and benefit. I have gained therefrom a great deal of information upon matters of which I was almost entirely ignorant before I purchased your valuable work.

"Yours very truly, A. R. WHITELOCK, New York City."

*Didn't Know a Doctor had so much Horse Sense.*

"Have a copy of your 'Plain Home Talk.' Didn't know a doctor had so much horse sense. Thought they were full of high-flying words. Seriously, it is a great book, and the author is a great man. Why! if the house caught fire, I would run for that book as soon as I got the insurance policy.

"Yours truly, WATSON A. CONOVER, Freehold, N. J."

*Brimming Over with Useful Knowledge.*

"A short time ago I received one of your books, 'Plain Home Talk,' and I am very much pleased with it. It is brimming over with useful knowledge, and is a book needed in every-day practical life.

"Respectfully yours, CHARLES WILER, Argyle, Minn."

*Would not be Without it.*

"I have read 'Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense' and am well pleased with it; would not be without it now. I only regret that I did not get one the first time I saw it advertised. Will show and recommend it to friends who take an interest in Common Sense and welfare of human mind and body. I thank you for the one that happened to fall into my hands.

"Yours very truly, GEO. A. ZIMMERMAN."

**A FEW EXPLANATORY WORDS.**

*N. B.* The reader will please remember that the above letters (merely samples of thousands received) refer to the editions of "Plain Home Talk" published not long before 1900. During that year the great revision was made, adding several hundred new pages, many new cuts, and eight new color plates, all of which now appear in the complete work, "Dr. Foote's Home Cyclopedia." In short the book which was so generally satisfactory to all sorts of people, has been made new all through, still more complete and even "better than the best."

**Professional And Other Intelligent People  
Are Enthusiastically and Unqualifiedly Indorsing  
Dr. Foote's Home Cyclopedia.**

In less than a year from its appearance at the beginning of the new century we were obliged to put to press a second edition of this work, and the words of commendation and encouragement came in abundantly enough to fill many pages if we could hut spare the room for them. We can only give one page of space for two or three samples :

*"Valuable to Both the Profession and the People", says Dr. Abbott.*

72 Broadway, corner Washington Street,  
Taunton, Mass., Sept. 2, 1901.

EDW'D B. FOOTE, M. D.—Dear Doctor:—I am very glad to learn, through a medical friend, of the kind reception so quickly accorded your "Home Cyclopedia of Medical, Social, and Sexual Science." In the late 70's, when but a youth. I first read its basic work,—your well-known "Plain Home Talk"; and, counting it far the best in its important line, I have read it, with growing pleasure and profit, many a time since. Such books, if judiciously used, are valuable to both the people and the profession.

Fraternally,      FREDERICK WALLACE ABBOTT, A. M., M. D., Ph. D.

*"I coincide with it exactly," says a clergyman.*

Ashaway, R. I., Sept. 9th, 1901.

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.—My Dear Sir: After a very careful perusal of your "Cyclopedia of Popular Medical, Social, and Sexual Science" I feel free to say that I know of no single volume excepting the Bible and Webster's Dictionary that contains so much valuable matter to all classes of people as does this book of which you have the honor to be the author. It hardly seems possible for the mind of one individual to give to the world so much valuable knowledge. As I read I am amazed at the wealth of information the book contains upon the subjects treated. I want to say, in closing, that my opinions upon all, or nearly all of the subjects, considered, coincide with yours exactly. The work has my most emphatic indorsement and I wish it to be introduced as a text book in the public schools. I assure you of my heartiest appreciation and highest consideration.

Sincerely,      Rev. C. JAMES BUDLONG.

*"It is the best," says Dr. Tilden.*

Dr. J. H. TILDEN, of Denver, Colo., edits a unique and widely circulated monthly magazine called "*A Stuffed Club*"—a club which he uses to knock nonsense out of the profession, and to beat commonsense into the heads of the masses. In its issue for February, 1901, Dr. Tilden says: "Of all the popular medical books that it has been my pleasure to look through, Dr. Foote's Twentieth Century revised and enlarged edition of his "Cyclopedia of Popular Medical, Social, and Sexual Science" *is the best*. There are several chapters on special subjects that are easily worth all that the whole book costs. \*\*\* I cannot give space for even a hint of all the important subjects contained in this wonderful work. I don't know where the reader can get so much vital and first class information for ten times the two dollars charged for this book. No one who desires to be well informed can afford to be without it. I see people sick and coming to premature graves for lack of knowledge they can get in it."

*The Press Indorses It.*

We have a file of over 100 reviews of this book from the American and European press, all speaking in the highest terms of it. *Le Bailliage* (the French official journal of the Royal Society of Agriculture and Horticulture on the Isle of Guernsey in the English Channel) in its issue of March 9, 1901, closes a lengthy review in these emphatic words: "This admirable book should be in every person's possession; in the rich man's library and on the poor man's table."

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# READ WHAT THE RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR PRESS

HAVE SAID OF

Dr. FOOTE'S "SCIENCE IN STORY."

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For this place we cannot do better than to copy an article under the head of Books from the **Golden Age**. In this article the reviewer quotes some of the best notices of leading papers in such an ingenious way, as to make a very entertaining page of reading-matter from the remarks of its contemporaries.

## THE MURRAY HILL SERIES.

We have, on one or two occasions, referred to this excellent series, bearing the title of *Science in Story; or, Sammy Tubbs the Boy-Doctor, and Sponsie the Troublesome Monkey*, from the pen of Dr. E. B. FOOTE. The fifth and last volume having lately been issued, we propose to speak more at length of a peculiar work which is no less remarkable for its novelty than valuable for its instructiveness.

SAMMY TUBBS the boy-doctor started in his promising career as the door-boy of a good-natured and capable physician, bearing the cognomen of Dr. SAMUEL HUBBS. He had not been long in his new position before Mrs. Millstone, the wife of a sea-captain and the patient of Dr. H., made the bright colored lad—for Sammy belonged to the oppressed race—a present of a singularly intelligent monkey, to whom was given the euphonious name of Sponsie. Sammy became intensely interested in all he saw and heard in the doctor's office, and Sponsie became no less absorbed in the opportunities which he found for mischief in the doctor's family. Sammy was bent on self-improvement, while Sponsie was solely devoted to the pastime of putting everybody and everything into an inextricable muddle. As the reader follows Sammy he finds out, while perusing an amusing and ingenious narrative, all about the bones, cartilages, and muscles in the first volume; about the arteries, veins, capillaries, etc., in the second volume; about digestion, nutrition, respiration, and the vegetative nervous system in the third volume; about the brain and nerves in the fourth volume; and all about elimination and reproduction in the fifth volume.

The story seemingly comes to an end at the close of Volume IV., so that those having charge of the young, either as parents or teachers, can, if they choose, withhold the matter appertaining to the subject of elimination and reproduction from children who may be considered too young to be benefited thereby. The story is then revived with the progressive Sammy and the inevitable monkey as the prominent characters, and Volume V. comes forth freighted with valuable information upon the subjects alluded to, so interspersed with exciting incidents, ludicrous episodes, and comic as well as scientific illustrations, as to give it all the winning qualities of a lively work of fiction.

Besides the old doctor, the boy-doctor, and the irrepressible monkey, there are many characters introduced in the several volumes, among whom are the merciless critic and questioner by the name of Dr. Wukles, and a rich, generous, old colored man by the name of Mr. Johnson. The former is always pestering Sammy

with knotty questions, criticising his professional friend Huhhs in the management of his puppl, and intermeddling generally in such a way as to make the hoy still more diligent in his physiological studies. The latter becomes the fast friend of Sammy, and supplies him with the necessary means and opportunities for advancement. Sponsie, meanwhile, is as busy as the busiest, continually upsetting the family with the most extraordinary feats of mischief, causing a great deal of trouble as well as amusement. In brief, he seems to keep all the members of the family on the "ragged edge."

"We are," remarks the St. Louis **Christian Advocate**, "at a loss which most to admire—the monkey, Sammy, or the doctor. The monkey would certainly forever establish the Darwinian theory, but for the fact clearly developed that Sammy is such a wonderful prodigy, and so rapidly and so far distances his pet companion, that all must conclude they are not of a common origin." The same writer thinks that he has found in this series a short and pleasant road to physiology. "In this work," he says, "fiction and physiology are so beautifully and harmoniously blended that the mind is not wearied with the skeleton of science, nor so excited with the fiction, as to neglect or forget the important lesson taught." Perhaps a better knowledge of this work, in advance of its considerate perusal, could not be obtained than by looking over the reviews which have been voluntarily given it by the press. We will make room for interesting extracts from some of them.

The **Christian Union** says: "The real object of the book is to impart to young people a knowledge of physiology, and the monkey, although his practical physiological knowledge is limited, seems to know just when a lesson has reached a proper length, and indicates its end by making a sudden appearance in a mischievous and troublesome manner. \* \* \* The information in these volumes is distinctly and correctly given, and the pictures are numerous, well printed, and very funny." But some of the reviewers seem to think that the book is quite as valuable for adults as for children.

The New York Daily **Times** remarks that "the book is one which adults may peruse with both profit and pleasure, and that no better reading could be had in a family circle largely composed of juveniles, while the elders are at hand to explain and illustrate the tough parts of the medical tuition of Sammy Tuhhs." The same writer says that "a vein of hearty, uproarious fun runs through the narrative portion of the book, and the scientific conversations and illustrations with which it is studded are made as simple as the nature of the subject and the inevitable use of learned words will allow." Although the **Times'** writer speaks of the "tough parts" and "learned words," some of the reviewers think the work is remarkable for its simplicity.

The New York Daily **World** says that "it is eminently suited for children, the technical terms of the mechanism of the body being ingeniously concealed, making a very entertaining work of what would otherwise be a primary text-book of anatomy and physiology." Another writer seems to be of a similar opinion.

The **Graphic** tells us that "the leading characters are several small boys, a particularly mischievous monkey, and a genial doctor, ready to exhibit skeletons and set forth physiological facts to his juvenile friends at the slightest provocation." This writer remarks that "the author has made with these materials a very entertaining story, which cannot be read even by the most perverse small boy without acquainting him with an immense quantity of bones, muscles, etc." One of our religious contemporaries thought it would have liked the work better if it had found in it something to raise the minds of its readers to the adoration of that divine wisdom which is so plainly shown in the structure of the human

framed. But the Rev. Alfred Taylor, in the **Christian at Work**, says: "To teach a boy under the old-fashioned system about the construction of the human body, is as difficult to the teacher as it is distasteful to the boy. To put this kind of science in such shape that even a little boy can master it, is a work of which any instructor may be proud." "This," he says, "is just what E. B. Foote has done in the *Troublesome Monkey*. Sammy Tubbs is a doctor's boy, and instead of idling away his time has an investigating turn of mind, leading him in quest of all manner of available information. Spensie is a monkey of more than average intelligence. His slips and missteps and contributions to medical science, are of a sufficiently engrossing character to compel the attention of either youth or adult, of either sex, who will but open the book. \* \* \* The books are as useful as they are funny and interesting. Whatever may be said about there being no royal road to learning (a very much misapplied saying, by the way) we can see nothing short of royal fun combined with solid advantage in giving our boys these books to read." "Dr. Foote," he adds, "is well known as a writer on the common-sense side of medical matters, and has had great success in the works he has written for older people." Nearly all of the reviewers seem to consider the work decidedly humorous.

Our staid neighbor, the **Methodist**, says of the work, that "It is a successful and most amusing attempt to present some of the leading facts of anatomy and physiology in the form of a story. The story as a story is all that it should be, full of life and incident, funny enough. The scientific information is brought in gracefully and naturally, as a part of the story, and there is not enough of it to weary the youthful reader, or give him cause to suspect that he is being stuffed with useful knowledge." **Moore's Rural New Yorker**, which visits every week with cheerful face the glowing hearth of our American farmers, tells its readers that Sammy Tubbs, "will be immensely popular with boys and girls, that it is full of fun, balanced by a little sober thought and a few hard Latin names." It further says that "as a story it is a success. Its anatomical teachings are not profound enough to spoil it, while they give valuable information." The **New York Independent**, in speaking of three of the later volumes, remarks that "they are successful as was their predecessor in combining with an interesting narrative a goodly amount of information, and we have found nothing objectionable in the tale or the teaching." The **New York Christian Intelligencer** adds to this testimony by saying that "the book is unexceptionable in point of morals." The **Independent**, in further remarks, says respecting the work, that "it is written in a pleasant and interesting style, despite the surprising statement of the author in his preface that he has never read but one work of fiction in his life, and that one in childhood."

The **Mother's Magazine**, which for over forty years has been on the alert for every good thing for mothers and children, says: "The title of the work suggests its real character. The author is entirely successful in producing and keeping up an interest in the plan and detail of the story, and in imparting no inconsiderable amount of instruction that must be of practical value. Matters of everyday life, anatomy and electricity, suggest the opportunities which are improved to the edification of his young readers. He also seeks occasion to fortify the young mind against the use of ungrammatical expressions, and in every way gives the young mind a large stride toward a useful education. Wish we had more of such books."



# READ WHAT ONE OF OUR LEADING NEWSPAPERS

SAID MANY YEARS AGO REGARDING

OUR PUBLISHING HOUSE, AND OF THE AUTHOR OF  
PLAIN HOME TALK, SCIENCE  
IN STORY, ETC.

We trust our vanity may be pardoned if we obtrude in these pages a notice of ourselves which will be read with no less interest by the friends of our author. It may inspire the confidence of agents in us, and the confidence of the sick in Dr. FOOTE. The following is from the *New York Independent*:

Among the many successful enterprises in our metropolis may be mentioned that of the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, whose office and publishing rooms are at 129 East 28th Street. This company was organized mainly for the purpose of publishing the medical and reformatory works written by that eminently successful physician, E. B. FOOTE, M.D., author of *Medical Common Sense*, a work widely known in this and foreign countries. It having reached a sale of 250,000 copies. This work was revised and enlarged a few years ago, and reissued under the title of "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense."

Dr. FOOTE possesses the happy faculty of conveying information relating to the physical well-being of people in such a plain way that he has succeeded in interesting thousands of those who have hardly heretofore given a serious thought to such matters. His *Plain Home Talk* is filled with interesting facts and suggestions to the sick, which has been derived from over twenty years of experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic disease. His elegantly fitted offices at his residence, 120 Lexington Avenue, are daily thronged with patients from all parts of the country, who bear witness to his uniformly successful treatment of their various ailments.

The MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY have also issued a beautiful series of books in four volumes, entitled *Science in Story; or, Sammy Tubbs the Boy-Doctor, and Sponsie the Troublesome Monkey*. The purpose of this series is to interest the young with an amusing story, while at the same time it teaches therein the science of physiology. It is written in the doctor's inimitably pleasing and simple style, and certainly seems to succeed in perfectly illustrating and simplifying the knotty, abstruse science of physiology, making it interesting and instructive to the young, and we suspect that many of the older ones might read this interesting series with profit. The older ones indeed are reading it, and are expressing their great satisfaction with the work. Those who are intelligent upon nearly every other subject are often found to be lamentably ignorant of their own organizations. Among such as these this popular series cannot fail to do a world of good.

We are disinclined to omit in this connection a brief description of Dr. FOOTE's establishment. The laboratory in which the medicines are prepared occupies the upper floor, consisting of three rooms, fitted up with all the conveniences and appliances of a first-class laboratory. One of these rooms, where considerable heat is employed, is made thoroughly fire-proof by about six inches of Portland cement

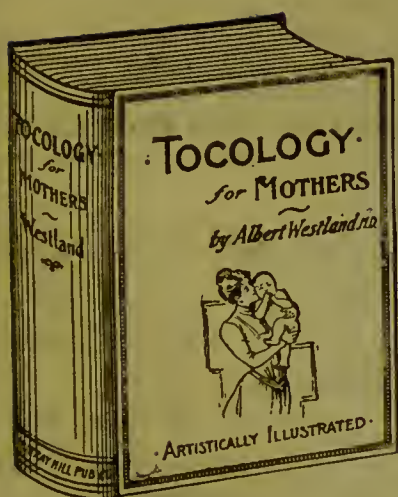
upon its floor and walls. Here are many thousands of dollars' worth of various kinds of medicinal roots and plants, from which, under the personal supervision of the Doctor, competent assistants prepare the medicines for use. No mercurial or injurious drugs are allowed to enter this laboratory, and the greatest pains are taken to exclude everything excepting the purest and best products of the botanical kingdom. The laboratory is connected with the sub-basement of the building by a large elevator.

"A lower floor is occupied by the stenographers, or short-hand writers, and other assistants, who are employed in attending, under the direct dictation of the Doctor, to the immense correspondence, which exceeds one hundred letters per day. In no other way could one brain and one pair of hands attend to so many professional letters. The Doctor has originated and perfected a series of questions relating to the physical conditions of invalids. These questions are so thorough and complete that when they are answered by patients at a distance, the Doctor is able to make a complete diagnosis and prescribe for his patients with about the same facility that he could do were they present. The questions are furnished to all applicants by mail or otherwise. By the aid of such perfected questions and ingenious registers for booking all cases, he is now successfully treating patients in all parts of this country and many in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The immense sale of his works, treating directly of disease and how to avoid it, has made his name almost a household word. On the first floor are the spacious and elegantly furnished offices, occupying four rooms, where Dr. Foote personally superintends the reception and consultation of his patients, assisted by three physicians. Here may be seen patients who have travelled long distances to avail themselves of the Doctor's well-known skill and experience. The fact that no charge is made for consultations in person or by letter greatly increases the labor of conducting such an establishment. But this rule was adopted by the Doctor at the outset of his practice, and he proposes to adhere to it in spite of the extra work it entails. Three large rooms in the basement are occupied for smaller publications, packing-rooms, etc., while in the sub-basement is a carpenter's shop, wherein are manufactured the wooden boxes used in sending away medicines.

"It seems almost incredible that any one having such a large professional business to attend to can find the time to produce the works which emanate from Dr. Foote's pen. It is seldom that the Doctor absents himself from his office during office hours. A part of last summer, however, was devoted to the production of the new series, during which time the details of the business were intrusted to competent associates.

"The MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY," says the *Independent* in conclusion, "conducts its business on the subscription plan mainly, and its agents may be found in almost every neighborhood, while other publishers in London and Berlin pursue a similar plan in the sale of the Doctor's publications abroad.

Since the foregoing descriptive notice was printed, several years ago, many additional books and monographs on Hygiene, Physiology, Temperamentology, and Popular Medicine, etc., etc., have been issued by the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY. "Plain Home Talk" has been four times revised and enlarged, and the author's headquarters greatly extended and changed. Nearly all of two houses on Lexington Avenue is occupied now with the Doctor's professional business. His two sons have become men in the prime of life, having been associated with him in practice for about twenty years, with qualifications which not only enable them to act as valuable assistants but to successfully carry on the entire professional work of the office, whenever from any cause the senior is absent. The latter is ready to vouch for the ability and conscientious professional work of the former. See Chapter I. of Part II.



# Tocology for Mothers

By Albert Westland, M.D.

A MEDICAL GUIDE  
TO THE CARE OF THEIR HEALTH  
AND THE  
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- Chapter VII. Preparations for Confinement, articles required.
- Chapter VIII. Confinement (labor) “false and true pains;” the three stages, describing what happens and what to do without a doctor.
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- Chapter XV. Congenital (from birth) Defects; “marks,” club-foot, hernia, etc.
- Chapter XVI. Nursing Sick Children; how to apply remedial agents.
- Chapter XVII. Early Infant Life; minor troubles, thrush, diarrhoea, constipation.
- Chapter XVIII. Disorders of Teething; mouth ulcers, indigestion, cold, croup.
- Chapter XIX. Common Maladies; earache, catarrh, tonsillitis, bronchitis, eruptions.
- Chapter XX. Emergencies, what to do for bruises, burns, sprains, bleeding.

## PART IV. LATER MARRIED LIFE—THE CHANGE AND AFTER.

- Chapter XXI. The Menopause, or change of life; hints for comfort and health.

### INDEX—

*The above work is the most recent and complete of its kind, and “fills the bill” for those women who are wise enough to prepare themselves for “the event of their lives.” Many a mother’s or infant’s life is lost through lack of knowing how to do the right thing at the right time, when skilled aid is not within ready call. Ignorance is not bliss in the “borning of babies;” and such a book is really*

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[N. B.—This American edition is not salable in England, but the original author’s edition can be obtained there through L. N. FOWLER & CO., Book-sellers.]



# BOOKS ON MEDICAL, SOCIAL, SEXUAL SUBJECTS

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Is the German Edition of Dr. Foote's complete book ; also revised and enlarged in 1900 ; 950 pages. In cloth, \$1.50.

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